Agenda item 5(c): Existing global, regional and subregional processes

Ángela Hoyos Iborra
External Relations and Policy Advisor, GICHD
25 May 2022
Outline

1. Introduction
2. Overview of existing international frameworks
   • Legally binding instruments
   • Non-legally binding frameworks, regimes and standards
3. Overview of existing regional and subregional frameworks
4. Conclusions
Introduction

• Existing frameworks are fragmented and limited in their material scope, geographical coverage and membership, leading to a lack of cohesion among applicable provisions.

  • **Material scope**: i) most frameworks cover ammunition associated with SALW only, and ii) don’t address through-life ammunition management.

  • **Geographical coverage and membership**: there is no universally accepted instrument.

Prevailing gaps in the provision of safe, secure and effective conventional ammunition controls.
A through-life management approach to tackle problems related to ammunition in a comprehensive manner, including those related to diversion.

Decides to establish an OEWG to elaborate a set of political commitments as a new global framework (...) building upon and complementing existing frameworks. (OP 17)

Reiterates its decision to address the issue of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus in a comprehensive manner. (OP 21)
2005 Firearms Protocol

2006 CCW Protocol V

2011 International Technical Ammunition Guidelines (IATG)

2014 ATT

2015 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2018 UN Secretary-General’s Agenda for Disarmament

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Legally Binding

Politically Binding

Other
Overview of Existing International Frameworks

Firearms Protocol
• Regulates firearms and associated ammunition, parts and components.
• Ammunition is consistently considered in almost all its provisions.

CCW Protocol V
• Focused on reducing the risks of ERW in post-conflict settings.
• ERW: UXO and AXO.

ATT
• Focused on regulating international trade in conventional arms.
• Excludes ammunition from several several articles and does not cover TLM.
IATG
• Global frame of reference for the development of national standards on PSSM.
• Aim to reduce the risk of UEMS and to prevent diversion.
• Could serve as a reference to develop guidelines to address security-related concerns.

2030 Agenda
• Robust PSSM to curb illicit flows (target 16.4) and to reduce violence and related deaths (target 16.1), increase urban safety (target 11.7) and promote sustainable development.

Securing Our Common Future
• Actions to support progress in disarmament and arms control.
• Disarmament that saves lives: Action 22: excessive and poorly maintained stockpiles.

Wassenaar Arrangement
• Multilateral export control regime to promote transparency and greater responsibility in transfers.
REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS

- 1998: CIFTA
- 2005: Nairobi Protocol
- 2008: EU Council Common Position 944/2008/CFSP
- 2011: CARICOM Declaration on SALW
- 2013: Caricom Crime and Security Strategy

- 2000: Nadi Framework
- 2004: SADC Protocol
- 2005: EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition
- 2009: ECOWAS Convention
- 2012: Khartoum Declaration
- 2017: ECCAS Convention (Kinshasa Convention)

Legally Binding
Politically Binding
Legally binding regional frameworks

Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and all Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention)

Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment

Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials

ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials

Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa

Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the Southern African Development Community Region (SADC Firearms Protocol)

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and Rwanda

European Union

Organization of American States

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa

Southern African Development Community (SADC)
Regional and subregional non-legally binding frameworks

- CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy 2013: Securing the Region
  
- CARICOM Declaration on Small Arms and Light Weapons
  
- European Union Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition

Khartoum Declaration on the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons across the Neighbouring Countries of Western Sudan

Legal Framework for a Common Approach to Weapons Control Measures (Nadi Framework)

OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition

- Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- CARICOM
- European Union
- Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Sudan
- Pacific Islands Forum
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
Conclusions

- Conventional ammunition is not subject to a multilateral, comprehensive framework, but ammunition control measures are featured in different global, regional and subregional frameworks.

- Existing frameworks and mechanisms could serve as a reference to develop a set of political commitments as a new global framework to address TLM of conventional ammunition at different levels.

- The set of political commitments can trigger or invigorate regional and subregional commitments and national actions.
Thank you

Ángela Hoyos Iborra
External Relations and Policy Advisor, GICHD
a.hoyosiborra@gichd.org

Policy and Legal Advisor to the Chair of the OEWG