75 UN Member States have called for the term gender-based violence to be included in the text of a future Arms Trade Treaty. These include:

1. Antigua and Barbuda
2. Australia
3. Austria
4. Bahamas
5. Barbados
6. Belize
7. Belgium
8. Benin
9. Botswana
10. Bulgaria
11. Burkina Faso
12. Cape Verde
13. Côte d’Ivoire
14. Cyprus
15. Czech Republic
16. Denmark
17. Djibouti
18. Dominica
19. Estonia
20. Finland
21. France
22. Gabon
23. Gambia
24. Germany
25. Ghana
26. Greece
27. Grenada
28. Guinea
29. Guinea Bissau
30. Guyana
31. Haiti
32. Hungry
33. Iceland
34. Ireland
35. Italy
36. Jamaica
37. Kenya
38. Latvia
39. Liberia
40. Liechtenstein
41. Lithuania
42. Luxembourg
43. Malawi
44. Malta
45. Mexico
46. Netherlands
47. New Zealand
48. Nigeria
49. Mali
50. Niger
51. Norway
52. Peru
53. Poland
54. Portugal
55. Romania
56. Samoa
57. Saint Lucia
58. Slovakia
59. Slovenia
60. St. Kitts and Nevis
61. St. Vincent and the Grenadines
62. Sierra Leone
63. Somalia
64. South Korea
65. Spain
66. Suriname
67. Senegal
68. Sweden
69. Switzerland
70. Togo
71. Trinidad and Tobago
72. Turkey
73. United Kingdom
74. Uruguay
75. USA

The term “gender-based violence” has been used in many UN resolutions and international legal instruments. It is a widely recognized term by the UN Security Council and General Assembly. More than 100 civil society organisations from all over the world have supported the inclusion of this term in the ATT.

The term “gender-based violence” recognises the broader context and some of the fundamental root causes of the violence. It acknowledges the gender dimensions of armed violence, from the perspective of both perpetrators and victims.

Statistics show that men account for around 80-90% of homicide victims globally and that gender-based violence disproportionately impacts women and girls.

However, there are variations to this across cultures, countries, and regions. Not all victims of GBV are female; men are harassed, beaten, or killed because they fail to conform to a socially acceptable view of masculinity.