

DEVELOPMENT OF ELEMENTS OF A DRAFT FIVE-YEAR STRATEGY FOR THE ARMS TRADE TREATY

Summary Report on Submissions and Contributions by Stakeholders and Key Elements of the Draft Strategy

Introduction

This summary report has been prepared by the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) Secretariat pursuant to the mandate agreed by the Eleventh Conference of States Parties (CSP11) to elaborate elements of a draft five-year strategy for the Treaty.

In accordance with this mandate, the ATT Secretariat issued a Call for Proposals inviting structured inputs from States Parties, Signatory States, Observer States, International and Regional organizations, Civil Society, and Industry. The Call for Proposals included guidance to facilitate the submission of inputs in a format that would allow for consistent review and consolidation¹. Respondents were invited to provide views on the overall architecture of the Strategy and on specific thematic areas organized across eight sections of the submission form and accompanying guidance materials. Additional questions addressed cross-cutting considerations, innovation and future-oriented issues, and the strategy development process.

This document synthesizes and presents the inputs received through this consultative process. Rather than reproducing individual proposals it identifies **areas of convergence, emerging priorities and points of divergence**, and highlights key considerations that may inform the development of the draft Strategy.

Analysis of Submissions

A total of thirty-three (33) submissions were received (see Figure 1). These included fifteen from States Parties², fourteen from civil society organizations³; two from regional organizations⁴; one

¹ For further information on the structure and methodology of the Call for Proposals, see: <https://thearmstradetreaty.org/development-of-an-att-strategy>

² Australia, Burkina Faso, Canada, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

³ MAAT for Peace, Development and Human Rights; Mines Advisory Group; International Human Rights and Youth Initiative (IHLYI); Canadian Red Cross; Saferworld; Control Arms; The HALO Trust; Small Arms Survey (SAS); Oxfam; Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa (FECCLAHA); ATT Monitor; Asociación para el Análisis de Políticas Públicas (APP); Transparency International (TI-DS); and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

⁴ The African Union (AU) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

from the private sector ⁵; and one from an international organization⁶. In regional terms, the largest number of States Parties' submissions originated from the Western European and Others Group, followed by GRULAC. Participation from the African Group and the Asia-Pacific Group was comparatively more limited in numerical terms, notwithstanding the substantive weight and relevance of the contributions received (see Figure 2).

