



# HANDBOOK

Second Edition

## **Regional Organizations and the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)**

Eric G. Berman and Kerry Maze



Federal Foreign Office



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## The Small Arms Survey

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Established in 1999, the Survey is supported by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and current or recent contributions from the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as from the European Union. The centre is grateful for past support received from the Governments of Canada and Spain, as well as from foundations and many bodies within the UN system.

The Survey has an international staff with expertise in security studies, political science, law, economics, development studies, sociology, and criminology, and collaborates with a network of researchers, partner institutions, non-governmental organizations, and governments in more than 50 countries.

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## Preface

The genesis for this Handbook dates back to May 2008. It was then that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe co-hosted a three-day conference in which representatives from 16 regional organizations met in Brussels to share examples of the work they were undertaking to help implement the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA). I was privileged to have been invited to participate in that conference, and was struck when I overheard a United Nations official in the audience quietly acknowledge after an impressive presentation that the speaker and his organization were unknown to him. I found this particularly poignant as the official was active in working with various actors on international efforts to address the illicit proliferation of small arms. If he was surprised, then surely this was symptomatic of a larger issue that merited further exploration.

Four years later the Survey published the *Regional Organizations and the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)*, the inaugural volume of its Handbook series. That initial enterprise was the result of extensive desk research and hundreds of interviews and email exchanges with officials from over 50 regional organizations: more than three times as many as had been present that May 2008 conference. The positive response to the publication was rewarding.

Many of the caveats from the first undertaking still hold true. The profiles do not serve as official positions or documents for any of the respective regional organizations. Moreover, the names of countries and the borders used in maps correspond to the Small Arms Survey style guide and practices. In some instances these will be at odds with those of the organization in question. Some organizations with memberships spanning more than one region may not concur with our decision to ‘choose’ only one. (This is done to make Annexe 3 a more useful reference tool.) The selection of which acronym to use for an organization that has more than one official language and therefore more than one official acronym may similarly raise eyebrows. We recognize the sensitivities inherent in such matters. We appreciate the understanding of these organizations—and of you, the reader—in this regard.

This study should not be taken as a formal evaluation of any specific regional organization. The attribution of icons corresponding to PoA-relevant activities is somewhat subjective. Having more or fewer icons does not suggest an organization is more or less important. Nor does it imply it is more or less effective. Indeed, being ‘awarded’ an icon has nothing to do with ‘success.’ The icons are meant to be helpful guides and encourage dialogue, nothing more.

As was the case with the initial effort, this subsequent study has benefited from the active engagement of officials from the regional organizations featured in this edition. As before, not every organization profiled chose to engage. But the vast majority did, and the study is stronger as a result. We will continue to support the efforts of these various actors to help implement the PoA, which are now better understood and appreciated.

— Eric G. Berman  
Director, Small Arms Survey  
Geneva, Switzerland  
March 2016

## Foreword

Germany and the United States are pleased to cooperate—again—on a Small Arms Survey study. We supported the First Edition of this Handbook and were heartened by the positive reception it received. Australia, Côte d’Ivoire, Guyana, and Papua New Guinea helped to formally launch the Handbook at UN Headquarters in August 2012. Subsequently, the book was translated and published in French, the profiles in Part II have been made available in Spanish, and the demand was such that we funded a reprint.

Regional organizations continue to play an important role in helping implement the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA). As this volume shows, many regional organizations profiled in 2012 remain actively involved in addressing this important agenda, and new institutions have been formed over the past four years to help address the challenge that the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons continue to pose to regional and international peace and security.

Both of our governments are working with numerous regional organizations highlighted in this Handbook to address a large variety of PoA concerns. Examples include stockpile management and physical security issues with the assistance and expertise of the African Union, the Caribbean Community, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Organization for Security and

Cooperation in Europe; the provision of marking machines and associated training with the help of the East African Community, the Organization of American States, the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States, and the Southern African Development Community; destroying poorly secured or unsecured unexploded ordnance in partnership with the Pacific Islands Forum; and helping governments prepare for PoA meetings together with the League of Arab States.

We also welcome the inclusion of the relationship between regional organizations’ member states and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). It reminds us of the relationship between the ATT and the PoA and how they both can contribute to solving the problems posed by the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Donors can engage states through regional organizations to enhance their abilities to meet their commitments and obligations, or to encourage and educate states who have not yet joined the ATT on the importance of doing so.

As important as the ATT is, the PoA covers many issues that the ATT does not. This Handbook underscores the PoA’s continuing importance and relevance. We look forward to working with the Survey to develop this tool further in the coming years.

— **Susanne Baumann**

Deputy Commissioner for Disarmament and Arms Control  
German Federal Government  
March 2016

— **Stanley L. Brown**

Director, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement  
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, US Department of State  
March 2016

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In almost all cases the Handbook's 52 profiles were prepared or updated in direct consultation with points of contact identified in Part II, together with many of their peers. Accordingly, we want to thank the following officials: Khalid Abdelrahman, Fadi Achaia, Sani Adamu Mohammed, Ioane Alama, David Alvarez Veloso, Abdel Aziz, Alexander Bakalov, Oluwafisan Bankale, Jacques Baud, Michael Bejos, Slobodan Boskovic, Yuli Cahyanti, Carl Case, Roberto Codesal, Fernando João Cumbe, Ervin Dervina, Abdoul-Salam Diagana, Abdourahmane Dieng, Samuel Dusengiyumva, Kyla Evans, Steven Francis, Tewolde Gebremeskel, Diego Garcia Gonzalez, Najim El Hadj Mohamed, Kartika Handaruningrum, Salah Idris, Manuel Iñiguez Sotomayor, Callixtus Joseph, Wilson Twinomugisha Kajwengye, Emilienne Tegha Kang, Missak Kasongo Muzeu, Ilan Kiloe, Raymond Kitevu, Linda Koroma, Elizabeth Kuteesa, Monika Lajhner, Branko Lozancic, Maualaivao Maima Koro, Mohamed El Mamy, Hamid Mannan, Raj Mohabeer,

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Experience gained from the Handbook's First Edition made this journey more straight-forward—but just as long. Alessandra Allen and Benjamin King were instrumental in successfully managing the study's production and project administration. We again profited from Rick Jones' design sensibilities and willingness to work under tight deadlines.

Finally, we are especially indebted to Matt Johnson who not only shepherded the manuscript throughout the production process, but also made numerous useful observations and provided important suggestions, for which we are grateful.

— Eric G. Berman and Kerry Maze  
Geneva, Switzerland  
April 2016

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## List of abbreviations and acronyms

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>ACCC</b>      | (BSEC) Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Crime   |
| <b>ACCT</b>      | ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism  |
| <b>ACIS</b>      | (CARICOM) Advanced Cargo Information System  |
| <b>AFD</b>       | French Development Agency/Agence Française de Développement  |
| <b>AfDB</b>      | African Development Bank   |
| <b>AFRIPOL</b>   | African Mechanism for Police Cooperation   |
| <b>AMERIPOL</b>  | Police Community of the Americas   |
| <b>AMISOM</b>    | AU Mission in Somalia  |
| <b>AML</b>       | Anti-money-laundering  |
| <b>AMMTC</b>     | (ASEAN) Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime   |
| <b>APEC</b>      | Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation  |
| <b>APF</b>       | African Peace Facility   |
| <b>APIS</b>      | (CARICOM) Advanced Passenger Information System  |
| <b>APSA</b>      | (AU) African Peace and Security Architecture   |
| <b>ASA</b>       | Association of South-east Asia   |
| <b>ASF</b>       | (AU) African Standby Force   |
| <b>ASEAN</b>     | Association of Southeast Asian Nations   |
| <b>ASEANAPOL</b> | ASEAN National Police  |
| <b>ASYCUDA</b>   | (CARICOM) Automated System for Customs Data  |
| <b>AU</b>        | African Union  |
| <b>BAFA</b>      | Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control/Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle |
| <b>BCMS</b>      | Bosnian, Croatian, Montenegrin, Serbian  |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>BICC</b>    | Bonn International Centre for Conversion  |
| <b>BiH</b>     | Bosnia and Herzegovina  |
| <b>BIMSTEC</b> | Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation  |
| <b>BMS</b>     | Biennial Meeting of States  |
| <b>BOT</b>     | British Overseas Territory  |
| <b>BSEC</b>    | Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation  |
| <b>BWG</b>     | BIMSTEC Working Group   |
| <b>BwVC</b>    | Bundeswehr Verification Centre  |
| <b>CAN</b>     | Andean Community/Comunidad Andina   |
| <b>CAR</b>     | Central African Republic  |
| <b>CARICOM</b> | Caribbean Community   |
| <b>CASAC</b>   | (SICA) Central American Programme on Small Arms Control/Programa Centroamericano de Control de Armas Pequeñas y Ligeras |
| <b>CBM</b>     | Confidence-building measure   |
| <b>CBSI</b>    | (US) Caribbean Basin Security Initiative  |
| <b>CCPAC</b>   | Central African Police Chief Committee/Comité des Chefs de Police de l’Afrique Centrale                                 |
| <b>CDS</b>     | (UNASUR) South American Defence Council/Consejo de Defensa Suramericano   |
| <b>CEDB</b>    | Council of Europe Development Bank  |
| <b>CEED</b>    | (UNASUR) Defence Strategic Studies Centre/Centro de Estudios Estratégicos de la Defensa                                 |
| <b>CEMAC</b>   | Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa/Communauté économique et monétaire de l’Afrique centrale              |
| <b>CEN-SAD</b> | Community of Sahel-Saharan States   |
| <b>CEPGL</b>   | Economic Community of the Great Lakes States/Communauté Économique des Pays des Grand Lacs                              |
| <b>CEWARN</b>  | (IGAD) Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism  |
| <b>CEWS</b>    | (AU) Continental Early Warning System   |
| <b>CFT</b>     | Counter-financing of terrorism  |
| <b>CHARM</b>   | Customs Head of Administration Regional Meeting   |
| <b>CHOGM</b>   | Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting  |
| <b>CICA</b>    | Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia  |



|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>CIFTA</b>   | (OAS) Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials/Convención Interamericana contra la Fabricación y el Tráfico Ilícitos de Armas de Fuego, Municiones, Explosivos y otros Materiales Relacionados |
| <b>CIS</b>     | Commonwealth of Independent States  |
| <b>CMC</b>     | (MERCOSUR) Common Market Council/Consejo del Mercado Común  |
| <b>CNMI</b>    | Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands  |
| <b>COARM</b>   | (EU) Working Group on Conventional Arms   |
| <b>CONOP</b>   | (EU) Council Working Parties on Non-Proliferation   |
| <b>CODUN</b>   | (EU) Working Party on Global Disarmament and Arms Controls  |
| <b>COMESA</b>  | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa   |
| <b>COPAX</b>   | (ECCAS) Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa  |
| <b>CRESMAC</b> | Regional Coordination Centre for Central African Maritime Security/Centre régional de la sécurité maritime de l’Afrique central   |
| <b>CREMAO</b>  | Regional Coordination Centre for Maritime Security in West Africa/ Centre régional de la sécurité maritime de l’Afrique de l’ouest  |
| <b>CRIN</b>    | (OCO) Customs Regional Intelligence Network   |
| <b>CSCE</b>    | Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  |
| <b>CSO</b>     | Civil society organization  |
| <b>CSSDCA</b>  | Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa  |
| <b>CSTO</b>    | Collective Security Treaty Organization   |
| <b>CTTF</b>    | (APEC) Counter-Terrorism Task Force   |
| <b>CTWG</b>    | (APEC) Counter-Terrorism Working Group  |
| <b>CU</b>      | Customs Union   |
| <b>DDR</b>     | Disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration  |
| <b>DFID</b>    | (UK) Department for International Development   |
| <b>DG NEAR</b> | (EU) Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations   |
| <b>DIHPS</b>   | (ECCAS) Department of Human Integration, Peace, Security and Stability/Département de l’Intégration Humaine, de la Paix, de la Sécurité et de la Stabilité  |
| <b>DRC</b>     | Democratic Republic of the Congo  |

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>EAC</b>         | East African Community  |
| <b>EAEU</b>        | Eurasian Economic Union   |
| <b>EAPC</b>        | Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council   |
| <b>EAPCCO</b>      | East Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization  |
| <b>EBRD</b>        | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development  |
| <b>ECCAS</b>       | Economic Community of Central African States/Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique central |
| <b>ECOSAP</b>      | ECOWAS Small Arms Programme   |
| <b>ECOWAS</b>      | Economic Community of West African States/Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest |
| <b>EDF</b>         | European Development Fund   |
| <b>EEAS</b>        | (EU) European External Action Service   |
| <b>EEC</b>         | European Economic Community   |
| <b>EIB</b>         | European Investment Bank  |
| <b>EJVM</b>        | (ICGLR) Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism   |
| <b>IMPACT</b>      | (Europol) European Multi-disciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats                           |
| <b>ERW</b>         | Explosive remnants of war   |
| <b>ESA-IO</b>      | Eastern and Southern Africa-Indian Ocean  |
| <b>EU</b>          | European Union  |
| <b>EUR</b>         | Euro  |
| <b>EurAsAC</b>     | Eurasian Economic Community   |
| <b>EUROCONTROL</b> | European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation  |
| <b>Europol</b>     | European Law Enforcement Agency   |
| <b>EVD</b>         | Ebola virus disease   |
| <b>FFA</b>         | Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency  |
| <b>FLNKS</b>       | Front de Liberation Nationale Kanak et Socialiste/Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front       |
| <b>FOMUC</b>       | (CEMAC) Multinational Force in the Central African Republic                                       |
| <b>FRSC</b>        | Forum Regional Security Committee   |
| <b>FR</b>          | France  |
| <b>GCC</b>         | Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf ('Gulf Cooperation Council')                   |
| <b>GDP</b>         | Gross domestic product  |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>GGC</b>      | Gulf of Guinea Commission/Commission du Golfe de Guinée  |
| <b>GIABA</b>    | Inter-Governmental Action Against Money Laundering in West Africa/Groupe Intergouvernemental d'Action contre le Blanchiment d'Argent en Afrique de l'Ouest |
| <b>GIZ</b>      | German Society for International Cooperation/Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit   |
| <b>GTZ</b>      | German Technical Cooperation/Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit   |
| <b>GUAM</b>     | GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova) Organization for Democracy and Economic Development   |
| <b>HLG</b>      | (IOC) High Level Group   |
| <b>ICC</b>      | Interregional Coordination Centre/Centre Interregionale du Coordination  |
| <b>ICGLR</b>    | International Conference on the Great Lakes Region   |
| <b>ICI</b>      | (NATO) Istanbul Cooperation Initiative   |
| <b>ICJ</b>      | International Court of Justice   |
| <b>ICPAT</b>    | IGAD Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism   |
| <b>IGAD</b>     | Intergovernmental Authority on Development   |
| <b>IGADD</b>    | Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development   |
| <b>IHL</b>      | International humanitarian law   |
| <b>IMPACS</b>   | (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security   |
| <b>INTERPOL</b> | International Criminal Police Organization   |
| <b>IOC</b>      | Indian Ocean Commission/Commission de l'Océan Indien   |
| <b>IOM</b>      | International Organization for Migration   |
| <b>IPSTC</b>    | International Peace Support Training Centre  |
| <b>IRCC</b>     | Inter-Regional Coordination Committee  |
| <b>ISACS</b>    | (UN) International Small Arms Control Standards  |
| <b>ISS</b>      | Institute for Security Studies   |
| <b>ISSP</b>     | IGAD Security Sector Programme   |
| <b>ITC</b>      | International Trade Commission   |
| <b>ITF</b>      | ITF Enhancing Human Security   |
| <b>ITI</b>      | International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons                     |

