Beginnings: The Arms Trade Treaty
10 years

102 orgs
1 treaty

100 SIGNATURES strong
"How can the sale of bananas be more tightly controlled than the sale of machine guns?"

- Anna MacDonald, head of Oxfam’s global arms campaigns, pressing for a new international arms trade treaty after an Oxfam report claimed billions of dollars worth of weapons and ammunition have been bought by countries subject to arms embargoes.
Brazil

Germany

Bangladesh

The Philippine

Senegal

India
Why is the ATT important?
3 million Yemeni men, women and children have been forced to flee their homes
2 SIGNATURES ENDED A WAR

YOURS MAY PREVENT MANY

vote yes

Arms Trade Treaty

Join Tuesday April 2nd UNCA

I’m Voting YES for the Arms Trade Treaty

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“Gender in the ATT has been a women’s advocacy issue, fought for by women. Gender based violence in times of conflict affects everyone, your sister, your brother, your mother, your aunt, your grandmother. It may not be you today, what about tomorrow? Join us to ensure no arms are transferred where the potential for gender based violence exists.”

Marren Akatsa-Bukachi, Executive Director of Eastern Africa subRegional Support Initiative for Advancement of Women
The United Nations Treaty is first aimed at regulating global arms sales. The treaty was overwhelmingly approved by a huge majority. Reuters reports that negotiations from around 150 countries gathered in New York on Monday for a final push to hammer out a legally binding international treaty to end unregulated conventional arms sales, a pact that a source of U.S. officials tells is unable to finish in time.
#ReduceHumanSuffering

Yemen, South Sudan, Jamaica, El Salvador, Honduras...

Philippines, Afghanistan, Somalia, Iraq, DRC...
1. Battle tanks
2. Armoured combat vehicles
3. Large-calibre artillery systems
4. Combat aircraft
5. Attack helicopter
6. Warships
7. Missiles and Missile launchers
8. Parts and Components
9. Ammunition
10. Small arms and light weapons
States must conduct a risk assessment before they say yes or no to an arms transfer:

- Will it contribute to or undermine peace and security?
- Could it be used to commit violations of human rights law?
- Could it be used to commit violations of humanitarian law?
- Could it be used to commit terrorism?
- Could it be used to commit organised crime?
- Could it be used to commit gender-based violence?

If risk is too high, state shall not authorise the transfer.
Universalization

LACE UP
#RACET050
control arms
#Raceto50

The Philippines

Togo

Cambodia

The Netherlands

Serbia

Nepal
#SprintTo100
Implementation

Keep weapons out of the wrong hands.

LIVE UP TO THE TREATY.