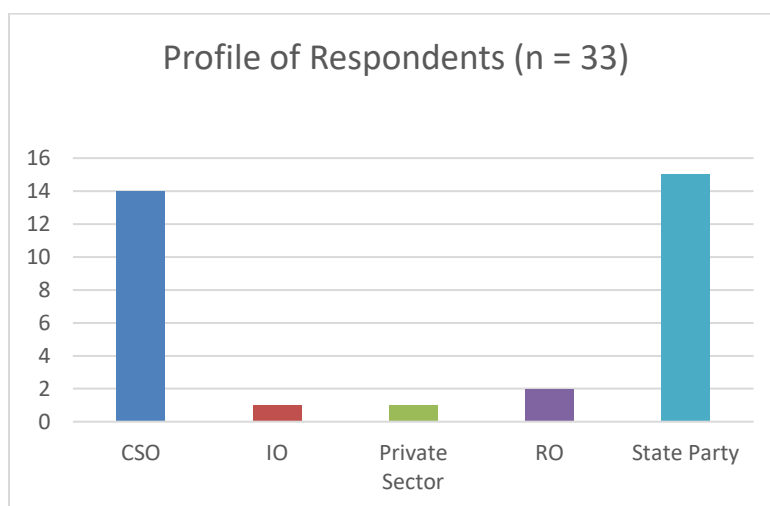


Figure 1: Respondents Profile

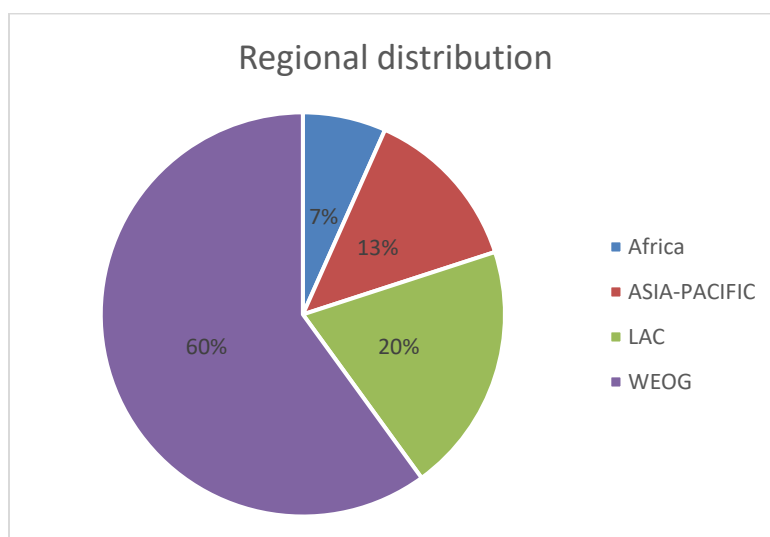


Figure 2: Regional Distribution

Engagement across thematic areas was uneven but reveals several clear priorities (see Figure 3). The largest number of submissions addressed Implementation (26 submissions), and Application of Articles 6 and 7 (22 submissions), underscoring the centrality of operational implementation to the

⁵ AeroSpace and Defense Industries Association of Europe (ASD)

⁶ The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs

Treaty's effectiveness. Significant engagement was also observed on Universalization (16 submissions), and Transparency (17 submissions) while International Cooperation and International Assistance also received sustained attention.

Gender considerations featured prominently in civil society submissions and were also addressed by a number of States Parties and institutional stakeholders, often through the operationalization of Article 7.4.

By contrast, proposals related to infrastructure and resources were comparatively less developed across submissions, despite broad acknowledgment that institutional and financial sustainability will shape the feasibility of strategic priorities over the coming five-year period.

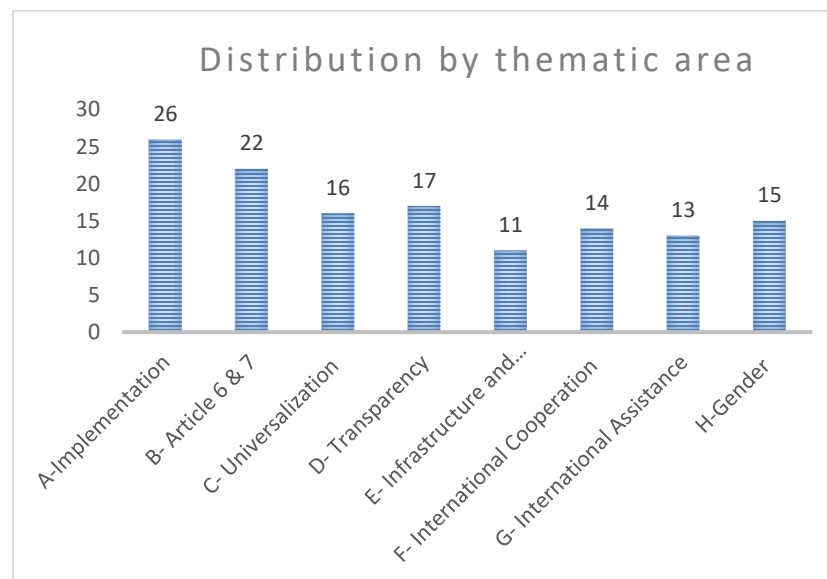


Figure 3: Distribution by Thematic Area

Across stakeholders' groups, there was a strong recognition that the Strategy should operate primarily through the Treaty's existing institutional architecture. Respondents consistently referred to the Conference of States Parties, the Secretariat, the Management Committee, the Working Groups, the Diversion Information Exchange Forum and tools such as the Voluntary Trust Fund as the principal mechanisms through which the Strategy should operate.

Overall, the submissions show strong convergence around a Strategy that is realistically ambitious, focused on implementation outcomes and measurable impact, and designed to strengthen the operational credibility of the Arms Trade Treaty. Stakeholders consistently emphasized the importance of building on existing mechanisms, avoiding institutional duplication and reinforcing collective accountability among States Parties.

1. Envisioned structure and monitoring of a future ATT strategy.

Submissions show broad convergence around the idea of a **concise and direction-setting Strategy** designed to strengthen coherence across ATT structures and activities, while remaining adaptable to evolving implementation realities. Several respondents characterized the Strategy as a **“living” framework** capable of guiding priorities over time without creating rigid institutional obligations.