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>JIFC</b>     | (ICGLR) Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre  |
| <b>LAS</b>      | League of Arab States   |
| <b>LES</b>      | (OCO) Law Enforcement and Security Division   |
| <b>MAG</b>      | (RACVIAC) Multinational Advisory Group  |
| <b>MANPADS</b>  | Man-portable air defence system(s)  |
| <b>MASE</b>     | Programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security (also called 'Maritime Security Programme')   |
| <b>MD</b>       | (NATO) Mediterranean Dialogue   |
| <b>MERCOSUR</b> | Southern Common Market (Mercado Común del Sur)  |
| <b>MGE</b>      | (UN) Meeting of Governmental Experts  |
| <b>MICOPAX</b>  | (ECCAS) Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic/Mission de consolidation de la paix en République Centrafricaine |
| <b>MoU</b>      | Memorandum of understanding   |
| <b>MRU</b>      | Mano River Union  |
| <b>MSG</b>      | Melanesian Spearhead Group  |
| <b>MSIAC</b>    | (NATO) Munitions Safety Information Analysis Centre   |
| <b>N/A</b>      | Not available/not applicable  |
| <b>NAMSA</b>    | NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency  |
| <b>NATO</b>     | North Atlantic Treaty Organization  |
| <b>NGO</b>      | Non-governmental organization   |
| <b>NFP</b>      | National focal point  |
| <b>NPC</b>      | National point of contact   |
| <b>NSPA</b>     | NATO Support and Procurement Agency   |
| <b>OAS</b>      | Organization of American States   |
| <b>OUA</b>      | Organization of African Unity   |
| <b>OCO</b>      | Oceania Customs Organization  |
| <b>ODECA</b>    | Organization of Central American States/Organización de Estados Centroamericanos  |
| <b>OECD</b>     | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development  |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>OIC</b>     | Organization of the Islamic Conference   |
| <b>OIF</b>     | International Organization of la Francophonie/Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie                                   |
| <b>OSCE</b>    | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe   |
| <b>PAPS</b>    | (EU) Assistance Programme in Peace and Security/Programme d'appui en matière de paix et de sécurité                            |
| <b>PCASED</b>  | Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development in Africa   |
| <b>PfP</b>     | (NATO) Partnership for Peace   |
| <b>PKO</b>     | Peacekeeping operation   |
| <b>PICP</b>    | Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police   |
| <b>PIDC</b>    | Pacific Immigration Directors Conference   |
| <b>PIF</b>     | Pacific Islands Forum  |
| <b>PIFS</b>    | Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat  |
| <b>PoA</b>     | (UN) Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects |
| <b>PoA-ISS</b> | (UN) Programme of Action Implementation Support System   |
| <b>POC</b>     | Point of contact   |
| <b>PrepCom</b> | Preparatory Committee  |
| <b>PSAAG</b>   | Pacific Small Arms Action Group  |
| <b>PSSM</b>    | Physical Security and Stockpile Management   |
| <b>PTA</b>     | Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa  |
| <b>PTCCC</b>   | Pacific Transnational Crime Coordination Centre  |
| <b>PTCN</b>    | Pacific Transnational Crime Network  |
| <b>RACVIAC</b> | Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre  |
| <b>RAMSI</b>   | Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands   |
| <b>RASALAC</b> | Central African Action Network on Small Arms/Réseau d'Action sur les Armes Legères en Afrique Centrale                         |
| <b>RASR</b>    | Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction   |
| <b>RATS</b>    | Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure  |
| <b>RCC</b>     | Regional Cooperation Council   |
| <b>RCC</b>     | (SARPCCO) Regional Coordinating Committee  |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>RDB</b>     | (UNODA) Regional Disarmament Branch  |
| <b>REC</b>     | Regional Economic Community  |
| <b>RECSA</b>   | Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States |
| <b>REDICOM</b> | (ICGLR) Regional Disarmament Committee   |
| <b>RevCon</b>  | UN PoA Review Conference   |
| <b>RF</b>      | Russian Federation   |
| <b>RIP</b>     | Regional Implementation Plan for Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons     |
| <b>RMDS/G</b>  | (SEESAC) Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards and Guidelines                                     |
| <b>RO</b>      | Regional organization  |
| <b>RoC</b>     | Republic of the Congo  |
| <b>RSTSS</b>   | RECSA Small Arms Tracing Software System   |
| <b>RUB</b>     | Russian rouble   |
| <b>SAARC</b>   | South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation   |
| <b>SADC</b>    | Southern African Development Community   |
| <b>SADCPOL</b> | SADC Police  |
| <b>SADR</b>    | Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic   |
| <b>SALW</b>    | Small arms and light weapons   |
| <b>SARPCCO</b> | Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization                                 |
| <b>SARCOM</b>  | Sub-Regional Arms Control Mechanism  |
| <b>SCO</b>     | Shanghai Cooperation Organization  |
| <b>SCS</b>     | (MSG) Sub-Committee on Security  |
| <b>SDDRC</b>   | Sudan DDR Commission   |
| <b>SECI</b>    | Southeast European Cooperative Initiative  |
| <b>SEECP</b>   | South East European Cooperation Process  |
| <b>SEESAC</b>  | South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons   |
| <b>SELEC</b>   | Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre  |
| <b>SEPCA</b>   | South East Europe Police Chiefs Association  |
| <b>SICA</b>    | Central American Integration System/Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana                    |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>SIE</b>      | (NATO) Structured Information Exchange   |
| <b>SOP</b>      | Standard operating procedure   |
| <b>SOUTHCOM</b> | US Southern Command  |
| <b>SPC</b>      | Secretariat of the Pacific Community   |
| <b>SPCPC</b>    | South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference  |
| <b>SPEC</b>     | South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation  |
| <b>SPLM</b>     | Sudan People's Liberation Movement   |
| <b>SPS</b>      | (NATO) Science for Peace and Security Programme  |
| <b>SSR</b>      | Security sector reform   |
| <b>STAR</b>     | (APEC) Secure Trade in the Asia-Pacific Region   |
| <b>STCDSS</b>   | (AU) Specialized Technical Committee on Defence, Safety and Security                             |
| <b>STEWARD</b>  | Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West African Regional Development Programme            |
| <b>STP</b>      | São Tomé and Príncipe  |
| <b>SVG</b>      | St. Vincent and the Grenadines   |
| <b>TCU</b>      | (PICP) Transnational Crime Unit  |
| <b>TPTWG</b>    | (APEC) Transportation Working Group  |
| <b>TURKPA</b>   | Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-speaking Countries  |
| <b>UAE</b>      | United Arab Emirates   |
| <b>UDEAC</b>    | Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa/Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale |
| <b>UK</b>       | United Kingdom   |
| <b>UMA</b>      | Arab Maghreb Union/Union du Maghreb arabe  |
| <b>UN</b>       | United Nations   |
| <b>UNAIDS</b>   | Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS   |
| <b>UNASUR</b>   | Union of South American Nations/Unión de Naciones Suramericanas                                  |
| <b>UNDP</b>     | UN Development Programme   |
| <b>UNDPKO</b>   | UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations  |
| <b>UNECA</b>    | UN Economic Commission for Africa  |
| <b>UNECE</b>    | UN Economic Commission for Europe  |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>UNFPA</b>   | UN Population Fund  |
| <b>UNICEF</b>  | UN Children's Fund  |
| <b>UNGA</b>    | UN General Assembly   |
| <b>UNIDIR</b>  | UN Institute for Disarmament Research   |
| <b>UNLIREC</b> | UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean  |
| <b>UNMIK</b>   | UN Mission in Kosovo  |
| <b>UNODA</b>   | UN Office for Disarmament Affairs   |
| <b>UNODC</b>   | UN Office on Drugs and Crime  |
| <b>UNOWA</b>   | UN Office for West Africa   |
| <b>UNRCPD</b>  | UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific  |
| <b>UNREC</b>   | UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa  |
| <b>UNROCA</b>  | UN Register of Conventional Arms  |
| <b>UNSAC</b>   | UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa/Secrétariat du Comité consultatif permanent des Nations Unies sur les questions de sécurité en Afrique Central |
| <b>UNSG</b>    | UN Secretary-General  |
| <b>US</b>      | United States   |
| <b>USAID</b>   | US Agency for International Development   |
| <b>USD</b>     | US dollar   |
| <b>USSR</b>    | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics   |
| <b>UXO</b>     | Unexploded ordnance   |
| <b>VAT</b>     | Value added tax   |
| <b>WAANSA</b>  | West African Action Network on Small Arms   |
| <b>WAPCCO</b>  | West African Police Chiefs Committee Organization   |
| <b>WB</b>      | World Bank  |
| <b>WCO</b>     | World Customs Organization  |
| <b>WGSIM</b>   | (PIF) Working Group for Strengthening Information Management  |
| <b>XAF</b>     | Central African franc   |





## **PART I**

### Introduction and Overview



## The continued importance of regional organizations

The UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) provides an increasingly critical framework for governments and civil society. Armed groups continue to illegally access and use illegal weapons to mount mass attacks on civilians and terrorise cities and communities, commit human rights violations and banditry, and incite and prolong armed conflicts. Some 60 million people are displaced due to war and insecurity (UNHCR, 2016). Armed attacks and kidnappings directed at humanitarian workers are at record highs. Armed groups are increasingly disregarding international humanitarian law and, as a result, are blocking much needed assistance to populations at risk.<sup>1</sup> The vast majority of deaths from armed violence do not occur in conflict settings, however. Of the more than 500,000 lives that are lost annually to armed violence, in some countries small arms—many of them illicit—are used in more than three out of four homicides (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2015).

Regional organizations (ROs) have an important role to play in helping to implement the PoA. States have the primary obligation to control the proliferation and circulation of illicit weapons. Due to the transnational nature of the problem, however, fulfilling this obligation also depends on the effectiveness of regional cooperation, collaboration, and harmonization. Recognizing this, states used their memberships of ROs to channel their earliest efforts at collective action, and between 1997 and 2000 more

**Table 1. Selected regional measures to address illicit small arms prior to June 2001**

| Year | Regional organization                                       | Political instrument/measure taken   |
|------|---|--|
| 1997 | Organization of American States (OAS)                       | Inter-American Convention Against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) |
| 1997 | Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN)             | ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime   |
| 1998 | Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)                           | Southern Cone Presidential Declaration on Combating the Illicit Manufacture and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition and Related Materials          |
| 1998 | European Union (EU)   | Code of Conduct on Arms Exports  |
| 1998 | Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)          | Declaration of a Moratorium on Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa  |
| 1999 | Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN)             | ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime   |
| 2000 | Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)                                 | Towards a Common Approach to Weapons Control ('Nadi Framework')  |
| 2000 | Nairobi Secretariat (now known as RECSA)                    | Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region   |
| 2000 | N/A   | Antigua Declaration on the Proliferation of Light Weapons in the Central American Region   |
| 2000 | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) | OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons  |
| 2000 | Organization of African Unity (OAU, now known as the AU)    | Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons         |

than half a dozen ROs developed and undertook various measures to address illicit small arms (see Table 1). Many of these early regional efforts helped prepare the ground to take the small arms issue forward at the international level, arguably playing a positive role in the subsequent development of the PoA and its supplementary processes and efforts to develop other international arms control frameworks.

The PoA and various regional initiatives and instruments—both old and new—have had some success in combating the proliferation and circulation of illicit weapons. The series of meetings and voluntary national reports under the PoA, for example, have led to an enhanced understanding and awareness of best practices for addressing the problem. The PoA has also helped to rally political will and opened up funding channels for improved programming to counter the threat posed by illicit firearms. ROs have made progress on implementing their respective instruments or have devised new ones. And new ROs specializing in countering small arms proliferation have emerged.

Yet the illicit trade persists—but not because there is a shortage of instruments, knowledge, tools, or identification of best practices. Rather, it is a signal that there is still a stronger need for operationally focused regional and interregional cooperation and action.

The First Edition of this Handbook filled a gap. When states met in 2001 to develop and sign off on the commitments of the PoA, they called on ROs to be a part of the solution, highlighting the positive role that such organizations could play in implementing and providing support to their members to implement the new agreement.











As the First Edition pointed out, despite this recognition and support, a lack of sustained meaningful dialogue with ROs as part of the PoA framework remained. Representatives from 18 ROs

met in 2004 and 2008 to participate in interregional exchanges.<sup>2</sup> But apart from positive remarks that such initiatives should serve as starting points for further exchanges, no other platform for interregional exchanges ensued. Between 2009 and 2013 the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) convened nine (intra-)regional-level meetings focused on the PoA, in which a total of 17 ROs participated.<sup>3</sup> The primary purpose of these meetings was more about bringing states together to establish common positions. While important, it was not a platform focused on enhancing or strengthening cooperation and coordination—or exchanging information, lessons, and practices—among organizations. Further, only a small number of ROs regularly received invitations to participate in the Biennial Meetings of States, Review Conferences, and Meetings of Governmental Experts.<sup>4</sup> ROs that do attend PoA meetings provide useful contributions in the form of official statements, informal consultations, and participation in various side events. Greater engagement would undoubtedly be helpful.











