**Amnesty International statement at the 11th Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty**

*August 2025*

Amnesty International campaigns for a world in which arms transfers no longer fuel atrocities across the globe. The adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty was a milestone in this journey. But 11 years on, the failure of many states parties to implement the letter – let alone the spirit – of the treaty is stark.

While a genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are playing out in real time in Gaza, signatories and states parties to the Arms Trade Treaty continue to license exports of weapons, parts, components, munitions and ammunition to the Israeli military. Such exports clearly contravene the provisions set out in the ATT Articles 6 and 7 as well as states’ obligations under the Genocide Convention and must immediately stop. States parties must impose a comprehensive arms embargo on Israel and end the transit and transshipment of military goods bound for Israel through their jurisdictions.

Ongoing litigation related to the provision of F-35 spare parts has shown states parties involved in this programme are effectively outsourcing their export licencing decisions by contributing parts into a common pool with some parts ending up in Israel. Commercial contracts and international defence agreements can never override obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law. States parties must urgently review and, if necessary, renegotiate such contracts to bring them into line with their international legal obligations.

Meanwhile, the ongoing conflict in Sudan has killed tens of thousands of civilians and injured many more, including as a result of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Yet arms, including parts and components, continue to flow into Sudan, often through circuitous routes, in some instances originating in or passing through ATT signatories or states parties’ territories.

Myanmar’s military junta has continued to carry out attacks against the civilian population with total impunity. Armed groups have also committed abuses. ATT signatories and states parties must ensure that they are in no way involved – whether directly or indirectly - in the transfer of arms to these conflicts. They must also support efforts to impose and implement effective, comprehensive UN Security Council arms embargoes on both Sudan and Myanmar.

With international norms under attack and the threat of further conflicts on the horizon, it is critical that states uphold their international legal obligations, including by fully implementing the Arms Trade Treaty.