



Working Group Meetings of the Twelfth Conference of States Parties
to the Arms Trade Treaty

Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation
Sub-Working Group on Current and Emerging Implementation Issues

Challenges related to the Scope of the Treaty and the
Establishment and Maintenance of a National Control List

18 March 2026
CICG, Geneva, Switzerland



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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

We thank the panelists for their presentations.

Mr. Chair,

In the case of the Philippines, our national control list is the National Strategic Goods List (NSGL). The STM Office (STMO) is responsible for preparing updates to the list, while the National Security Council – STM Committee has the authority to establish, review, and amend the list. The approved list is then published in our National Gazette and in two newspapers of general circulation to inform the public regarding updates to the list.

Our approach has been to anchor the national control list within legislation, while allowing technical updates to be carried out through administrative and inter-agency processes. This helps maintain legal certainty, while ensuring that the system remains responsive to developments in international list and standards, and evolving proliferation risks.



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With regard to the mandatory categories under Article 2(1), the Philippines has harmonized them with Annex 1, the Military Goods List of the NSGL, which is based on internationally recognized control lists. We maintain separate lists for military goods, dual-use items, and nationally controlled items, with the latter reflecting controls based on national security, public safety, anti-terrorism, crime control, and other public policy considerations. For ATT-covered items, updates are undertaken in light of developments in the EU Common Military List to ensure alignment between my country's Treaty obligations and the broader strategic trade management framework.

We also apply our control list across the different transfer activities regulated under national law. Our framework covers not only export and import but also transit, transshipment, brokering, and other transfer-related services, recognizing that effective control must extend across the full transfer chain to prevent diversion and misuse.

We recognize that maintaining an effective and up-to-date control list presents ongoing challenges, particularly as technological developments continue to expand the range of items with potential military or dual-use applications. Ensuring that national control lists remain responsive to such developments requires sustained technical expertise, regular review mechanisms, and effective coordination among licensing, enforcement, and technical authorities.

In this regard, the Philippines supports continued work within the ATT process to strengthen practical guidance on establishing and maintaining national control lists. Additional practical examples, model control list structures, and template approaches could assist States Parties, particularly those in the early stages of establishing national control systems, in aligning their national frameworks with the requirements of the Treaty.



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Such guidance may also support efforts to harmonize national control lists with internationally recognized standards, facilitate regular updates in response to technological developments, and strengthen coordination among licensing authorities, customs, and enforcement agencies involved in implementing strategic trade controls.

We see value in continued engagement with the World Customs Organization, particularly in strengthening enforcement arrangements related to strategic trade management or export control. Further discussion of the Harmonized System (HS) codes could help identify items that may correspond to those listed in the Treaty or national control lists, thereby supporting more effective border implementation.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.