It was against this backdrop that the Small Arms Survey set out to look beyond ‘the usual suspects’ and identify organizations that, to varying degrees, engage on PoA-related issues. While the 52 selected ROs had diverse mandates and priorities in the political, economic, law and order, transnational crime, or regional security realms, they were included in the Handbook if they had PoA-related instruments and structures in place or had stated their intentions to work towards countering the illicit trafficking of small arms.

The realization that so many ROs were contributing to the PoA was an eye-opener as much for the Small Arms Survey as it was for governments, organizations, and practitioners alike. It identified what could be—and should be—an opportunity for enhanced regional cooperation. Awareness of these organizations and their

Table 2. ROs' support for PoA commitments and icons used in this Handbook

| Full text reference (PoA section/paragraph)*   | Icon used   | Examples of relevant activities   |
|--|---|---|
| To establish or designate, as appropriate, a <b>point of contact</b> within subregional and regional organizations to act as liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action (II.24).   |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified a POC (person or specific office) and provided contact details</li> </ul>   |
| To encourage negotiations, where appropriate, with the aim of concluding relevant <b>legally binding instruments</b> aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and where they do exist to <b>ratify</b> and fully <b>implement</b> them (II.25).  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concluded or are developing legally binding instruments (e.g. treaties, conventions, protocols) to explicitly counter illicit trafficking of small arms</li> </ul>   |
| To encourage the strengthening and establishing, where appropriate and as agreed by the States concerned, of <b>moratoria or similar initiatives</b> in affected regions or subregions on the <b>transfer and manufacture</b> of small arms and light weapons, and/or regional action programmes to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and to respect such moratoria, similar initiatives, and/or <b>action programmes</b> and cooperate with the States concerned in the <b>implementation</b> thereof, including through technical assistance and other measures (II.26). |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endorsed self-imposed limitations on transfers and production of small arms (e.g. embargoes)</li> <li>Supported moratoria implementation or similar initiatives (technical assistance/other)</li> </ul>  |
| To establish, where appropriate, subregional or regional mechanisms, in particular <b>trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information-sharing</b> among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons across borders (II.27).   |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established cross-border databases/information-sharing mechanisms</li> <li>Developed specific policies, standards, or best practice guidelines</li> </ul>  |
| To encourage, where needed, regional and subregional <b>action</b> on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in order to, as appropriate, <b>introduce, adhere, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b> (II.28).  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepared declarations, strategies, action plans, model legislation, or best practice guidelines on laws, regulations, or administrative procedures</li> </ul>  |
| To encourage States to promote safe, effective <b>stockpile management and security</b> , in particular physical security measures, for small arms and light weapons, and to implement, where appropriate, regional and subregional <b>mechanisms</b> in this regard (II.29).  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed specific policies, standards, or best practice guidelines</li> <li>Provided equipment, software, technical assistance, or financial assistance, incl. supporting the building or reinforcing of armouries and storage containers or needs assessments</li> </ul> |
| To support, where appropriate, national <b>disarmament, demobilization and reintegration</b> programmes, particularly in post-conflict situations, with special reference to the measures agreed upon in paragraphs 28 to 31 of this section (II.30).  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided financial or in-kind support</li> </ul>   |
| To encourage regions to develop, where appropriate and on a voluntary basis, measures to enhance <b>transparency</b> with a view to combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (II.31).  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreed on measures to share information on small arms imports and exports (either publicly or among members only)</li> </ul>   |
| To encourage the relevant international and regional organizations and States to facilitate the appropriate <b>cooperation of civil society</b> , including non-governmental organizations, in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, in view of the important role that civil society plays in this area (II.40).  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routinely extend invitations to CSOs to participate in (or observe) meetings (e.g. working groups and technical committees)</li> <li>Signed cooperation or partnership agreements or MoUs with CSOs</li> </ul>   |
| States and appropriate international and regional organizations in a position to do so should, upon request of the relevant authorities, seriously consider rendering assistance, including <b>technical and financial assistance</b> where needed, such as small arms funds, to support the implementation of the measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects as contained in the Programme of Action (III.3).   |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Granted monetary assistance from own budget (including grants and loans)</li> <li>Established or managed small arms funds</li> <li>Provided direct technical guidance and support or in-kind assistance (e.g. lending equipment, secondment)</li> </ul>                    |

\* Bold not found in the original text

| Full text reference (PoA section/paragraph)*   | Icon used   | Examples of relevant activities  |
|--|---|--|
| States and international and regional organizations should, upon request by the affected States, consider <b>assisting and promoting conflict prevention</b> . Where requested by the parties concerned, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, States and international and regional organizations should consider promotion and assistance of the pursuit of negotiated solutions to conflicts, including by addressing their root causes (III.4).                          |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Consulted, participated in, or led the development of peace agreements, or sponsored or hosted dialogue among warring entities</li> <li>■ Participated in or sponsored peacekeeping, observation, or monitoring missions</li> <li>■ Established early warning mechanisms</li> </ul>   |
| States and international and regional organizations should, where appropriate, cooperate, develop and strengthen <b>partnerships to share resources and information</b> on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (III.5).   |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Developed or assisted the development of registers, rosters, or databases</li> <li>■ Signed information-sharing or cooperative agreements</li> </ul>  |
| With a view to facilitating implementation of the Programme of Action, States and international and regional organizations should seriously consider <b>assisting</b> interested States, upon request, in <b>building capacities</b> in areas including the development of appropriate <b>legislation and regulations, law enforcement, tracing and marking, stockpile management and security, destruction</b> of small arms and light weapons and the <b>collection and exchange of information</b> (III.6). | <br><br> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Provided technical or advisory support to states to develop, amend, or harmonize legislation, incl. the development of model legislation or regulations</li> <li>■ Hosted or sponsored meetings</li> <li>■ Provided direct technical guidance and support or in-kind assistance (e.g. lending equipment, secondment)</li> <li>■ Provided or financed equipment or software</li> </ul> |
| Note: Commitments covered in this paragraph also pertain to actions addressed in PoA sec. II, para. 29, and sec. III, paras. 5 and 14.   |   |  |
| Regional and international programmes for <b>specialist training</b> on small arms <b>stockpile management and security</b> should be developed. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should support these programmes. The United Nations, within existing resources, and other appropriate international or regional organizations should consider <b>developing capacity for training</b> in this area (III.8).                               |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Developed or sponsored policy, standards, or best practice guidelines</li> <li>■ Developed, supported, or conducted specialist training</li> </ul>  |
| States undertake to cooperate with each other, including on the basis of the relevant existing global and regional legally binding instruments as well as other agreements and arrangements, and, where appropriate, with relevant international, regional and intergovernmental organizations, in <b>tracing</b> illicit small arms and light weapons, in particular by strengthening <b>mechanisms</b> based on the <b>exchange of relevant information</b> (III.11).  |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Developed or sponsored specific policies, standards, best practice guidelines, or model legislation, or hosted or supported training</li> <li>■ Provided or supported the procurement of equipment or software</li> </ul>   |
| Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should provide <b>assistance</b> in the <b>destruction</b> or other <b>responsible disposal of surplus stocks or unmarked or inadequately marked</b> small arms and light weapons (III.14).  |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Provided equipment, software, or technical or financial assistance</li> <li>■ Destroyed weapons and ammunition</li> <li>■ Developed or sponsored specific policies, model legislation, standards, best practice guidelines, or training</li> </ul>  |
| Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should provide assistance to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons linked to <b>drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism</b> (III.15).   |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Directly addressed issues linked with small arms (trafficking of drugs and other commodities, piracy, terrorism, organized crime)</li> </ul>  |
| Particularly in post-conflict situations, and where appropriate, the relevant regional and international organizations should <b>support</b> , within existing resources, appropriate programmes <b>related to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants</b> (III.16).  |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Supported DDR and related programmes</li> <li>■ Provided in-kind support or technical expertise for DDR or related programmes</li> </ul>  |
| States, regional and subregional and international organizations, research centres, health and medical institutions, the United Nations system, international financial institutions and civil society are urged, as appropriate, to develop and support <b>action-oriented research</b> aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the nature and scope of the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (III.18).               |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Prepared or sponsored research on PoA-related themes</li> </ul>   |

\* Bold not found in the original text

activities has not only provided a more inclusive picture of actors and regional activities, but has also broadened the scope and expertise available to address broader or more specialized aspects of the issue of small arms control across regions.

A significant objective of the First Edition of this Handbook was thus to provide a tool that could promote and enable further regional cooperation and information sharing, particularly cross-regionally.

## The Second Edition: continuity and change

This Second Edition of the Handbook retains much of the content and format of its predecessor. As with the First Edition (2012), this edition examines 19 PoA activities that refer to ROs by name or refer to regional-level action (see Table 2). Nine of these undertakings are outlined in section II of the PoA. The programme identifies eight regional-level commitments (UN, 2001, II, paras. 24–31). Although ‘regional organizations’ are not explicitly mentioned except with reference to a point of contact (POC) (para. 24), the Survey considers ROs as having, at a minimum, an important role to play in helping member states meet their regional-level commitments. One global-level commitment—cooperation with civil society—is included because the PoA explicitly mentions ROs by name (sec. II, para. 40). The Handbook explores ten additional activities in section III of the PoA, which addresses implementation, international cooperation, and assistance, for which ROs are explicitly mentioned as having a potential role to play (UN, 2001, III, paras. 3–6, 8, 11, 14–16, 18).

The characteristics that define what qualifies as an RO have not changed:

*for the purposes of this study a regional organization comprises governments that join together formally to support common economic, political or security concerns in a geographically defined area and whose members are expected to contribute regularly towards the body’s operating costs and towards implementing its mandates (Berman and Maze, 2012, p. 4).*

No distinction is made between regional and sub-regional organizations. Establishing a permanent secretariat is not a prerequisite.

It is coincidental that both editions profiled the same number of ROs: 52. One did not have to be deleted to make room for another to be added. Two organizations profiled in 2012 (CU and EurAsEC) subsequently merged into a new institution (EAEU), which is now included. Two ROs that had been active in countering small arms proliferation have become largely dormant in addressing this issue and are therefore not included (CAN and CEPGL). And three other bodies previously profiled had either requested not to be included or their level of engagement on the PoA was not considered sufficient to be included in this study (GUAM, SAARC, and UMA). In a few instances profiles continued to be included even though the organizations were either unresponsive or did not participate in updating them (BIMSTEC, CEN-SAD, GCC, and SCO). This is because their continued structures and approach to PoA-related issues remain noteworthy. Table 3 includes the list of ROs covered in the Second Edition, organized by region. A snapshot of changes between the two volumes in terms of the organizations profiled, membership data, POCs, and activities undertaken can be found in Box 1.

Table 3. The Handbook's 52 profiled ROs

|                            |  |  |  |   |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Africa</b><br>(22)      | <b>AFRIPOL</b>   | African Mechanism for Police Cooperation   | <b>OAS</b><br><b>SICA</b><br><b>UNASUR</b> | Organization of American States           |  |
|                            | <b>AU</b>  | African Union  |  | Central American Integration System       |  |
|                            | <b>CCPAC</b>   | Central African Police Chiefs Committee  |  | Union of South American Nations           |  |
|                            | <b>CEMAC</b>   | Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa  | <b>Asia</b><br>(11)                        | <b>APEC</b>                               | Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation  |
|                            | <b>CEN-SAD</b>   | Community of Sahel-Saharan States  |  | <b>ASEAN</b>                              | Association of South-east Asian Nations  |
|                            | <b>COMESA</b>  | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa  |  | <b>ASEANAPOL</b>                          | ASEAN National Police  |
|                            | <b>EAC</b>   | East African Community   |  | <b>BIMSTEC</b>                            | Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation |
|                            | <b>EAPCCO</b>  | Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization  |  | <b>CICA</b>                               | Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia             |
|                            | <b>ECCAS</b>   | Economic Community of Central African States   |  | <b>CIS</b>                                | Commonwealth of Independent States   |
|                            | <b>ECOWAS</b>  | Economic Community of West African States  |  | <b>CSTO</b>                               | Collective Security Treaty Organization  |
|                            | <b>G5 Sahel</b>  | G5 Sahel   |  | <b>EAEU</b>                               | Eurasian Economic Union  |
|                            | <b>GGC</b>   | Gulf of Guinea Commission  |  | <b>GCC</b>                                | Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf                            |
|                            | <b>ICC</b>   | Interregional Coordination Centre  |  | <b>LAS</b>                                | League of Arab States  |
|                            | <b>ICGLR</b>   | International Conference on the Great Lakes Region   |  | <b>SCO</b>                                | Shanghai Cooperation Organization  |
|                            | <b>IGAD</b>  | Intergovernmental Authority on Development   | <b>Europe</b><br>(9)                       | <b>BSEC</b>                               | Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation                             |
|                            | <b>IOC</b>   | Indian Ocean Commission  |  | <b>EU</b>                                 | European Union   |
|                            | <b>MRU</b>   | Mano River Union   |  | <b>EUROCONTROL</b>                        | European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation                         |
|                            | <b>RECSA</b>   | Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States |  | <b>Europol</b>                            | European Law Enforcement Agency  |
|                            | <b>SADC</b>  | Southern African Development Community   |  | <b>NATO</b>                               | North Atlantic Treaty Organization   |
|                            | <b>SARCOM</b>  | Sub-Regional Arms Control Mechanism  |  | <b>OSCE</b>                               | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe                           |
| <b>SARPCCO</b>             | Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation | <b>RACVIAC</b>   |  | RACVIAC – Centre for Security Cooperation |  |
| <b>WAPCCO</b>              | West African Police Chiefs Committee                             | <b>RCC</b>   |  | Regional Cooperation Council              |  |
|                            |  | <b>SELEC</b>   |  | Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre |  |
| <b>The Americas</b><br>(6) | <b>AMERIPOL</b>  | Police Community of the Americas   | <b>Oceania</b><br>(4)                      | <b>MSG</b>                                | Melanesian Spearhead Group   |
|                            | <b>CARICOM</b>   | Caribbean Community  |  | <b>OCO</b>                                | Oceania Customs Organization   |
|                            | <b>MERCOSUR</b>  | Southern Common Market   |  | <b>PICP</b>                               | Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police   |
|                            |  |  |  | <b>PIF</b>                                | Pacific Islands Forum  |

### Box 1. Second Edition of the Handbook at a glance

|   |    |
|---|----|
| ■ <b>ROs profiled</b>   | 52 |
| ■ <b>ROs removed from 1st Edition</b><br>(CAN, CEPGL, CU, EurAsEC, GUAM, SAARC, UMA)  | 7  |
| ■ <b>ROs added to 2nd Edition</b><br>(AFRIPOL, EAEU, G5 Sahel, GGC, ICC, MSG, SARCOM)   | 7  |
| ■ <b>New POCs (not including 7 new ROs)</b><br>(All but CARICOM, CEMAC, EAC, EAPCCO, EUROCONTROL, LAS, MRU, OSCE, SELEC—with 3 ‘old’ ROs still not providing a POC: Europol, GCC, MERCOSUR)   | 33 |
| ■ <b>ROs with new or fewer members</b><br>(not including 7 new ROs)<br>(AMERIPOL, CICA, CSTO, EAC, EAPCCO, ECCAS, EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, ICGLR, MERCOSUR, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC, SICA) | 16 |

Most of the seven ‘new’ ROs included were formed after the Handbook’s First Edition. Five ROs profiled in the present volume became operational after 2012: AFRIPOL, EAEU, G5 Sahel, ICC, and SARCOM. Two long-standing organizations have increased their engagement on PoA-related issues since 2012 and are therefore included in the present volume: GCC and MSG. Two other ROs are of interest concerning PoA implementation—CELAC and LCBC—but are not profiled in Part II (see Box 2).