Many respondents envisaged a structure combining a **strategic narrative** articulating shared vision and priorities with an **operational layer** translating these into sequenced objectives, actions and performance measures.

Some submissions referred to experiences under other conventional arms instruments as reference points, while noting that the ATT differs both in scope and institutional structure. In particular, The Lausanne Action Plan under the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) action plans were cited as examples of politically endorsed frameworks that translate treaty commitments into time bound actions, clear milestones and measurable indicators.

2. Monitoring, Evaluation and Review Modalities

Across submissions, there was a broad convergence around a cooperative monitoring approach that **strengthens learning and accountability** without creating additional reporting burdens or ranking national performance. Several submissions proposed establishing an **initial baseline**, followed by **annual reviews aligned with CSP cycles**, complemented by mid-term and end-of-cycle assessments. Some also suggested coordination through a small voluntary committee of States Parties drawing on existing office holders or former CSP Presidents.

Some submissions suggested that the fifth Conference following the adoption of the Strategy could serve as a structured review point under the responsibility of that year’s Presidency, allowing States Parties to assess progress and, where appropriate, update the strategic plan for the following cycle

Stakeholder engagement was widely considered essential to the credibility and effectiveness of monitoring processes. Some suggestions included open consultations, written submissions and dedicated sessions within existing ATT meetings. Monitoring was expected to remain state-led and need-driven, and some submissions proposed that the five-year cycle culminate in a Review Conference to assess progress and, where appropriate, update the Strategy.

Divergence emerged regarding the **specificity of indicators**. While some stakeholders supported the development of measurable and time-bound indicators to enhance transparency and demonstrate impact, others cautioned that overly rigid metrics may not capture national context or oversimplify decision-making processes. Many respondents also stressed that monitoring arrangements should remain **proportionate to institutional and financial realities** and should avoid placing excessive administrative burdens to the Secretariat.

3. Proposals by Thematic Area

This section provides a synthesis of the proposals received under each thematic area of the Call for Proposals. Rather than reproducing individual submissions, it highlights the principal areas of convergence, emerging priorities and key considerations raised by stakeholders.

3.1. Implementation

This area covers national control systems and control lists; regulation of import, brokering and transit/trans-shipment; diversion prevention; and record-keeping under Articles 2–5 and 8–12 of the Treaty. Several proposals intersect with Articles 6 and 7, particularly where control systems and licensing procedures inform risk assessment and transfer decisions.

Implementation emerged as the **most consistent prioritized** area of the **next five-year cycle**. While important progress has been achieved since the Treaty's entry into force many respondents observed that implementation maturity remains uneven across States Parties.

The first group of proposals focused on **strengthening national control systems**. Submissions emphasized the importance of supporting States Parties to establish or update national control lists, develop or modernize legal and institutional frameworks covering the full scope of items and transfer activities, and strengthen inter-agency coordination among licensing, customs, defense, foreign affairs and law-enforcement authorities. Stakeholders also emphasized the importance of practical implementation support, including model legislation, toolkits, training modules, peer learning and targeted technical assistance.

A second group of proposals addressed **areas of implementation that remain comparatively underdeveloped or unevenly regulated**, particularly import, brokering, transit and trans-shipment controls, as well as record-keeping and transparency obligations. Respondents encouraged **greater attention to Article 8** obligations and the development of guidance on brokering and transit regulation. Strengthening digital and interoperable record-keeping systems was also highlighted as a way to support licensing processes, enforcement, reporting and diversion response. Some submissions proposed voluntary exchanges on interpretation and implementation of key Treaty provisions and systematic review of national control lists submitted under Article 5.

Diversion prevention emerged as a major implementation concern across many submissions. Respondents highlighted the importance of sharing operational and technical insights to assist States in identifying and mitigating diversion risks in line with Articles 11 and 12. Proposed actions included national baseline assessments of weapons and ammunition management capacities, strengthening physical security and stockpile management, and improving marking, inventory management and record-keeping practices. Many respondents also emphasized improving end-use monitoring, post-delivery verification and information-sharing, including through practitioner exchanges and mechanisms such as the Diversion Information Exchange Forum.

Across submissions there was a strong support for **linking implementation gaps more systematically to assistance and capacity-building** mechanisms, particularly through the Voluntary Trust Fund and related support initiatives.

