Title

<Chair> Goals and Objectives <Chair>

<USA> Object and Purpose <USA>

CHAPEAU

<Caricom> The purpose of the Treaty is to regulate the international transfer of conventional arms through the application of the highest possible international standards in order to: <Caricom>

<South Sudan> The purpose of this treaty is to establish and improve regulations of the international trade in conventional arms, through the application of the highest possible international standards, with the object to: <South Sudan>

<Mexico> This Treaty shall regulate the international transfer in conventional arms, establishing the highest possible common international standards for this transfer in order to: <Mexico>

<Costa Rica> This Treaty shall regulate the international transfer in conventional arms, establishing the highest possible common international standards for this transfer in order to: <Costa Rica>

<UK> This treaty shall regulate the international trade of conventional arms according to the international standards set out within in order to: <UK>

<South Africa> This Treaty shall seek to improve regulation of international conventional arms transfers through the application of the highest possible international standards in order to: <South Africa>

<Russia> The goal of this Document is to prevent illicit trafficking in conventional arms (including their falling into the hands of terrorists, extremists, illegal armed groups, organized crime and illicit brokers as well as their entry into the territories that are under the UN Security Council arms embargo). <Russia>

<France> The purpose of this Treaty is to establish the highest possible common standards in controlling international transfers of conventional arms. By regulating the legitimate trade, it will also help prevent their diversion towards the illicit market and thus eradicate it. <France>

<Pakistan> The objectives of the treaty are to: <Pakistan>
<Denmark> The purpose of the treaty is the establishment of regulation of the international transfer of conventional arms through the application of the highest possible common international standards in order to: <Denmark>

<Norway> The overall goals of the ATT are, through responsible regulation of all international arms trade, <Norway>

<USA> The purpose of this Treaty is to improve the regulation of the international trade in conventional arms by national implementation of the highest possible international standards in order to: <USA>

<Indonesia> This Treaty will seek to: <Indonesia>

<Brazil> The purpose of this Treaty is to regulate the licit trade of conventional arms and contribute, by means of effective measures, to combat the illicit trade in conventional arms - in particular, small arms and light weapons and their ammunition. <Brazil>

<Algeria> 1. The arms trade treaty will seek to establish the highest possible common international standards for the transfer of arms with a view to reducing the human suffering caused by the misuse of and illicit trade in arms, particularly small arms and light weapons.

2. Based on the central premise of the lawfulness of the international arms trade, the future treaty should: <Algeria>

<India> The primary objective of the treaty is and should be to prevent illicit trade and trafficking in conventional arms, in particular their diversion to non-state actors including terrorists. <India>

<Japan> The goal and objectives of this Treaty are, through the establishment of the highest common international standards for the international transfer in conventional arms, to <Japan>

<Switzerland> [In addition to the Goals and Objectives mentioned in the latest Chairs’ Paper] the ATT should <Switzerland>
**Goals/ Objectives**

<Sweden> The purpose of this Treaty is to regulate the legal international transfer of conventional arms, through the establishment of the highest possible common international standards for such transfers, and by ensuring that appropriate national systems to control arms transfers are developed and maintained.

By regulating the legal trade in conventional arms an Arms Trade Treaty will contribute to preventing the illicit trade in conventional arms and the diversion of transferred weapons to unintended and unauthorized users.

The regulation of the legal trade in conventional weapons through an ATT should also contribute to reducing human suffering, preventing armed conflicts, transnational organized crime, terrorist acts, armed violence, and gender-and age based violence, thus helping reinforce peace and security, regional stability, and sustainable social and economic development.