### Seven ‘new’ ROs profiled in the Second Edition

Among the new ROs included in this edition, the MSG is an older organization (established in 1986) that recently took up the

issue of small arms. It proved instrumental in preparing a common position for the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and has increasingly turned its attention to the PoA. In June 2015 its Secretariat agreed to establish a Regional Police Academy and Formed Police Unit in order to provide a platform for capacity building, technical training, and police cooperation among member states. The GGC is another organization established earlier, in 2001. However, it only became operational in 2007 and its mandate for addressing small arms emerged in 2012, upon the signing of the Declaration on Peace and Security in the Gulf of Guinea Region (Luanda Declaration). Although the GGC’s activities on small arms remain limited to date, momentum is building, given its inclusion in several regional action plans expected for the region, including the Code of Code of Conduct Concerning the Repression of Piracy, Armed Robbery against Ships, and Illicit Maritime Activity in West and Central Africa (2013).

In contrast, AFRIPOL, the G5 Sahel, the ICC, and SARCOM are all recently established organizations that at the time of writing are finalizing (or still to finalize) administrative, financial, or institutional issues for their operationalization, or are still defining their stated focus on small arms. In the case of SARCOM, preparations for the ratification of its status as a permanent body are under way.

The inclusion of these ROs speaks to the very particular attributes that make ROs central players in addressing the illicit arms trade: flexibility, adaptability, and a greater fluidity of mandate, as appropriate for the region. The MSG appointed a lead negotiator on the ATT for the region, ensuring that Fiji was able participate in a common Pacific Islands position, despite its suspension from PIF at the time (2009–14).

Both the G5 Sahel and ICC have emerged to counter the rise in regionally-specific threats from the deserts (G5 Sahel) and the



sea (ICC). The G5 Sahel was established in large part to counter the particular—and rising—security concerns of Sahel countries, including the proliferation of weapons, escalating radicalization and terrorism, and the growing impacts of desertification and climate change. Given the increasing focus of global attention on the region, the emerging organization is also intended to help coordinate and provide cohesion among the array of actors and actions increasingly engaging with these issues. In a similar way, the ICC has been created specifically to coordinate the activities of ECCAS, ECOWAS, and the GGC, as well as two regional centres on maritime security to respond to the increasing threats of piracy and armed robbery at sea. It will be responsible for implementing a common strategy for maritime safety and security.

SARCOM was established to operationalize priority areas outlined in the Declaration on the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons across the Neighbouring Countries of Western Sudan (Khartoum Declaration, 2012). Despite each of its members dealing with serious and ongoing security issues, SARCOM provides a mechanism to focus on joint concerns of the illicit weapons trade in a geographically defined area, particularly in terms of border cooperation, tracking down weapons, and the physical security of stockpiles. It provides a particularly illustrative and practical example of cooperation between two states—Sudan and South Sudan (the latter's membership is pending)—dealing with broader political tensions in order to address issues of common concern. Also noteworthy is that SARCOM unites states belonging to other regional groupings, enabling states such as the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, and Libya to benefit from the lessons and practices of more established instruments on small arms already under way among RECSA members.

## Box 2. ROs of interest (not profiled in the Handbook)

Two ROs were not added to this Handbook even though they both have demonstrated the flexibility and adaptability of ROs in tackling PoA-related issues to meet specific objectives.

The first example is the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC). Established in 1964, its members include Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Libya, Niger, and Nigeria (DRC, Egypt, the RoC, and Sudan are observers). The organization's mandate is to oversee water and other natural resource use in the Lake Chad Basin. In an extraordinary measure to counter the rise and threat of Boko Haram in the Lake Chad area, the LCBC countries (also including Benin) agreed to activate the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) in 2012. After limited success, the AU and LCBC signed an MoU to strengthen and sustain a renewed version of the MNJTF. The MoU outlined the respective roles and responsibilities of the two organizations in relation to the MNJTF. At the MoU's signing ceremony in October 2015 the LCBC/MNJTF emphasized the need to strengthen governance and economic development as key enablers of sustainable peace in the fight against radicalism. The profile is not included in the Handbook because the efforts represent extraordinary measures, and the mandate has not changed. As the organization's activities evolve, however, important developments may need monitoring.

The second example is the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), established in 2011. By its own definition it is a political platform and not an RO, although it serves as a regional bloc for dialogue and cooperation among its 33 member states. CELAC does not have a permanent secretariat. Instead, its duties are carried out by the member state hosting its Presidency, which rotates on an annual basis. CELAC members select the specific themes to be focused on with the changeover of the Presidency. In 2013–14 its focus on small arms arose largely due to the political momentum behind the ATT. It used its platform to express support for the PoA and ATT, and highlighted the importance of addressing the linkages of arms trafficking to organized crime. CELAC established a working group to better understand the issue for the region. This working group is now inactive because the issue of small arms was not included among the 2015 or 2016 priorities of the subsequent presidencies. Nevertheless, its members may put the issue forward again, as required. In Colombia, though CELAC members can contribute personnel to the UN's political verification mission to support the peace process in that country, CELAC itself will not directly provide experts or observers to this operation.

Source: Maze (2016)

## New focus on the Arms Trade Treaty

The Second Edition of the Handbook includes information on RO member states' relationship with the ATT. A listing is included in each profile giving the number and percentage of member states in each RO that are states parties to the ATT, signatories (only), or have not yet taken any action in relation to the treaty

**Table 4. Members of profiled regional organizations that are not UN member states**

| Regional organization | Members of profiled regional organizations that are not UN member states   |
|-----------------------|--|
| AFRIPOL               | 1: SADR  |
| APEC                  | 2: Hong Kong, Taiwan   |
| AU                    | 1: SADR  |
| CARICOM               | 1: Montserrat  |
| CICA                  | 1: Palestinian Territories   |
| LAS                   | 1: Palestinian Territories   |
| MSG                   | 1: FLNKS   |
| OCO                   | 9: American Samoa, CNMI, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, Wallis and Futuna      |
| OSCE                  | 1: Holy See  |
| PICP                  | 7: American Samoa, CNMI, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Niue   |
| PIF                   | 2: Cook Islands, Niue  |
| RCC                   | 15: CEDB, Council of Europe, EBRD, EIB, EU (both DG NEAR and EEAS), IOM, Kosovo, NATO, OECD, OSCE, UK, UN, UNDP, UNECE, WB |

(‘not yet joined’). Annexe 3 has been augmented to include a column on each UN member state’s relationship to the ATT (as of 1 April 2016). A new annexe (Annexe 4) compiles the data described above for all 52 ROs. Annexe 4 includes a column noting how many (if any) members in each RO cannot join the treaty because they are not UN member states (almost one in four of the ROs profiled in the Handbook include members that are not UN member states; see Table 4). Together, the text in the profiles and the two annexes give ROs, donors, and practitioners an overarching view on how they may be able to engage on the ATT, ranging from promoting the universalization of the treaty to identifying common areas for strengthened PoA or ATT programming.

One of the ATT’s central objectives is to prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, and to prevent their diversion (UNGA, 2013, art. 1). The ATT heralds a new momentum and call to action among UN member states to address small arms and light weapons. There is little doubt among states, organizations, and practitioners of the continued relevance of the PoA in relation to the ATT and of the complementarity of these instruments. The ATT has the added value of being legally binding, while the PoA’s value remains the breadth and scope of its commitments, as well as its universal application. Box 3 provides a more detailed outline of the interrelationship of the ATT and PoA.

Both instruments acknowledge the important role of ROs in supporting the implementation of these instruments. For the ATT, this includes ‘legal or legislative assistance, institutional capacity-building, and technical, material or financial assistance’. This may include ‘stockpile management, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, model legislation, and effective practices for implementation’ (UNGA, 2013, art. 16(1)).

The role of ROs is more pronounced in the PoA. In addition to providing assistance to states to implement the much broader range of small arms commitments—covering the full life cycle of small arms, as well as some of the more multidimensional aspects of the illicit trade—ROs are also called on to undertake specific actions. In particular, these include capacity building, designating focal points, and supporting regional-level initiatives (UN, 2001, IV.2.a). As noted above, 19 PoA activities explicitly refer to ROs or refer to regional-level action.

When the authors were engaging with ROs to update the latter's Handbook profiles, the POCs were invited to comment on whether and how the ATT has affected their respective ROs' efforts to support their member states' implementation of the PoA. Most POCs responded either that the impact has been positive or that it is still too early to tell.

The ATT's impact will be experienced differently in several of the ROs included in this Handbook. As of 1 April 2016 more than two-thirds of UN member states had engaged in the process: 82 were states parties to the ATT (or would become so within 90 days) and 50 were signatories. By way of a snapshot, 11 ROs profiled in the Handbook do not have any members that are states parties to the ATT. Three of those ROs do not have a member that has joined the treaty (CSTO, EAEU, and SCO).<sup>5</sup> By contrast, all of the members of two of the 52 ROs in the Handbook have become states parties (G5 Sahel and MRU).

Most ROs that already have significant regional instruments in place (for example, ECOWAS, OAS, OSCE, RECSA, and SADC) highlighted the complementarity of the ATT and the PoA to their existing initiatives. For many, the regional instruments continue to be the primary expression of their members' commitments to addressing illicit small arms. ROs thus have a particular role in

### Box 3. The PoA and ATT: the role of ROs

The ATT acknowledges 'the role regional organizations can play in assisting States Parties, upon request, in implementing this Treaty' (UNGA, 2013, Preamble, para. 14). It also provides that states parties may request, offer, or receive assistance through, among others, ROs (UNGA, 2013, art. 16(2)). The nature and extent of the assistance contemplated under the treaty is broad and varied, ranging from 'legal or legislative assistance, institutional capacity-building, and technical, material or financial assistance' to 'stockpile management, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, model legislation, and effective practices for implementation' (UNGA, 2013, art. 16(1)).

The ATT focuses on the legal conventional arms trade. Many elements complement or elevate commitments in other instruments, including the PoA. In particular, the ATT elevates certain PoA commitments on transfer controls to legally binding obligations: regulating international transfers (UN, 2001, II.2, II.11) and the activities of brokers (UN, 2001, II.14) are good examples. It also elaborates on the criteria that states should apply when assessing applications for export licences (UN, 2001, II.11; UNGA, 2013, arts. 6, 7).

On the other hand, the ATT is not comprehensive in terms of the scope of the control measures it covers. Its focus is on international transfers, exports, imports, transit, transshipment, and brokering. In contrast, international transfers are only one element of the PoA, which contains a comprehensive array of small arms control measures designed to guard against diversion throughout a weapon's life cycle. It will be paramount for ROs to remind their member states of this fact. They should also stress the continuing need for the full implementation of the PoA to address and prevent diversion—one of the key obligations in the ATT (UNGA, 2013, art. 11).

Source: Parker (2016)

and, indeed, have been increasingly called upon to elucidate the relationship among the ATT, the PoA, and their respective regional instruments. In this way ROs can help support and make appropriate links between the PoA and the ATT for their members (see below).

ROs are also well placed to promote the full scope of their members' needs. With the new focus on the ATT, there is a real risk that priorities may be skewed, opening a gap between ROs' needs and their ability to meet these needs from internal funding. As donors and external assistance programmes calibrate their funding decisions based on the goals of the ATT, the risk that other PoA issues—including some of greater relevance to ROs and their members—are left by the wayside is greater. Indeed, several organizations profiled in this Handbook noted that donor funding is already channelled primarily through the frame of the PoA and ATT, ignoring the importance and impact of these organizations' regional instruments. In such cases, ROs can serve as a bridge, promoting the minimum criteria of the ATT in PoA-related assistance for states that are not yet states parties to the ATT, but who wish to strengthen their transfer controls.

### **Promoting cross-regional integration: linking the PoA and ATT**

Since the First Edition of this Handbook in 2012, considerable focus has understandably been centred on the ATT. In the course of preparing the Second Edition some ROs commented on this change in focus among donors. Indeed, some ROs continued to benefit from donor interest in the ATT, although not all can or do. A way needs to be found to prevent making the decision to support the PoA an 'either/or' proposition when it comes to promoting the universalization of the ATT. The UN has a leading role to play in creating a 'win-win' scenario for both instruments. The UN's Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament (see Box 4), for example, can provide valuable support to reconcile international

#### **Box 4. UN Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament**

The UN Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament were established by the General Assembly between 1985 and 1987 through a series of resolutions following the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly. Of the 193 UN member states, these three Regional Centres cover 130 states.

- The Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), with headquarters in Togo, covers the 54 African member states;
- The Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), located in Peru, services 33 member states; and
- The Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD), in Nepal, provides assistance to 43 member states.

The mandate of all three Regional Centres is similar: to provide, on request, substantive support for member states' initiatives and other efforts to implement peace, arms limitation, and disarmament measures in their respective regions. The financial resources available to the Regional Centres include funding from the UN's regular budget and extra-budgetary funding through voluntary contributions from donor governments, the entities of the UN System, and others. The Regional Centres are under the policy, managerial, and administrative supervision of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, which is part of the UN Secretariat. The General Assembly funds operational costs for the Regional Centres through its regular budget.