3.2. Application of Articles 6 and 7

Articles 6 and 7 received **the highest level of attention across submissions**. Respondents considered that the consistent and well-informed application of these provisions is decisive for the Treaty's real-world impact, noting that uneven implementation could affect confidence in the Treaty and its universalization.

A central theme across submissions was the need to **strengthen national risk assessment processes**. Respondents highlighted the importance of developing more robust assessment methodologies, improving the evaluation of information drawn from multiple sources, and ensuring stronger documentation and traceability of licensing decisions. Several respondents also highlighted the importance of scrutinizing supply chains and the growing role of private-sector intermediaries in transfer arrangements.

Proposals emphasized the importance of **strengthening the analytical foundation of risk assessments**, including through field-based operational analysis, improved diversion data and the use of digital tracing tools. Emerging risks were also identified as an area of attention, including the role of new technologies and the potential misuse of conventional arms in facilitating gender-based violence and other human rights violations.

Practitioner-level exchanges and voluntary sharing of methodologies were widely encouraged, alongside thematic discussions on mitigation measures and post-authorization monitoring. Several submissions also supported the review of existing voluntary guidance, including the Voluntary Guide on Articles 6 and 7. Integration of diversion analysis was identified as a key priority, particularly through stronger links between Articles 6 and 7 assessments and Article 11 obligations.

Additional proposals included voluntary sharing of information on licensing decisions and their basis under ATT provisions, **stronger cooperation between licensing authorities and ATT Gender Focal Points, regional exchanges on diversion pathways, and greater involvement of capital-based licensing authorities and industry** in sharing operational compliance practices. Addressing regulatory gaps in brokering, transit and trans-shipment controls also received attention.

With regard to Article 7(4), some submissions encouraged linking risk assessments with Women, Peace and Security National Action Plans and building on WGETI outputs and the Voluntary Guide to Articles 6 and 7, with particular emphasis on civilian harm prevention and the analysis of gender-differentiated impacts.

3.3. Universalization

Universalization continues to be viewed as a key strategic area for the ATT, although submissions emphasized that **accession represents only one dimension of progress** alongside sustained political engagement, regional socialization of ATT norms and early alignment with the Treaty's object and purpose.

Most respondents encouraged the Strategy to build on the existing workplan of the Working Group on Treaty Universalization (WGTU), ensuring continuity and avoiding duplication. Greater emphasis should be placed on expanding in-person meetings in priority regions, organizing virtual consultations scheduled in regionally convenient time zones and strengthening cooperation with sub-regional organizations as practical ways to strengthen ownership and contextual relevance. Civil society actors, regional champions and established diplomatic fora were also viewed as important channels for addressing misconceptions and demonstrating the Treaty's relevance to sustainable development, regional stability and transparency.

Submissions diverged regarding the **desirability of numerical accession targets**. While some respondents supported aspirational benchmarks for Treaty membership growth, others favored qualitative indicators of engagement, such as participation in ATT meetings, structured dialogue with non-States Parties, and early legislative or institutional alignment with Treaty standards.

There was broad agreement that **universalization is a long-term process** closely linked to implementation support. Rather than treating accession as an isolated political act, several submissions encouraged positioning early pre-accession assistance — including gap analyses, legal and institutional self-assessments, weapons and ammunition management assessments and targeted capacity-building — as confidence-building measures and practical incentives for joining the Treaty.

Closer coordination between outreach efforts of the WGTU and Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) projects was widely viewed as a way to demonstrate the practical benefits of ATT-aligned practices and sustain post-accession momentum. Peer-to-peer engagement was also highlighted as an important tool. Submissions suggested facilitating study visits, encouraging participation from observer states in ATT meetings, sharing lessons learned and improving access to existing experiences, including through a publicly accessible repository of national practices.

Targeted outreach by ATT office holders, the Secretariat and regional champions — including analysis of positions of non-States Parties based on publicly available statements, such as UNGA First Committee statements — was also encouraged. Existing practices such as invitations to WGTU and CSP meetings, including through the Sponsorship Programme, were likewise suggested as practical tools to sustain within the Strategy.

3.4. Transparency

Transparency under Article 13 was consistently described as **a foundational pillar of the Treaty's accountability framework** and **an enabling condition for progress in other thematic areas**.