An ATT should promote transparency, and accountability at national level, in transfers of conventional arms and related material, thus building confidence among its States Parties. <Sweden>

<Norway> to prevent arms trade that contributes to or facilitates human suffering and armed violence including gender based violence, violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, armed conflict, the displacement of people, diversion, terrorist acts or transnational crime, thereby undermining peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable social and economic development. <Norway>

<Ireland> The Arms Trade Treaty must strive for the highest international standards possible for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms. The Treaty must agree standards that will prevent the illicit transfer, production and brokering of conventional arms and their diversion into the illicit market. It must also agree standards that will contribute to and promote the goals and objectives of the United Nations Charter and enhancing international peace and security by preventing transfers of arms that could facilitate serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The Treaty must be strong and robust to be effective and must be universal in its application. <Ireland>

<Mexico> 1. Reduce human suffering;
2. Prevent, combat and eradicate the diversion of conventional arms into the illicit market; and

3. Promote cooperation, transparency, accountability and the responsibility of States. <Mexico>

<Egypt> 1. The key objective of the Treaty is to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit transfer of conventional arms while promoting the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter;

2. The treaty seeks to achieve significant reductions in the production and possession of conventional weapons by major arms producers/exporters with a view to enhancing international and regional peace and security.

3. The treaty aims to ensure that production of conventional arms by major arms producers/exporters does not exacerbate the already existing and alarming imbalance between them and arm importing states.

4. The Treaty aims to provide clear and feasible incentives for arms importing States including an extensive and international cooperation framework which goes beyond assistance in implementing the Treaty.

5. The treaty aims to redress the significant imbalance in the production and possession in conventional weapons between the major arms producers/exporters and the arms importers.

6. The Treaty does not seek to interfere with already existing systems in the framework of the United Nations with regard to conventional weapons, and should not undermine their principle foundations. <Egypt>

<Indonesia> prevent and eradicate the illicit transfer of conventional arms and their diversion into the illicit market, including with regard to their use in organized crime and terrorism. <Indonesia>

<UK> 1. Contribute to the preservation of international and regional peace, security and stability, and thereby reduce human suffering;

2. Inhibit the diversion of conventional arms to unauthorised end users; and

3. Promote transparency, accountability and responsibility in the transfer of conventional arms. <UK>
1. Promote transparency, accountability, and the responsibility of States; and

2. Inhibit the diversion of conventional arms into the illicit market to help reduce unnecessary human suffering. <USA>

<Denmark>1. Contribute to international stability, peace and security

2. Reduce human suffering, including through the prevention of armed violence as well as the prevention of violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law.

3. Prevent the illegal transfer of conventional arms and the diversion of arms to the illicit market or to unauthorized end-users.

4. Promote transparency, accountability, and the responsibility of states in international transfers of conventional arms. <Denmark>

<Ecuador> 1. Prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit transfer of conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, munitions and ammunitions.

2. Enhance transparency, security and stability at the bilateral, regional and international levels. <Ecuador>

<South Sudan> 1. Be guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in Charter of the United Nations, and affirming its respect for and commitment to international law.

2. Prevent trade in conventional arms and light weapons, from fuelling armed violence, armed conflicts, terrorism and from contribution to violations of human rights and international law.

3. Inhibit the diversion of illicit conventional arms into illicit market;
4. Build trust and confidence between the States and promote Transparency, accountability and information on the production, stockpiles, import, export and transfer of conventional arms. <South Sudan>

<Russia> The goal of this Document is to prevent illicit trafficking in conventional arms (including their falling into the hands of terrorists, extremists, illegal armed groups, organized crime and illicit brokers as well as their entry into the territories that are under the UN Security Council arms embargo). <Russia>

The objectives of this Document, which shall be defined by its goal and aimed at its implementation, shall be the following:

- setting the highest possible standards by the States regarding conventional arms transfers;

- regulating those areas of legal trade in conventional arms where there are higher risks of their diversion to illegal market or to unauthorized end-users;

- elaborating national norms and regulations on the control of domestic circulation for conventional arms procured through international transfers. <Russia>

<Nigeria> Inclusion as item 4 in addition to the President’s Discussion Paper of 3 July 2012 on Goals and Objectives, the following:

4. ...Promote International Peace and Security and bridge existing gaps in Conventional Arms Instruments and Mechanisms. <Nigeria>