The Regional Centres have provided training, capacity building, and policy and legal advice; supported the national implementation of international and regional disarmament instruments; and conducted advocacy and disarmament education. In particular, they have focused on the particular challenges of small arms facing the states of their respective regions, assisting them in implementing the PoA and related regional instruments such as the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms or the CIFTA Convention. Assistance is provided at both the national and regional levels, with direct policy and legal assistance, as well as capacity strengthening for ROs.

- UNREC supported ECCAS and Rwanda in the development and adoption of a legally binding regional instrument to address the proliferation of small arms

in the region (Kinshasa Convention). UNREC also assisted ECOWAS in developing guidelines for national legislation among its members and in conducting national workshops to harmonize national legislations on small arms. UNREC has further engaged in strengthening the capacity of national commissions and national focal points on small arms, such as the Mali and Togo commissions, by assisting with the drafting of national action plans, PoA reports, and national legislation and regulation on small arms. UNREC is also a member of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and DDR that monitors the implementation of the African Strategy on Small Arms.

- UNLIREC cooperates with the OAS, CARICOM, and other sub-regional organizations such as SICA to assist states in practical disarmament measures and training activities on small arms control. In particular, UNLIREC has assisted states in stockpile management and the destruction of obsolete, seized, or surplus small arms, light weapons, and ammunition. UNLIREC has conducted specific training programmes on small arms control with judges and judicial officials, law enforcement officers, and women officers. UNLIREC has also conducted a number of activities to promote the ATT and prepare states for its implementation.
- UNRCPD has recently engaged ASEAN member states in the areas of small arms control and the implementation of the PoA by organizing national roundtables and training events for national authorities. The aim was to promote the PoA, foster discussion at the national level, and assist the countries in their implementation actions. Some of these activities included information on the ATT. Since 2010 UNRCPD has supported a small arms working group in Nepal, which meets regularly.

The 30-year presence of Regional Centres in the field and their long-standing support by regional member states underscore the importance that affected countries attach to the support received from these offices. The Regional Centres, in close cooperation and partnership with regional and sub-regional organizations, are thus well placed to provide support to member states tailored to the regional context and national situation in the implementation of the Programme of Action on Small Arms.

Prepared by Nicolas Gérard (UNODA), with input from Amanda Cowl (UNLIREC), Anna Marti (UNRCPD), and Marie-Pierre Arnold (UNREC)

and regional arms control instruments, promote best practice, engage civil society, and—very importantly—coordinate a diverse range of actors.

Other organizations are ideally positioned to help link and facilitate the effective implementation of both the PoA and ATT. For example, while not ROs (as defined in this Handbook), several bodies have multi-regional identities and roles to play in this regard. Three of note are the Commonwealth, the International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF), and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) (see Box 5). These organizations serve as important bridges connecting regional efforts.

## Preparing for RevCon 3 . . . and beyond

Successfully countering the illicit proliferation of small arms calls for regional-level actions and expertise. As we have seen ROs and other cross-regional organizations have an important role to play in addressing this challenge. While some are well resourced and have made important contributions, many others lack resources and have not fully realized their potential. Critical issues concerning political will, accountability, donor-driven agendas, and sustainability merit greater scrutiny. The First Edition flagged a dozen policy-relevant questions for ROs, their members, donors, and the UN to consider moving forward (see Box 6). They remain as relevant today as they did then—and perhaps more so as resources have become increasingly scarcer.

In summary, the international community has been undertaking bold agenda setting. New Sustainable Development Goals,

## Box 5. The Commonwealth, OIF, and OIC

### The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is an intergovernmental organization of 53 independent countries and 2.2 billion citizens. Its London-based secretariat provides guidance on policy-making, technical assistance, and advisory services to members, which convene every two years at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) to discuss issues affecting the Commonwealth. Ministers also meet on a regular basis to address specific topics.

Meetings of Commonwealth law ministers, notably in Accra (2005) and Edinburgh (2008), resulted in the Secretariat being tasked to support members' efforts on PoA-related issues. The Secretariat's mandate included monitoring PoA-related developments; summarising member' obligations under international law on the use and transfer of small arms; developing legislative provisions for marking, tracing, and transfer of small arms; cooperating with other organizations to build capacity; and assisting members in efforts to implement the PoA.

In 2011 the CHOGM urged member states to participate in the 2012 Diplomatic Conference to negotiate the ATT. Commonwealth heads of government called for the full and effective implementation of the PoA in all its aspects at their 2013 meeting. In 2015, acknowledging the entry into force of the ATT, they invited members to ratify and urged states parties to fully implement the treaty.

The Secretariat has also published a number of papers and engaged in policy advice and dialogue on small arms issues with its members. Research by the Secretariat has covered ways to strengthen civil society to address gun crimes in Commonwealth cities (2007), analysed the proliferation of small arms (2010), and surveyed members' compliance with the Commonwealth's small arms obligations. This was part of the work in the lead-up to support the establishment of an ATT. The Secretariat also evaluated and advised on strategies to control small arms proliferation in Sierra Leone after the civil war in that country.

The ATT remains a priority for the Commonwealth Secretariat. The Commonwealth high commissioners recently discussed it at a panel discussion on the implementation of IHL, organized in collaboration with the British Red Cross. In June 2015 the Secretariat participated in the conference The ATT and the Commonwealth organized by the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office. In the wake of the CHOGM 2015 statement, the Secretariat is planning activities to assist members in ratifying and implementing the ATT.

### Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

The OIF was established in 1970 'to maintain active solidarity' among its 57 members and 23 observers. Together its membership represents over one-third of UN members and accounts for a population of over 900 million people. Headquartered in Paris, it has permanent representation at the AU, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa), the EU (Brussels), and the UN (in both New York and Geneva). There are also five regional offices (in Gabon, Haiti, Madagascar, Romania, Togo, and Vietnam).

Declarations adopted in Beirut (2002), Ouagadougou (2004), and Saint-Boniface (2006) all make explicit references to PoA-related issues: from supporting all efforts to eradicate the illicit trafficking and uncontrolled circulation of arms, to arms collection, destruction, and DDR—particularly with respect to child combatants. The OIF and UNIDIR co-organized awareness-raising and information seminars for member states in Geneva (2011) and New York (2012). In cooperation with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, the OIF also organized training programmes on arms trading for national officials, civil, and military representatives in Geneva (2014) and Addis Ababa (2015).

The 2012 Kinshasa Declaration called for deepening the OIF's role in building the capacity of francophone civil and military police as a contribution towards democratic governance, strengthened security systems, and developing a more operational role in peacekeeping. Several programmes have aimed to strengthen parliaments and mediation institutions on security sector reform. Further, the Francophone Expertise and Training Network for Peace Operations (REFFOP) engages states, international organizations, and institutional networks to support peace operations. REFFOP focuses particularly on training, advocacy, and information sharing by preparing publications and encouraging the participation of French-speaking military, police, and civil personnel in peace operations, among other activities.

The OIF also supported the creation of, and collaborates with, FRANCOPOL (International Francophone Network of Police). FRANCOPOL was established in 2008 and is headquartered in Quebec. Over 40 national and municipal police entities from 15 countries are represented in the network. Its mandate is to support the training and services of francophone police forces. It also directly contributes to the implementation of OIF programmatic objectives in the areas of development, conflict prevention, and peace building. As such, FRANCOPOL is considering a more operational role in stabilization, peacekeeping, and peace building—be it in active deployment or helping to train international police forces prior to deployment.



### Organization of Islamic Cooperation

The OIC, founded in 1969, is the second-largest intergovernmental organization in the world (after the UN), with 57 member states spread across four continents. Over the years it has actively lobbied for peaceful resolutions to conflicts and post-conflict disarmament, as well as arms control measures at the national, regional, and multilateral levels.

Even prior to the PoA's establishment, the OIC endorsed early efforts in Mali to address small arms proliferation, promoted an African Regional Conference on the illegal arms trade, and encouraged cooperation with other ROs on this issue. In 2006 it attended the Conference to Review Implementation of the PoA. In the following years it has drawn attention to the damage caused by arms trafficking, especially across the Sahel and in Somalia and Libya. Joint conclusions coming from the 2012 General Meeting on UN–OIC Cooperation emphasized the need for conflict prevention in the Sahel, particularly in terms of promoting youth employment and assisting states to prevent the illicit trade in small arms. In this regard it called for the appointment of a joint UN–OIC Special Envoy for the Sahel Region. In 2015 a joint UN–OIC–AU high-level meeting on Somalia (entitled Investing in Peace: Priorities for 2016 and Beyond) resulted in several countries committing to support Somalia on security, development, and state building.

The OIC has also approached the issue of illegal arms proliferation from a counter-terrorism perspective. In 1999 its convention on Combating international Terrorism made the explicit link between arms trafficking to terrorist groups and organized crime. The convention called on members to promote information exchanges on a variety of topics, including the means of acquisition and sources of weapons; the types of arms, ammunition, and explosives used by such groups; and information that could lead to the confiscation of arms, weapons, and explosives likely to be used to commit terrorism. In addition to several previous resolutions on the issue, at its 42nd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (2015) the OIC adopted resolution on Combating Terrorism in Sahel-Saharan Countries (Res. 21/42-POL). The resolution also called on its members to support Libya in protecting its borders against, among other illegal activities, terrorist gangs and weapons proliferation (Res 5/42-POL). The OIC has worked jointly with the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate on building national capacities to fight terrorism, together with the role of cultural dialogue in countering incitement to commit terrorist acts. The OIC has also signed an MoU with the AU on projects to counter-terrorism and extremism. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia funded the project (USD 10 million).

Source: Maze (2016)

### Box 6. 12 RO-related questions from the First Edition that are still relevant

#### RO–member relations

- Are member states' dues sufficient to fulfil the expectations placed on the RO for implementing the PoA?
- Do the activities of the RO sometimes inadequately replace or diminish a state's national-level action?
- Do states provide the RO with enough clout or independence to undertake supportive regional actions in the area of small arms?

#### Donor–RO relations

- Will the assistance that is being offered address what is most pressing or appropriate for the RO and its members?
- Does the support, whether proposed or requested, correspond to or follow up on established action points?
- Do receiving ROs have the capacity to absorb the assistance?
- What expectations can be placed on ROs' members to reduce their organizations' dependency on external funding?

#### UN–RO relations

- How can PoA meetings better engage ROs, including those focusing on counter-terrorism, customs, and narcotics?
- How can UN regional meetings more constructively engage ROs?
- How can UNODA's three regional centres be used more effectively to assist ROs to implement the PoA?

#### RO–civil society relations

- How can ROs that do not yet benefit from civil society participation be encouraged to do so?
- How can members of civil society better take advantage of the unique role of ROs and more ably build on the latter's accomplishments?

Source: Berman and Maze (2012, pp. 14–16)

Figure 1. Information regarding each profiled RO

Regional Organizations and the PoA

---

**Name**  
African Union (AU)

**Headquarters**  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**Website**  
www.au.int  
www.peaceau.org

**Short description**  
The AU seeks to promote political and socioeconomic integration, peace and security, democratic principles and institutions, sustainable development, and respect for human rights among African states, and to raise the living standards of Africans.

**Membership**  
54 members  
(53 UN member states)

**Notes**  
The AU began in 1963 as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) with 33 members. It became the AU in 2002. With South Sudan joining the organization in July 2011, the AU's membership has grown to 54. The ASDB is the only AU member that is not also a UN member. It joined the OAU in 1984, which resulted in Morocco choosing to withdraw from the organization. As of February 2016, CAR, Somalia, and SIP were under sanctions for failure to pay their annual. CAR was also formally suspended from the organization for political reasons. It also left the scheduled February 2016 elections, on 13 March 2016 the AU Peace and Security Council decided to lift CAR's suspension and reinstate it.

**Funding**  
The AU's budget for 2016 is USD 417 million. Assessments from AU member states cover about 40 per cent of

this amount, which essentially covers the organization's operating budget. Programming funds come almost entirely from international partners (more than 90 per cent). The EU is the AU's largest external contributor, Germany (along with its international development agency, GIZ) and the United States are among other bilateral donors that also provide substantial assistance to the AU.

**RO members and the ATT**

- States parties: 34% (18 states)
- Signatories: 40% (21 states)
- Not yet joined: 26% (14 states)

**Notes**  
ASDB is not a UN member state and cannot join.

**PoA POC**  
**Name:** Elnas O. A. Mohammed  
**Title:** Senior Policy Officer, Disarmament and Nonproliferation, Defence and Security Division, Peace and Security Department

✉ +251-11-551-3822  
✉ +251-11-551-4369  
✉ +251-11-551-9321

**PoA-related activities**  
The OAU adopted the Bamako Declaration in 2000, aiming to develop a common position and generate support for the 2001 UN Conference on Small Arms, which led to the PoA. In 2008 the AU established the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms, made up of the AU, the 9 RECs, RECSA, ICCGLR and observers. The committee seeks to enhance capacities, and harmonize and coordinate initiatives to address small arms-related issues. In 2013 the committee's mandate expanded to include DDR. Responsibility for implementing strategy is at 3 levels: states, RECs and regional bodies, and the AU. The AU engages in peace and security affairs via APSA. APSA outlines the roles, instruments, and procedures by which the AU, RECs, and regional mechanisms for conflict prevention, management, and resolution (RMs) fulfil their mandates. It embraces a comprehensive agenda for peace and security, including includes early warning and preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping and building, promoting democratic practices, intervention, humanitarian action, and disaster management. The AU conducts

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## Emblem

The official flag, symbol, or visual image that identifies the RO.

## Name

The name of the RO in English and its abbreviation/acronym, if applicable.

## Headquarters

The location of the office where the head of the RO is based. Several ROs have bureaus in more than one state. The PoA-relevant POC may work in a bureau and not at the RO's HQ. The HQ are marked with a seven-pointed star on the map.

## Website

The RO's main website. If there is a separate site in English, the URL is listed, as are relevant websites of PoA-related programmes and agencies.

## Short description

The RO's main missions and objectives. The description is meant to be indicative and not comprehensive.

## Membership

The number of full members of the RO is provided, as well an indication of how many are UN member states. Background on the RO's origins is given, along with changes to its membership, when applicable. Information on other affiliations is included when space permits.

## Funding

When available, information on the RO's budget for PoA-relevant activities is described. The financial value of external support to the RO, including for PoA-related activities, may also be provided.