Most submissions encouraged the Strategy to build on ongoing work of the Working Group on Transparency and Reporting (WGTR)'s recommendations and activities. Respondents emphasized that reporting should not be viewed solely as a compliance exercise, but also as a mechanism supporting informed risk assessment, diversion prevention and international cooperation

A strong area of convergence concerned the importance of **establishing clearer baseline indicators** for reporting quality and timeliness. Proposals included continued monitoring of the percentage of States Parties submitting annual reports on time and by region, improvements in

quality of the reports and data disaggregation, and greater use of digital reporting tools. Some submissions also suggested integrating **data-quality checks and providing contextual information** to clarify how national definitions correspond to Treaty reporting categories.

Civil society and research institutions emphasized the analytical value of public ATT reporting, advocating for greater accessibility, comparability and disaggregation of data, including through the use of shadow reports where relevant.

Digitalization and interoperability with other instruments emerged as recurring themes. Respondents supported further development of digital reporting tools, improved data validation mechanisms and greater interoperability between ATT reporting and other instruments, including the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA).

Finally, several submissions also emphasized the importance of **continued practical support to address reporting capacity constraints**. These include reporting workshops, e-learning tools, designation of informal reporting champions to share good practices and support peer learning, and the possible establishment of a **reporting helpdesk function**.

3.5. Infrastructure and Resources

Submissions broadly recognized that the Treaty's institutional architecture and resource based must remain fit for purpose in order to support the objectives of the Strategy.

Respondents emphasized that the existing ATT structures – including the Conference of States Parties, the Secretariat and the subsidiary bodies – should be able to support implementation assistance, data collection and analysis, stakeholder engagement and strategic planning, contributing to the Treaty's objectives.

Several submissions noted that States Parties will ultimately determine whether adjustments to existing structures are required. This may involve **reviewing the mandates, formats and time allocation of the Working Groups**. Strengthening participation of technical experts from capitals — particularly licensing authorities, customs and enforcement officials — was identified as a priority. Suggested measures included **targeted use of the Sponsorship Programme, regional technical hubs or networks of national and regional focal points, designation of regional champions and regional or thematic exchanges** to strengthen practitioner engagement in ATT processes.

A number of submissions also proposed establishing a mechanism for periodic technical review of the Treaty's scope and implementation framework, drawing on Article 17.4(d) and (f). Others encouraged formalizing the role of the Gender Focal Point across technical outputs and Working Group processes to ensure systematic integration of gender considerations.

Submissions also highlighted the need to **align strategic priorities with available resources**, including financial resources and the Secretariat capacity. Some proposals included strengthening the Secretariat's analytical role through trend analysis and periodic "implementation health checks"

to support strategic planning. Some respondents also suggested exploring secondment arrangements to reinforce the Secretariat capacity and technical expertise.

3.6. International Cooperation

There was broad convergence that international cooperation under the ATT framework should evolve from ad hoc exchanges toward **more structured and operationally connected processes**.

The Diversion Information Exchange Forum (DIEF) was consistently identified as a central platform for cooperation related to diversion. Some proposals suggested further strengthening its role as a forum for information exchange, early warning and coordination, while maintaining the voluntary and cooperative nature of the Treaty framework. Some respondents also **suggested developing rapid communication channels among National Points of Contact** to facilitate timely verification of transfers and responses to suspected diversion incidents.

Submissions also emphasized the value of **strengthening the regional dimension of cooperation**, such as organizing regional or thematic meetings on diversion prevention and supporting joint capacity-building exercises involving customs, border authorities, investigators and licensing officials. Several respondents also highlighted the value of enhancing practitioner-level cooperation to address cross-border diversion routes, including coordinated tracing efforts, information exchange on end-use monitoring and post-delivery verification practices, and more harmonized approaches to end-user documentation.

Some submissions also suggested developing **practical indicators for assessing the effectiveness of cooperation**, such as responsiveness to information requests, timeliness of exchanges and improvements in the quality of shared data.

Submissions also encouraged **strengthening operational partnerships with regional organizations, United Nations entities and specialized research institutions** to ensure that cooperation mechanisms draw on up-to-date analysis of diversion trends and civilian harm patterns.

3.7. International Assistance

International assistance under Article 16 remains a central pillar of the ATT implementation framework with the Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), the Sponsorship Programme and the ATT Matching Needs and Resources Database serving as the Treaty's operational mechanism for delivering support.