<CARICOM>1. Reduce human suffering;

2. Prevent, combat and eradicate diversion of conventional arms into the illicit market;

3. Promote cooperation, transparency, accountability and responsibility of States; and

4. Contribute to international and regional peace, security and stability by preventing international transfers of conventional arms that contribute to or facilitate: serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, violations of United Nations Security Council sanctions and arms embargoes and other international obligations, armed conflict, armed violence, the displacement of people, transnational organized crime, terrorist acts. <CARICOM>
These common standards aim at:

- strengthening peace and security and contributing to conflict prevention and stability of States.
- fighting against transnational organized crime and terrorism.
- reducing human suffering.

Their implementation will strengthen transparency and accountability of States with regard transfers of conventional arms. <France>

Costa Rica - The need to prevent international transfers of conventional arms that contribute to or facilitate: human suffering, serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law thereby undermining peace, security, stability and sustainable socio-economic development.

Costa Rica expresses its interest in maintaining the goals and objectives articulated in Resolutions A/RES/61/89, A/RES/64/48, A/RES/63/240, A/RES/66/518

The goals and objectives of the ATT should reflect a strong commitment with human rights law, international humanitarian law and development. <Costa Rica>

Liberia - That we find the Chairman's paper which was distributed on July 3 as a very useful tool and could serve as a good basis for further discussions.

Liberia will support a robust Treaty that will prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit transfers, production and brokering of conventional arms. Accordingly, the future Treaty should be universally applicable, with clear provisions on transparency and accountability. That the ATT should address the issues of human rights violations and International humanitarian laws. <Liberia>

Pakistan - A) regulate the illicit trade, trafficking and brokering of conventional arms;

B) address excessive production and development of these arms;

C) promote transparency, accountability and responsibility of major arms exporting countries in conventional arms trade in all aspects; <Pakistan>

China - 1. Prevent and combat the illicit trade in conventional arms and protect States' right to legal arms trade;
2. Maintain global and regional peace and stability by regulating the international trade in conventional arms; and

3. Contribute to the legitimate right of self-defense and the establishment of effective control system and capacity building of States. <China>

<Algeria> - Simplify and regulate the arms trade and make it more secure
- Prevent, combat and eradicate illicit trafficking in all forms of conventional arms by non-State actors (including terrorists and criminal organizations)
- Combat the illicit arms trade in the context of armed conflicts not of an international character and any transaction carried out in violation of an embargo or other sanction imposed by the Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations
- Eliminate any criterion whose implementation might be seen as biased
- Aim to be universal and have the support of the major arms manufacturers and importers.

3. With the exception of the marking and tracing of arms, any attempt to harmonize national laws governing the export, import and transfer of arms would be difficult to achieve, and therefore futile. <Algeria>

<India> - Preventing the illicit trade in conventional weapons as well as their diversion into the illicit market should be the first goal.
- Reducing human suffering is an aspirational goal and therefore should move to preamble.
- While we understand the reference to transparency it is not clear to whom states should be accountable or responsible to. <India>

<Japan> 1. Enhance the responsibility of the States Parties to effectively regulate the transfer of conventional arms;

2. Prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit transfer of conventional arms and their diversion into the illicit market;

3. Contribute to international peace and security, and prevent human suffering and serious violation of international human rights law and international humanitarian law; and
4. Promote transparency and accountability of the States Parties in transfer of conventional arms, thus building confidence among the States Parties. <Japan>

<Switzerland> - elaborate the highest possible and legally binding common international standards for the transfer of arms;

-[regulate the international trade of conventional weapons, which must lead to its control and guidance;

-enhance transparency, accountability and responsibility in transfers of conventional arms;]

-increase peace and security, as well as contribute to reducing human suffering resulting from armed violence;

-promote respect of international law, in particular international humanitarian law and human rights law;

-contribute to prevent, combat and eradicate illegal arms trade, namely inhibit the diversion to the illicit market. <Switzerland>