## RO members and the ATT

The chart shows the status of RO members (even those that might be suspended) with regard to the ATT as of 1 April 2016. The number of RO members that were states parties by that date—or had ratified the instrument by then and would become a state party within 90 days—is represented by the symbol ■. Those that were signatories, but had not yet ratified or acceded to the instrument, are represented by ■. Those that have not yet 'joined' (i.e. signed, ratified, or acceded to the treaty) are represented by ■. Other relevant information is included in the 'notes' section, where space permits.

## PoA POC

The RO's official and working languages are highlighted in white. All six UN official languages are included, as are Dutch, German, and Portuguese, designated by the first letter of the language (in English). If the RO has official and working languages not in this list, this is flagged with an asterisk (\*) and the information noted.

## PoA-related activities

Activities relevant to PoA Parts II and III (see Table 2, pp. 4–5).



small arms collection and destruction activities through its peace support operations. In the 2016-2020 APSA Roadmap, the AU Commission plans to support members in areas to include: legislation, developing of NAPs, establishing national commissions, and arms marking and tracing. The AU Commission is developing guidelines on arms and explosives management for peace support operations and the ASF. The AU is implementing the Silencing of the Guns: Prerequisites for Realising a Conflict-free Africa by the Year 2020 initiative, aiming to tackle the SAW issue and African ratification of the ATT. The AU plans to commission research on arms marking and record keeping, and craft-produced small arms.

**PoA-related programmes and initiatives**

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

The AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and DDR consists of ECOWAS, CENSAD, COMESA, the EAC, ECOWAS, IGAD, the ICGLR, RECSA, SADC, and UMA. (The AU has approached SARCOM to engage in this process, but SARCOM has not yet responded formally.) The EU is an observer (as are the UN and the WB). The AU and RECSA administer relevant EU-funded projects together.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- None

**Other official documents of interest**

- African Union (Steering on the Control of Arms Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2013))
- African Commission Position on an ATT (2013)
- Silencing the Guns, Owning the Future: Realising a Conflict-free Africa (2015)

Profile updated April 2016

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

Examples of cooperation with other profiled ROs on PoA-relevant themes. Information about cooperation with international organizations or other groups is included in parentheses where space permits.

## Legally binding regional instruments

Examples of the RO's legally binding PoA-relevant instruments are noted, including charters, protocols, and treaties. The icon is only used to denote those instruments that make explicit reference to countering small arms proliferation, trafficking, or illicit possession (regardless of whether the instrument has entered into force).

## Other official documents of interest

Selected examples of other PoA-relevant documents, including such things as codes of conduct, declarations, reports, standard operating procedures, and strategies.

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives

See Table 2.

## Map

The map shows states that are members of the RO, were members of the RO, or whose membership is pending (see below) as of 1 April 2016.

## Current members

Distinguishes RO's founding members (in **bold**) from members that joined after the RO was established (not in **bold**) or are currently suspended (in **red**). Founding members correspond to members at the RO's creation. If an RO succeeded a previous RO or relaunched itself as a new RO, then founding members refer to the predecessor RO. This information is current as of 1 April 2016.

## Former members














Lists states that were RO members but have formally left the RO. A member of an RO that unilaterally disengages from the RO may still be a member. Similarly, a former member that declares itself ready to rejoin the RO does not mean it is listed as a member. Former members that were founding members are listed in **bold**.

## Membership pending

Records states or other entities that have formally applied to join the RO in question.

**A guide to the symbols used in the profiles can be found on the fold-out flap on the Handbook's back cover.**

Table 5. Icons 'awarded' to profiled ROs

| Icon used   | ROs   |
|---|---|
|  | All ROs have received a POC icon, with the exception of: ■ <b>Africa (3)</b> : AFRIPOL, GGC, ICC ■ <b>The Americas (1)</b> : MERCOSUR ■ <b>Asia (2)</b> : EAEU, GCC ■ <b>Europe (1)</b> : Europol (This may be by request or because the POC changes according to the rotational presidency of the organization or because the POC is not yet designated).  |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (4)</b> : ECCAS, ECOWAS, RECSA, SADC ■ <b>The Americas (2)</b> : MERCOSUR, OAS ■ <b>Asia (3)</b> : CIS, EAEU, SCO ■ <b>Europe (3)</b> : BSEC, EU, SELEC   |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (1)</b> : ECOWAS ■ <b>Europe (3)</b> : EU, OSCE, RCC  |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (13)</b> : AU, COMESA, EAPCCO, ECCAS, ICGLR, ICC, IGAD, IOC, MRU, RECSA, SARCOM, SARPCCO, WAPCCO ■ <b>The Americas (4)</b> : AMERIPOL, CARICOM, MERCOSUR, SICA ■ <b>Asia (5)</b> : ASEAN, ASEANAPOL, CIS, CSTO, EAEU ■ <b>Europe (5)</b> : Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC, SELEC ■ <b>Oceania (3)</b> : OCO, PICP, PIF  |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (11)</b> : AFRIPOL, AU, CCPAC, EAC, ECOWAS, GGC, ICGLR, IGAD, RECSA, SARCOM, SARPCCO ■ <b>The Americas (4)</b> : CARICOM, OAS, SICA, UNASUR ■ <b>Asia (6)</b> : APEC, ASEAN, CICA, CIS, EAEU, SCO ■ <b>Europe (5)</b> : BSEC, EU, NATO, OSCE, RCC ■ <b>Oceania (3)</b> : MSG, PICP, PIF   |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (4)</b> : EAC, RECSA, SARCOM, SARPCCO ■ <b>The Americas (2)</b> : CARICOM, OAS ■ <b>Asia (1)</b> : APEC ■ <b>Europe (5)</b> : EU, NATO, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC ■ <b>Oceania (2)</b> : PICP, PIF   |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (5)</b> : AU, COMESA, ECCAS, ECOWAS, ICGLR ■ <b>Europe (3)</b> : EU, NATO, RCC ■ <b>Asia (1)</b> : LAS  |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (2)</b> : ICC, SARPCCO ■ <b>The Americas (1)</b> : SICA ■ <b>Europe (4)</b> : EU, NATO, OSCE, RCC ■ <b>Oceania (2)</b> : MSG, PIF   |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (11)</b> : AU, CEMAC, COMESA, EAC, EAPCCO, ECCAS, ECOWAS, ICGLR, IGAD, MRU, RECSA ■ <b>The Americas (4)</b> : CARICOM, OAS, SICA, UNASUR ■ <b>Asia (2)</b> : ASEAN, LAS ■ <b>Europe (5)</b> : EU, NATO, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC ■ <b>Oceania (2)</b> : MSG, PIF  |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (5)</b> : AU, EAC, ICGLR, RECSA, SARCOM ■ <b>The Americas (1)</b> : CARICOM ■ <b>Asia (2)</b> : ASEAN, ASEANAPOL ■ <b>Europe (5)</b> : EU, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC ■ <b>Oceania (2)</b> : PICP, PIF  |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (9)</b> : AU, CEMAC, CEN-SAD, COMESA, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, ICGLR, SADC ■ <b>The Americas (1)</b> : OAS ■ <b>Europe (4)</b> : EU, NATO, OSCE, RCC ■ <b>Oceania (1)</b> : PIF   |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (15)</b> : AFRIPOL, AU, CCPAC, EAPCCO, ECOWAS, G5 Sahel, GGC, ICC, IGAD, IOC, MRU, RECSA, SADC, SARPCCO, WAPCCO ■ <b>The Americas (6)</b> : AMERIPOL, CARICOM, MERCOSUR, OAS, SICA, UNASUR ■ <b>Asia (10)</b> : APEC, ASEAN, ASEANAPOL, BIMSTEC, CICA, CSTO, EAEU, GCC, LAS, SCO ■ <b>Europe (9)</b> : BSEC, EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC ■ <b>Oceania (4)</b> : MSG, OCO, PICP, PIF |
|  | ■ <b>Africa (7)</b> : COMESA, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, MRU, RECSA, SARPCCO ■ <b>The Americas (5)</b> : CARICOM, MERCOSUR, OAS, SICA, UNASUR ■ <b>Asia (2)</b> : CIS, LAS ■ <b>Europe (3)</b> : EU, OSCE, RCC ■ <b>Oceania (2)</b> : OCO, PIF   |

| Icon used   | ROs  |
|---|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Africa (8)</b>: AFRIPOL, EAPCCO, IGAD, IOC, SADC, SARCOM, SARPCCO, WAPCCO</li> <li>■ <b>The Americas (5)</b>: AMERIPOL, CARICOM, MERCOSUR, OAS, UNASUR</li> <li>■ <b>Asia (5)</b>: ASEAN, ASEANAPOL, CICA, CSTO, SCO</li> <li>■ <b>Europe (4)</b>: EU, Europol, RCC, SELEC</li> <li>■ <b>Oceania (3)</b>: MSG, PICP, PIF</li> </ul>      |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Africa (3)</b>: EAC, RECSA, SARPCCO</li> <li>■ <b>The Americas (2)</b>: CARICOM, OAS</li> <li>■ <b>Europe (4)</b>: EU, Europol, NATO, RCC</li> </ul>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Africa (5)</b>: AU, EAC, ECOWAS, RECSA, SARPCCO</li> <li>■ <b>The Americas (2)</b>: CARICOM, OAS</li> <li>■ <b>Europe (4)</b>: EU, NATO, OSCE, RCC</li> <li>■ <b>Oceania (2)</b>: MSG, PIF</li> </ul>  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Africa (3)</b>: EAPCCO, SARPCCO, WAPCCO</li> <li>■ <b>The Americas (2)</b>: CARICOM, SICA</li> <li>■ <b>Asia (1)</b>: ASEAN</li> <li>■ <b>Europe (2)</b>: Europol, RCC</li> </ul>  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Africa (9)</b>: CCPAC, EAPCCO, G5 Sahel, GGC, ICC, IGAD, IOC, SARPCCO, WAPCCO</li> <li>■ <b>The Americas (3)</b>: AMERIPOL, SICA, UNASUR</li> <li>■ <b>Asia (8)</b>: APEC, ASEAN, BIMSTEC, CICA, CSTO, GCC, LAS, SCO</li> <li>■ <b>Europe (6)</b>: BSEC, EU, Europol, NATO, RACVIAC, SELEC</li> <li>■ <b>Oceania (1)</b>: OCO</li> </ul> |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Africa (5)</b>: EEAC, ECOWAS, ICGLR, IGAD, RECSA</li> <li>■ <b>The Americas (3)</b>: AMERIPOL, CARICOM, UNASUR</li> <li>■ <b>Europe (6)</b>: EU, Europol, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC</li> <li>■ <b>Oceania (1)</b>: PIF</li> </ul>  |

responding to climate change (COP 21), and revising the humanitarian architecture—including financing (‘the Grand Bargain’)—demonstrate a strong commitment to meeting the challenges that beset the world. Addressing the illicit proliferation of small arm *in all its aspects* is more than a security issue: it is at the core of realizing humanitarian and development goals. The UN recognized as much in explicitly making the significant reduction of illicit arms flows a part of Agenda 2030 (Target 16.4, UNGA, 2015; see also DeMartino and Atwood, 2015). Moving towards the Third Review Conference, it is critical that arms control instruments and frameworks are seen as part of this broader global agenda. As long as the illicit trade in small arms persists, the goals of these other frameworks will not be met.

ROs arguably served as catalysts for establishing the PoA and developing numerous tools and best practices that have proved to

be instrumental in addressing many PoA commitments. Information is being shared more effectively; and the wasteful duplication of efforts, while not eliminated, is less problematic than it was. As we move toward RevCon3 it would be useful and timely to focus less on norm setting and more on practical implementation, coordination, and cooperation—not just within regions, but between regions. In essence, this is the prime concern of the Handbook.

### How to use this Handbook

It bears repeating: this Handbook is primarily intended as a helpful guide on ways to share useful information in a user-friendly format to support the implementation of the PoA. It is definitely *not* a critique of ROs, their members, or the donors

that support them. While such a critique may be a worthwhile exercise, it is not the objective here.

Part II comprises the bulk of the Handbook and includes two-page profiles of the 52 ROs mentioned above. Each profile has three parts: 1) information of a *general* nature on the organization; 2) an account of its PoA-related activities and commitments; and 3) an overview of its membership. (See Figure 1 for a fuller explanation of each template's contents.) The profiles are organized in five geographic regions: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania. The UN Statistical Division's regional listings are used to determine geographic placements for the UN's 193 member states. Many of the profiled ROs include members from more than one region. In these instances, the RO was placed in the region in which most of its members 'resided'. This approach was deemed to be worthwhile because it facilitated the overview of states' multiple affiliations in Annexe 2.

As with the First Edition, the template does not use in-text citations or notes, and many acronyms and abbreviations are not spelled out in the individual profiles. (One can consult 'Sources' at the book's end, organized by 'Part' and by profile, for information on materials and officials consulted. The 'List of Abbreviations and Acronyms' at the front of the volume will answer any other questions.) A key to the icons and symbols used appears on the fold-out flap on the back cover, with fuller explanations of the icons available in Table 2.

ROs that have more icons are not 'better', 'more effective', or 'more deserving of support' than those with fewer. Different ROs have varying mandates and areas of expertise. The 'awarding' of icons gives some indication of ROs' engagement in PoA implementation and is based on the content of the profile. For example, if as a result of compiling the Handbook the RO identified a PoA POC, the organization was deemed to have fulfilled its commit-

ment and a  was awarded. Whether this person had officially been 'designated' or 'appointed' (UN, 2001, II, para. 24) was not an issue.

The icons are not meant to portray every possibility activity covered in the profiles, but to helpfully identify in a visual way the main areas of the ROs' work to support the implementation of the PoA. However, it is important to emphasize that the icons do not speak to the nature, extent, or scope of engagement in that activity area. Indeed, they might indicate a previous rather than an ongoing activity. Thus, an effort was made to strike a balance in awarding the icons, with an emphasis on supporting PoA implementation and providing a useful service. The wording of the PoA—words such as 'encourage', 'support', and 'facilitate'—make it hard to determine appropriate or expected actions and activities. When awarding the icons, overly strict requirements would only reduce the activities covered in the profile, leaving out important initiatives. At the same time, overly permissive parameters would not be helpful either, suggesting actions and engagement on issues that were misleading or stretched the truth in terms of their impacts or motivations.<sup>6</sup> That said, at least one of the ROs profiled has in some way addressed each of the 19 PoA commitments covered in this volume. Overall, Table 5 should be considered less of a 'check list' and more a 'conversation starter' regarding these ROs' roles and activities.