Across submissions there was a strong convergence around the **need to strengthen the measurement of assistance outcomes** and to link support more clearly to implementation results. Respondents encouraged improved visibility of assistance needs, strengthening coordination among donors and recipients and stronger collaboration with implementing partners.

Regional and subregional approaches were widely emphasized, particularly in contexts where diversion and trafficking dynamics transcend national borders. Proposals highlighted joint or multi-country initiatives, harmonization of transfer control procedures and structured information-sharing

among neighboring States and regional organizations. Strengthened coordination with regional bodies, including the African Union and Regional Economic Communities, was identified as a way to enhance coherence and avoid duplication of efforts. Submissions also encouraged greater use of ATT reporting, diagnostic tools and Working Group exchanges to identify implementation gaps and match needs with available support.

Several respondents **highlighted the Secretariat's role as a coordination hub for assistance efforts, including through engagement with donors, regional organizations and implementing partners.** Suggestions included periodic coordination meetings involving major donors and implementing organizations as a possible mechanism for improving information-sharing and aligning programming cycles. Reference was also made to UNODA grant facilities and other programmes such as the European Union Partner-to-Partner (EU P2P) as complementary mechanisms supporting ATT implementation.

With respect to VTF, submissions highlighted issues related to accessibility and procedural efficiency. Proposals **included simplified application process**, introducing pre-application mentoring and strengthening the integration of gender considerations in project design. Alignment with broader national planning frameworks, including United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), was also suggested.

Some submissions noted that **one-year funding cycles and capped grant amounts may limit longer-term reforms**, particularly legislative processes requiring sustained engagement. Delays between proposal submission and project commencement were also identified as operational challenges. Respondents suggested reflecting on whether adjustments to funding cycles, grant ceilings or timelines could better reflect implementation realities while maintaining accountability. States in a position to do so were encouraged to allocate adequate resources to support assistance, reinforcing the principle of shared responsibility under Article 16.

3.8. Gender

Across submissions there was a strong convergence that **gender considerations should be systematically integrated across ATT processes**, moving beyond symbolic representation toward substantive mainstreaming. Proposals emphasized the importance of incorporating gender perspectives across the work of the Treaty's subsidiary bodies and ensuring that discussions on implementation, transparency, cooperation and assistance reflect the gendered dimensions of arms transfers.

Several proposals emphasized **strengthening the mandate and visibility of the ATT Gender Focal Points**, including through regular coordination meetings, clear terms of reference, dedicated agenda space at the CSPs and defined priority actions.

Several proposals also addressed institutional safeguards within ATT processes, including the potential **adoption of a Code of Conduct** addressing harassment and sexual harassment to promote safe and inclusive participation. Ensuring that Gender Focal Point participation is embedded in strategy development and monitoring and strengthening universalization efforts

through **alliances with women parliamentarians and gender-focused civil society organizations** were also identified as a potential multiplier for norm internalization and political advocacy.

In the area of international assistance, submissions encouraged the systematic integration of **gender criteria into VTF-supported projects** and other assistance mechanisms, including the incorporation of gender criteria for project evaluation and funding decisions.

Finally, to enhance visibility and knowledge-sharing, a number of proposals suggested the development of an **ATT “Gender Hub”** as a platform for sharing guidance, good practices, data and case studies. Such a platform could support collective learning, facilitate resource sharing and contribute to transparency in tracking gender-related progress.

4. Cross-cutting Issues, Knowledge Gaps and Baseline Challenges

Across submissions, the Strategy was frequently framed not only as a forward-looking planning tool, but **also as a stocktaking exercise**.

Several submissions highlighted the importance of reinforcing synergies between the ATT and related international and regional frameworks addressing conventional arms. Respondents encouraged closer operational alignment with the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA), the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management (GFA). Regional roadmaps in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean were also identified as practical entry points for strengthening implementation.

Some submissions also suggested exploring possible complementarities with other emerging initiatives, such as the Political Declaration on the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences arising from the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA), including through strengthened risk assessments and post-transfer monitoring.

Participation and inclusivity were also raised as cross-cutting issues that deserve attention. Alongside gender considerations addressed elsewhere in this report, a number of respondents emphasized the value of engaging youth, civil society organizations, research institutions and specialized expert communities as important contributors to technical analysis, policy development and outreach. Engagement with parliamentarians and international partners, including organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and regional organizations, was also highlighted.

