

## Final UN Conference on the ATT

New York, 18 March 2013

Mr. President,

I am speaking on behalf of the following countries:

- |                                     |                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1. Albania                          | 38. Gabon           | 76. Papua New Guinea                    |
| 2. Angola                           | 39. Gambia          | 77. Peru                                |
| 3. Antigua and Barbuda              | 40. Germany         | 78. Poland                              |
| 4. Argentina                        | 41. Ghana           | 79. Portugal                            |
| 5. Austria                          | 42. Greece          | 80. Romania                             |
| 6. Australia                        | 43. Grenada         | 81. Rwanda                              |
| 7. The Bahamas                      | 44. Guatemala       | 82. Saint Lucia                         |
| 8. Bangladesh                       | 45. Guinea          | 83. Saint Kitts and Nevis               |
| 9. Barbados                         | 46. Guinea Bissau   | 84. Saint Vincent and the<br>Grenadines |
| 10. Belize                          | 47. Guyana          | 85. Samoa                               |
| 11. Belgium                         | 48. Haiti           | 86. Sao Tome et Principe                |
| 12. Benin                           | 49. Honduras        | 87. Senegal                             |
| 13. Bulgaria                        | 50. Hungary         | 88. Serbia                              |
| 14. Burkina Faso                    | 51. Iceland         | 89. Sierra Leone                        |
| 15. Burundi                         | 52. Ireland         | 90. Slovakia                            |
| 16. Cameroon                        | 53. Italy           | 91. Slovenia                            |
| 17. Cape Verde                      | 54. Jamaica         | 92. South Africa                        |
| 18. Central African Republic        | 55. Japan           | 93. South Sudan                         |
| 19. Chad                            | 56. Kenya           | 94. Spain                               |
| 20. Chile                           | 57. Latvia          | 95. Suriname                            |
| 21. Colombia                        | 58. Liberia         | 96. Swaziland                           |
| 22. Comoros                         | 59. Liechtenstein   | 97. Switzerland                         |
| 23. Congo                           | 60. Lithuania       | 98. Sweden                              |
| 24. Costa Rica                      | 61. Luxembourg      | 99. Togo                                |
| 25. Cote d'Ivoire                   | 62. Ghana           | 100. Trinidad and<br>Tobago             |
| 26. Croatia                         | 63. Madagascar      | 101. Turkey                             |
| 27. Cyprus                          | 64. Malawi          | 102. Uganda                             |
| 28. Czech Republic                  | 65. Mali            | 103. United Kingdom                     |
| 29. Democratic Republic of<br>Congo | 66. Malta           | 104. Uruguay                            |
| 30. Denmark                         | 67. Mexico          | 105. Vanuatu                            |
| 31. Djibouti                        | 68. Montenegro      | 106. Zambia                             |
| 32. Dominica                        | 69. Mozambique      |   |
| 33. El Salvador                     | 70. Namibia         |   |
| 34. Equatorial Guinea               | 71. The Netherlands |   |
| 35. Estonia                         | 72. Niger           |   |
| 36. Ethiopia                        | 73. Nigeria         |   |
| 37. Finland                         | 74. Norway          |   |
|                                     | 75. Palau           |   |

MEXICO

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Mr. President,

We speak on behalf of countries from different regions that share a common goal. We have worked for a long time to adopt a legally binding instrument establishing the highest possible common international standards for the international transfer of conventional arms.

We are here today to finalize the work that we were unable to conclude last July, in order to reach this common goal.

We recognize that the unregulated trade of conventional arms and their diversion to the illicit market are contributory factors to armed conflict, the displacement of people, transnational organized crime and terrorism, thereby undermining peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable social and economic development.

The overwhelming majority of Member States agree with us on the necessity and the urgency of adopting a strong Arms Trade Treaty. Our voice must be heard.

We continue from where we left off in July, committed to strengthening the text that is the basis of our work.

This text needs considerable improvement in order to reach our objective. The text cannot be ambiguous: we are adopting a treaty that requires clear legal language. We also need to address the existing loopholes that remain in the text. The text needs to better reflect existing international legal norms, standards and principles. The scope of the Treaty -including ammunition-, the prevention of diversion, the criteria for assessment, and the implementation, are some of the areas that need to be strengthened.

A weak ATT could serve to legitimize the irresponsible and illegal arms trade. This is an outcome we must avoid.

We are determined to adopt an Arms Trade Treaty that would bring about a safer world for the sake of all humanity.

As was the case last July, we are ready to make every effort to achieve an Arms Trade Treaty that makes a real difference to the people of the world.

Thank you.