The Handbook also contains five Annexes. Annexe 1 lists the members of the 52 profiled organizations: 191 UN member states (all but North Korea and the Maldives);<sup>7</sup> 17 other states, territories, polities, and economies; and 14 organizations, banks, and institutions. Observers and other affiliations of these ROs are not included. Annexe 2 provides a cross-listing of ROs and member states by region. Annexe 3 records each UN member

state's membership in the 52 profiled ROs. It also records the relationship of the UN member state to the ATT: whether it is a state party, a signatory, or has not yet joined (as of 1 April 2016). Annexe 4 provides an overview of each RO's members' relationships to the ATT, noting how many members are ineligible to join. Annexe 5 provides the full text of the PoA in English. (The profiles of the First Edition included a summary of 'Overlapping memberships with other ROs'. This was removed in order to accommodate a summary of ROs' ATT memberships. A reader interested in obtaining information on comparative memberships can still do so by utilizing Annexes 2 and 3.)

## Endnotes

- 1 According to Humanitarian Outcomes, there were more than 250 attacks on humanitarian aid workers in 2013 (the highest number ever recorded), resulting in 155 people being killed, 171 seriously injured, and 134 kidnapped. These attacks occurred in 30 countries, of which five—Afghanistan, Pakistan, South Sudan, Sudan, and Syria—accounted for three of every four recorded incidents. According to Humanitarian Outcomes, attacks in 2014 (the last year for which data has been compiled and published) decreased slightly from 2013's record levels, but were still higher than any other year for which it had collated data. The Central African Republic overtook Sudan to join the list of top five countries (HO, 2015).
- 2 The 18 ROs were ASEAN, AU, CAN, CARICOM, CIS, EAC, ECOWAS, EU, LAS, MERCOSUR, NATO, OAS, OSCE, PIF, RCC, RECSA (formerly the Nairobi Secretariat), SARPCCO, and SICA (see Berman and Maze, 2012, p. 3).
- 3 UNODA convened five regional meetings for: 1) Central Africa; 2) the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States, and Southern Africa; 3) Latin America and the Caribbean; 4) the Pacific; and 5) South-east Asia) during 2009 and 2010 in Bali, Kigali, Kinshasa, Lima, and Sydney (see Berman and Maze, 2012, p. 3). In 2012 and 2013 UNODA convened four more in Bali, Cairo, Kingston, and Nairobi. The 17 ROs comprised ASEAN, ASEANAPOL, AU, CAN, CARICOM, CCPAC, EAPCCO, ECOWAS, ICGLR, LAS, MERCOSUR, OAS, PIF, RECSA, SADC, SARPCCO, and WAPCCO (Berman, 2016).
- 4 An RO—with UN Economic and Social Council standing—can attend PoA meetings without an invitation if it registers in advance. However, invitations are important reminders and help set agendas.
- 5 The seven other ROs that have no members as states parties are ASEAN, ASEANAPOL, BIMSTEC, CICA, EAC, IGAD, and MSG.
- 6 In general, habitual and sustained action is sought when awarding an icon. For example, sending an official to attend a seminar, conference, or training session on stockpile management or brokering controls does not qualify as 'implementing'

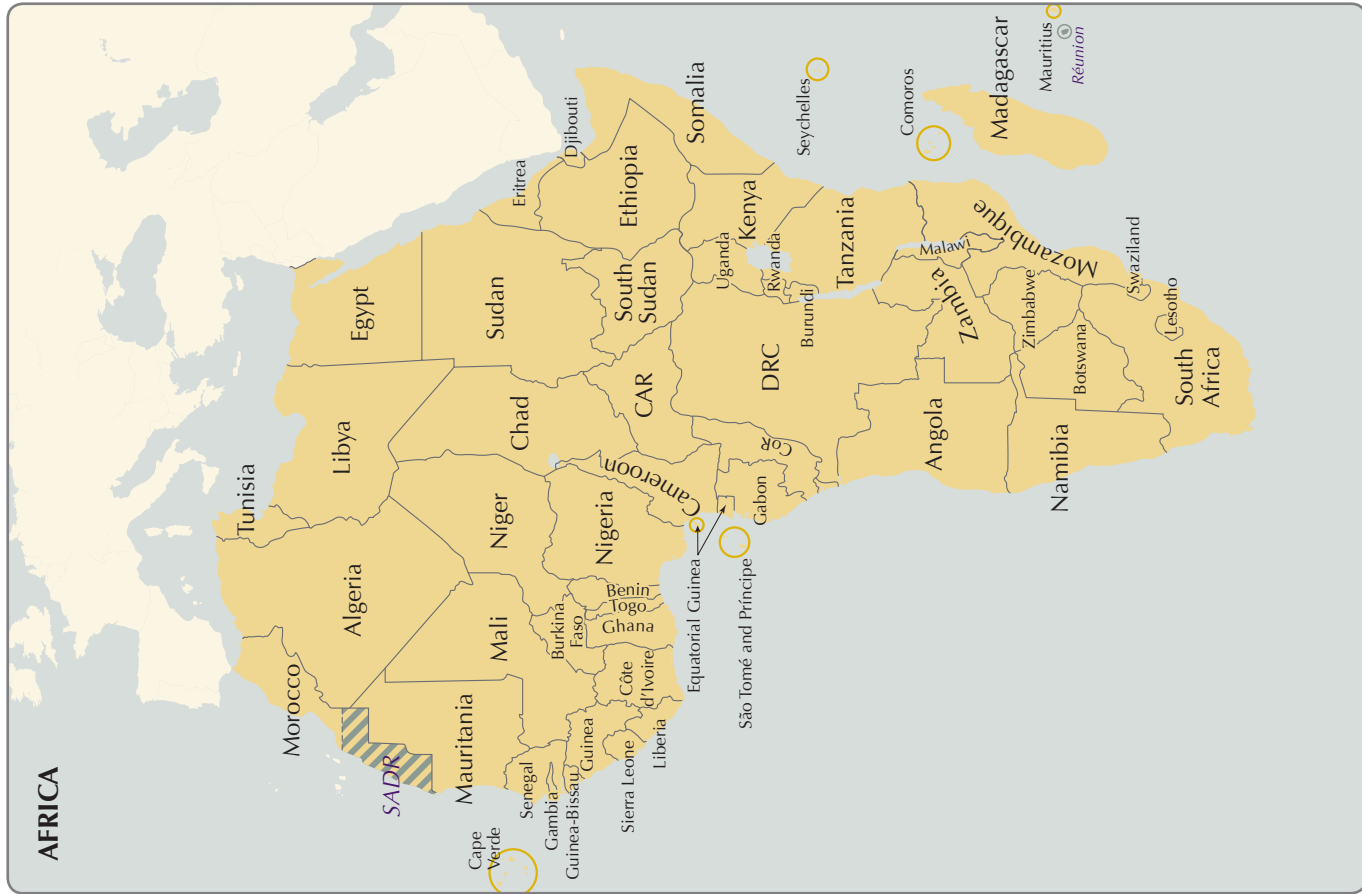
this objective. In such a case the activity might be noted in the 'PoA activity' narrative, but would not merit an icon.

- 7 The Maldives remains a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which was profiled in the First Edition. As noted above, SAARC is not sufficiently active on PoA-related activities to merit its inclusion in the Second Edition.



## **PART II**

# Profiles of Regional Organizations





## Section contents

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>AFRIPOL</b>  | African Mechanism for Police Cooperation   |
| <b>AU</b>       | African Union  |
| <b>CCPAC</b>    | Central African Police Chiefs Committee  |
| <b>CEMAC</b>    | Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa  |
| <b>CEN-SAD</b>  | Community of Sahel-Saharan States  |
| <b>COMESA</b>   | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa  |
| <b>EAC</b>      | East African Community   |
| <b>EAPCCO</b>   | Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization  |
| <b>ECCAS</b>    | Economic Community of Central African States   |
| <b>ECOWAS</b>   | Economic Community of West African States  |
| <b>G5 Sahel</b> | G5 Sahel   |
| <b>GGC</b>      | Gulf of Guinea Commission  |
| <b>ICC</b>      | Interregional Coordination Centre  |
| <b>ICGLR</b>    | International Conference on the Great Lakes Region   |
| <b>IGAD</b>     | Intergovernmental Authority on Development   |
| <b>IOC</b>      | Indian Ocean Commission  |
| <b>MRU</b>      | Mano River Union   |
| <b>RECSA</b>    | Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States |
| <b>SADC</b>     | Southern African Development Community   |
| <b>SARCOM</b>   | Sub-Regional Arms Control Mechanism  |
| <b>SARPCCO</b>  | Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation                                 |
| <b>WAPCCO</b>   | West Africa Police Chiefs Committee Organization   |



## Name

African Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL)

## Headquarters

Algiers, Algeria

## Website

N/A

## Short description

AFRIPOL is a continental police cooperation mechanism to promote coordination at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels through the assessment of threats, analysis of criminal intelligence, planning, and implementation of actions.

## Membership

54 members  
(53 UN member states)

## Notes

In January 2014 the AU Specialized Technical Committee on Defence, Safety and Security (STCDSS) welcomed Algeria's offer to host a Conference of Police Heads. The meeting considered recommendations highlighting the need for a continental police coordination mechanism made by both African regional police organizations (at a May 2011 meeting in Kigali) and the African Regional Conference of INTERPOL (at a September 2013 meeting in Oran). Subsequently, the first African Conference of Directors and Inspectors General of Police was convened in February 2014. The conference adopted the Algiers Declaration establishing AFRIPOL under the aegis of the AU, to be based in Algiers. The AU subsequently approved an ad hoc committee (chaired by Algeria and Uganda) that met four times between July 2014 and June 2015 to develop the requisite documents. The African Chiefs of Police endorsed the documents at a December 2015 meeting in Algiers. These

documents include the AFRIPOL draft statute, and the organization's structure, programme of work, three-year work plan, and funding modalities. The STCDSS met in January 2016 in Addis Ababa and requested the AU Commission to submit the AFRIPOL Statute to the Specialized Technical Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs in 2016, before submission to and adoption by the AU Assembly.

## Funding

AFRIPOL is to be funded on the basis of the AU scale of assessment for its 54 member states.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 34%  
(18 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 40%  
(21 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 26%  
(14 states)

## Notes

SADR is not a UN member state and cannot join.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

The Declaration on the Establishment of AFRIPOL sets out the organization's aim to help harmonize police methods, strengthen African police capabilities, and enable the exchange and extension of best practices and training, including in the areas of prevention, investigative techniques, and expertise. It will enable better networking and faster flows of information when dealing with criminality in Africa. Small arms, light weapons, and munitions are prioritized areas of work. Other priorities include terrorism and organized transnational crime, trafficking (in drugs and people), maritime piracy, cybercrime, counterfeit medicines, environmental crimes, serious disturbances of public order and social peace. Algeria and Uganda have co-chaired an ad hoc committee tasked with concluding a three-year action plan that includes specific activities, timelines, and programmes, while also defining the administrative structure and budgeting to enable AFRIPOL to become fully operational in 2016.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

AFRIPOL will be a specialized branch of the AU. The AU Commission is serving as the organization's interim secretariat because AFRIPOL's director and staff have not yet been appointed.

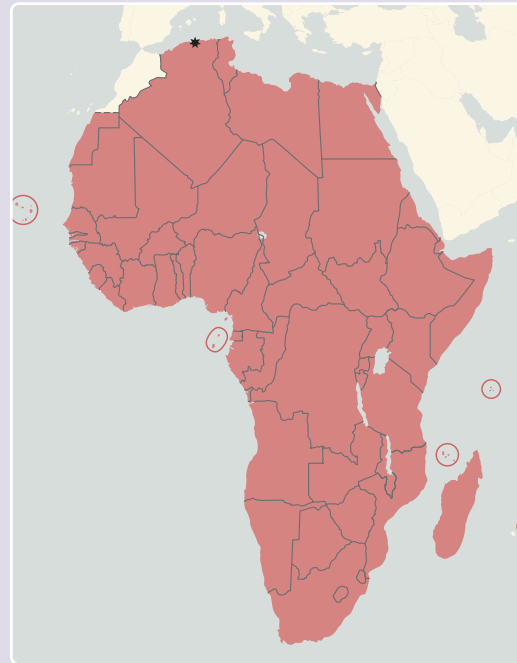
### Legally binding regional instruments

- None

### Other official documents of interest

- Algiers Declaration on the Establishment of the African Mechanism for Police Cooperation—AFRIPOL (2014)
- Decision of the 25th Ordinary Session of the AU Executive Council on the establishment of AFRIPOL (2014)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, CAR, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, RoC, Rwanda, SADR, STP, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**Bold** = founding member

■ Former members: None

■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated April 2016



## Name

African Union (AU)

## Headquarters

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

## Website

www.au.int  
www.peaceau.org

## Short description

The AU seeks to promote political and socio-economic integration, peace and security, democratic principles and institutions, sustainable development, and respect for human rights among African states, and to raise the living standards of Africans.

## Membership

54 members  
(53 UN member states)

### Notes

The AU began in 1963 as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) with 33 members. It became the AU in 2002. With South Sudan joining the organization in July 2011, the AU's membership has grown to 54. The SADR is the only AU member that is not also a UN member. It joined the OAU in 1984, which resulted in Morocco choosing to withdraw from the organization. As of February 2016 CAR, Somalia, and STP were under sanctions for failure to pay their arrears. CAR was also formally suspended from the organization for political reasons, but after the successful February 2016 elections, on 31 March 2016 the AU Peace and Security Council decided to lift CAR's suspension and readmit it.