At the same time, submissions noted that resource constraints and limited access to information can affect sustained engagement. A number of submissions also pointed to emerging operational challenges affecting Treaty implementation, including complex diversion pathways involving multiple intermediaries, limited digitalization of licensing and record-keeping systems, and the growing role of private security actors in arms supply chain. Other issues raised include maritime security, regulation of private military and security companies, emerging technologies relevant to

conventional arms control and the role of climate change as a potential risk multiplier for armed violence.

Several structural constraints affecting implementation were identified. Submissions mentioned that the limited expertise in areas such as risk assessment, end-use verification and post-delivery monitoring can limit the ability of States to identify diversion mitigation risks and respond effectively to cooperation requests. Others pointed to differences in legal frameworks and uneven enforcement capacities that may complicate coordinated action across borders. In addition, limited staffing, infrastructure and operational capacity — particularly in border areas, ports and transit corridors — that affect monitoring and enforcement was recognized as constraints.

Financial constraints were also highlighted across submissions. While political commitment to the Treaty remains strong, available financial resources were often described as insufficient relative to implementation needs. Demand for assistance continues to exceed available funding, and short funding cycles can slow down reforms that require sustained engagement.

In this context, several submissions encouraged the development of clearer baselines and assessment methodologies to better match assistance requests with available support and to improve monitoring of implementation progress.

Overall, a common thread emerges: the Strategy will need to **balance consolidation and innovation**. Improving the collection and use of implementation information, establishing clearer baselines, updating practical guidance where necessary and promoting peer-learning on emerging risks can enhance effectiveness without creating additional reporting requirements. Participants noted that by reinforcing synergies, mainstreaming inclusion — including gender and youth — and evolving operational dynamics, the Strategy can position the ATT as both institutionally coherent and responsive to a changing global security environment. The Strategy should also more clearly articulate how ATT implementation contributes to the reduction of human suffering, translating the Treaty's object and purpose into measurable progress in reducing risks associated with irresponsible arms transfers.

5. Strategy development process

Submissions broadly supported **an iterative and consultative process for developing the ATT Strategy**, consistent with the mandated adopted at CSP11. Respondents emphasized that the process should remain State-driven and consensus-based while ensuring opportunities for regionally balanced stakeholder engagement.

Submissions also reflected different stakeholder perspectives. States Parties generally emphasized operational feasibility and the importance of strengthening implementation through existing mechanisms and practice sharing among practitioners. Civil society organizations highlighted transparency, accountability and the methodological robustness of Articles 6 and 7 implementations, including clearer baselines, stronger indicators and case-based learning exchanges. International and regional organizations emphasized regional ownership and the use of regional roadmaps to support both universalization and implementation, while promoting greater coherence with relevant global frameworks. The private sector stressed the importance of practical

objectives, alignment of export control systems and engagement with licensing authorities and other operational actors.

A number of submissions also situated the Strategy within the broader geopolitical environment, noting the importance of demonstrating the continued relevance of the ATT amid contested multilateralism, ongoing armed conflicts and concerns regarding illicit and destabilizing arms transfers. In this context, respondents emphasized that the Strategy should remain firmly anchored in the Treaty's object and purpose, including the reduction of human suffering, prevention of diversion and strengthening of responsible transfer decision-making.

Some submissions also encouraged clarifying the role of the Secretariat in supporting strategy implementation and review, particularly with respect to its analytical, coordination and facilitation functions, while ensuring clear distribution of responsibilities among the Secretariat, Bureau, subsidiary bodies and States Parties.

6. Next steps

The inputs received through the Call for Proposals constitute **the starting point for the development of the Strategy**. A first consultation to present this summary report will take place on 23 March 2026. Additional inputs may be presented during the Informal Preparatory Meetings in May.

Based on the elements and proposals received, the extended ATT Bureau, as provided for by CSP11 and comprising the ATT President and Vice Presidents, Working Group Chairs, the DIF Chair, the VTF Chair, and ATT Gender Focal Points, will begin outlining a possible structure and identifying priority areas for the Strategy, as well as conceptualizing potential draft elements.

Following a second consultation between mid and late June 2026, the extended Bureau will work on a report presenting draft elements of the Strategy to be submitted at CSP12, after which further consultations will continue in the lead up to CSP13, where the draft Strategy is expected to be considered by States Parties. These consultations will provide opportunities to refine the strategic framework, clarify priorities, including indicators.