## Funding

The AU's budget for 2016 is USD 417 million. Assessments from AU member states cover about 40 per cent of

this amount, which essentially covers the organization's operating budget. Programming funds come almost entirely from international partners (more than 90 per cent). The EU is the AU's largest external contributor. Germany (along with its international development agency, GIZ) and the United States are among other bilateral donors that also provide substantial assistance to the AU.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✳ States parties: 34%  
(18 states)
- ✳ Signatories: 40%  
(21 states)
- ✳ Not yet joined: 26%  
(14 states)

### Notes

SADR is not a UN member state and cannot join.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

The OAU adopted the Bamako Declaration in 2000, aiming to develop a common position and generate support for the 2001 UN Conference on Small Arms, which led to the PoA. In 2008 the AU established the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms, made up of the AU, the 8 RECs, RECSA, ICGLR and observers. The committee seeks to enhance capacities, and harmonize and coordinate initiatives to address small arms-related issues. In 2013 the committee's mandate expanded to include DDR. Responsibility for implementing strategy is at 3 levels: states, RECs and regional bodies, and the AU. The AU engages in peace and security affairs via APSA. APSA outlines the roles, instruments, and procedures by which the AU, RECs, and regional mechanisms for conflict prevention, management, and resolution (RMs) fulfil their mandates. It embraces a comprehensive agenda for peace and security, including includes early warning and preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping and building, promoting democratic practices, intervention, humanitarian action, and disaster management. The AU conducts

small arms collection and destruction activities through its peace support operations. In the 2016–2020 APSA Roadmap, the AU Commission plans to support members in areas to include: legislation, developing of NAPs, establishing national commissions, and arms marking and tracing. The AU Commission is developing guidelines on arms and explosives management for peace support operations and the ASF. The AU is implementing the Silencing of the Guns: Prerequisites for Realising a Conflict-free Africa by the Year 2020 initiative, aiming to tackle the SALW issue and African ratification of the ATT. The AU plans to commission research on arms marking and record keeping, and craft-produced small arms.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and DDR consists of ECCAS, CEN-SAD, COMESA, the EAC, ECOWAS, IGAD, the ICGLR, RECSA, SADC, and UMA. (The AU has approached SARCOM to engage in this process, but SARCOM has not yet responded formally.) The EU is an observer (as are the UN and the WB). The AU and RECSA administer relevant EU-funded projects together.

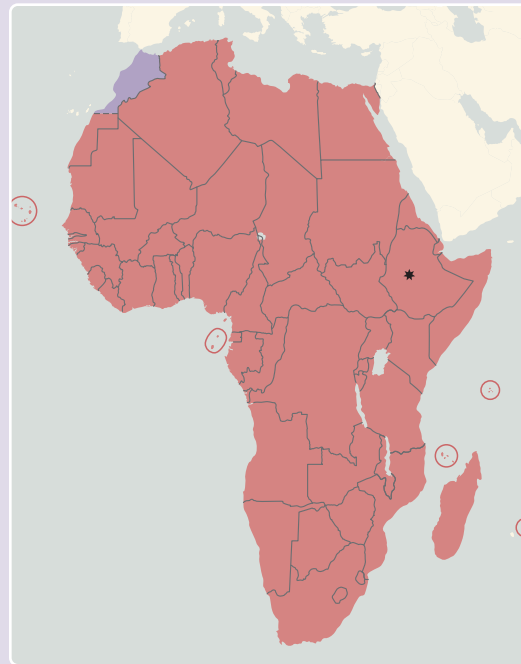
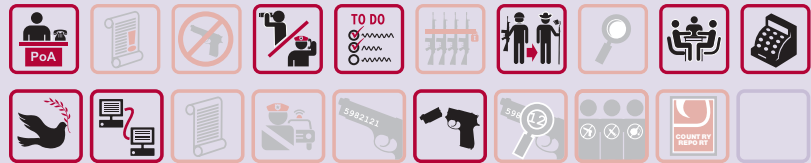
## Legally binding regional instruments

- None

## Other official documents of interest

- African Union Strategy on the Control of Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2013)
- African Common Position on an ATT (2013)
- *Silencing the Guns, Owning the Future: Realising a Conflict-free Africa* (2015)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Algeria, Angola, **Benin**, Botswana, **Burkina Faso**, **Burundi**, Cameroon, Cape Verde, **CAR**, **Chad**, Comoros, **Côte d'Ivoire**, Djibouti, **DRC**, **Egypt**, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, **Ethiopia**, **Gabon**, Gambia, **Ghana**, **Guinea**, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, **Liberia**, **Libya**, **Madagascar**, Malawi, **Mali**, **Mauritania**, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, **Niger**, **Nigeria**, **RoC**, **Rwanda**, SADR, STP, **Senegal**, Seychelles, **Sierra Leone**, **Somalia**, South Africa, South Sudan, **Sudan**, Swaziland, **Tanzania**, **Togo**, **Tunisia**, **Uganda**, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**Bold** = founding member

■ **Former members:** Morocco

■ **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated April 2016



## Name

Central African Police Chiefs Committee (CCPAC)

## Headquarters

Yaoundé, Cameroon

## Website

N/A

## Short description

CCPAC aims to improve cooperation among regional police services and to enhance their effectiveness in preventing and combating cross-border crime. It focuses on a range of issues related to cross-border crime, including trafficking in women, children, and human body parts; ivory and

drugs smuggling; armed robbery; terrorism; environmental crime; theft; intellectual property; maritime piracy; economic and financial crime; lost or stolen travel documents; false identity and travel document; and cybercrime.

## Membership

8 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

CCPAC is a specialized body of CEMAC. It has two more members than CEMAC, however: the DRC and STP. The eight members established CCPAC by resolution in 1997.

## Funding

Although CEMAC provides some funding, the amount does not cover all operational activities. The 9th CCPAC Meeting recommended that the

respective national budgets include CEMAC's operational activities. Members of CEMAC direct their contributions through that organization. The two non-CEMAC countries (the DRC and STP) must make their contributions separately, but have not done so regularly.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✦ States parties: 25%  
(2 states)
- ✦ Signatories: 50%  
(4 states)
- ✗ Not yet joined: 25%  
(2 states)

## Notes

CAR and Chad are states parties. Cameroon, Gabon, the RoC, and STP are signatories. The DRC and Equatorial Guinea have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

In 2000 CEMAC made CCPAC one of its specialized bodies. The INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Yaoundé, Cameroon, serves as its Permanent Secretariat. CEMAC is the smallest of the four police chiefs' organizations in Africa. Focused on regional transnational crime, it has prepared instruments related to terrorism and the handing over of suspected criminals from one police service to that of another country. CCPAC planned information sharing and the coordination of activities as part of a concerted pan-regional effort to address the illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms and explosive materials. These activities are yet to take place, however. The region faces significant challenges due to the large influx of weapons from Libya to the Sahel region, as well as the 2012 coup in Mali. In terms of weapons, CCPAC's successes are limited successes. In 2015 it issued a set of 21 recommendations focusing on highway robbery, armed banditry, hostage taking, piracy, and terrorism—particularly the threats posed by the Boko Haram terrorist group.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

CCPAC has planned to undertake joint operations with EAPCCO under a pan-African initiative to strengthen regional cooperation on combating the illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms and explosives in Africa; however, these have yet to take place. Recent attempts have been made to reinforce cooperation with ECOWAS.

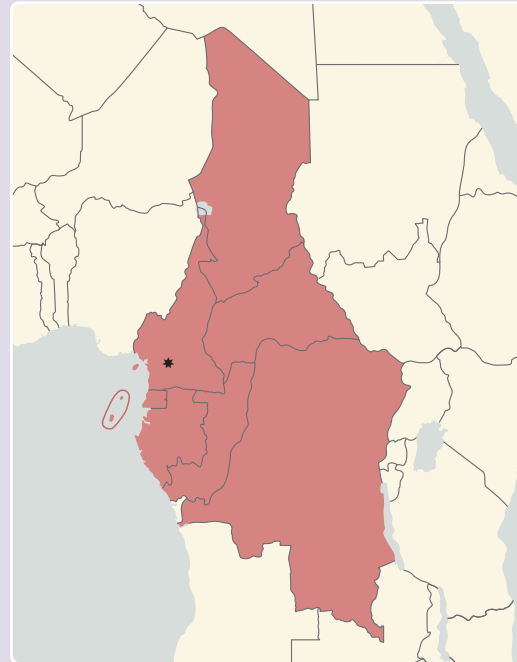
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Convention sur la coopération judiciaire et policière entre Etats membres de l'Afrique centrale (1999)
- Convention between the Member States of the Central African Police Chiefs Committee on Combating Terrorism (2004)
- Convention on the Creation of a Specialized Criminal Investigation Training Centre in Africa (2008)

### Other official documents of interest

- Agreement on Cooperation in Criminal Police Matters between the Central African States (1999)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, RoC, STP
- Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)

## Headquarters

Bangui, Central African Republic

## Website

[www.cemac.int](http://www.cemac.int)

## Short description

CEMAC aims to create a customs and monetary union among the former French Central African countries.

## Membership

6 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

CEMAC superseded UDEAC in 1999—although the establishing treaty was signed in 1994—to promote the entire process of sub-regional integration. CEMAC staff left Bangui in 2014 due to the political and security situation in CAR. Despite speculation about a possible return to Bangui in May 2015, CEMAC's Council of Ministers decided to temporarily relocate the organization to Equatorial Guinea. The move is anticipated in early 2016, although no date has been set (as of February 2016).

## Funding

Funding is ensured by contributions from member states, the community integration tax, development funds, and additional funding from external partners. When the FOMUC mission was deployed to CAR, France provided

substantial financial and logistical support, but the EU covered most of the costs. Germany also funded the purchase of equipment.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✦ States parties: 33%  
(2 states)
- ✦ Signatories: 50%  
(3 states)
- ✦ Not yet joined: 17%  
(1 state)

## Notes

CAR and Chad are states parties. Cameroon, Gabon, and the RoC are signatories. Equatorial Guinea has not yet joined.

## PoA POC

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📄 N/A

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## PoA-related activities

CEMAC typically focuses strictly on economic issues. From January 2003 to July 2008, however, it deployed a regional peacekeeping force (FOMUC) to CAR, replacing the CEN-SAD mission. This temporary shift in focus was based on the belief that development was a prerequisite for a peaceful and safe environment. FOMUC's tasks were to ensure security and fight armed groups in north-east CAR. Although FOMUC's mandate did not explicitly include disarmament, in the course of its duties peacekeepers recovered around 100 weapons and more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition. What happened to the weapons recovered during early post-coup operations remains unclear. To eliminate the potential duplication of efforts (given the overlapping membership between CEMAC and ECCAS), and with the (financial) encouragement of the EU, it was decided that ECCAS would lead on peace and security, while CEMAC would focus on regional integration. The FOMUC mission was thus replaced by MICOPAX under ECCAS authority. As of 12 July 2008 CEMAC is no longer in charge of



security-related issues in Central Africa. It continues to engage on small arms issues, however, mainly through the CCPAC, which is a specialized body of CEMAC (see the CCPAC entry). CEMAC maintains a focal point on small arms, and participated in a seminar organized by UNODC (September 2015) on counter-terrorism and the proliferation of small arms in Central Africa. Two other activities on small arms—a planned workshop on women and small arms co-organized with a civil society group in northern Cameroon and a module on small arms circulation in CEMAC—have not transpired due to lack of funds (the workshop) and CEMAC's evacuation from Bangui (completing the module).

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

In 2000 CEMAC made the CCPAC one of its specialized bodies.

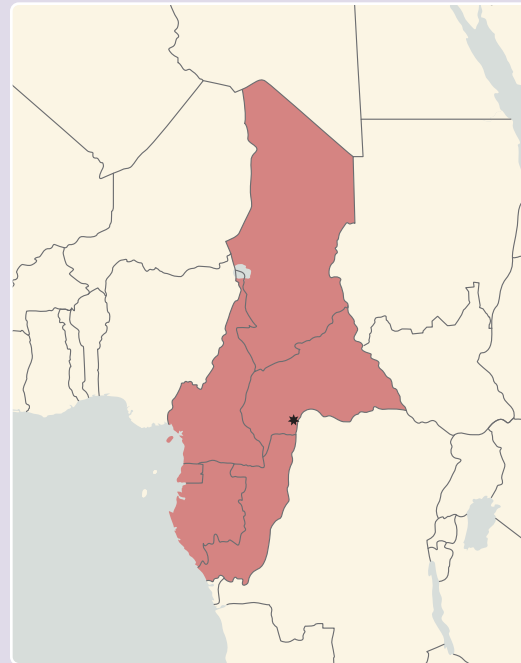
#### Legally binding regional instruments

- Treaty Establishing CEMAC (1994)
- Protocole Relatif au Mandat et au Statut de la Force Multinationale de la CEMAC (FOMUC) en République Centrafricaine (2003)
- Pacte de Non Agression, de Solidarité et d'Assistance Mutuelle entre les Etats Membres de la CEMAC (2004)
- Acte Additionnel N° 21/08-CEMAC-CCE-09 Autorisant le Transfert de l'Autorité de la FOMUC de la CEMAC à la CEEAC (2008)

#### Other official documents of interest

- Règlement N° 07/05-UEAC-057-CM-13 portant adoption de la Convention créant un Centre de Formation spécialisée en matière d'Enquête criminelle (2005)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



■ **Current members**  
Cameroon, CAR, Chad,  
Equatorial Guinea, Gabon,  
RoC

**Bold** = founding member

■ **Former members:** None

■ **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)

## Headquarters

Tripoli, Libya

## Website

www.censad.org

## Short description

CEN-SAD works to strengthen peace, security, and stability, and achieve global economic and social development for its members. Among its objectives are the promotion of free trade and the free movement of people.

## Membership

28 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

When CEN-SAD was established in 1998 it had of six members: Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya, Mali, Niger, and Sudan. By the end of 2002 its membership had tripled. Ten additional countries joined during the years 2004–08, bringing its membership to 28. CEN-SAD includes many states outside the Sahel-Saharan region, including the island states of São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) and Comoros. (Media reports of Cape Verde having joined CEN-SAD could not be confirmed and its status remains one of an observer with its membership pending.)

## Funding

CEN-SAD members are all assessed on an annual basis to contribute dues to the organization's operating budget. (For the fiscal year 2009-1010, the budget was USD 9.3 million). Libya has provided additional

support to the Secretary General above its assessed dues. CEN-SAD has received some EU support via the AU.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 50%  
(14 states)
- ✚ Signatories: 21%  
(6 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 29%  
(8 states)

## Notes

Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo are all states parties. Benin, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, and STP are all signatories.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

CEN-SAD undertook a peace operation in CAR from December 2001 to January 2003. (It subsequently authorized a mission along the Chad–Sudan border to help reduce tensions between those two CEN-SAD members and improve human security in Darfur, but this operation was never deployed.) CEN-SAD addressed the problem of the illicit trafficking of small arms at the 10th Meeting of Ministries in Charge of Security of CEN-SAD Member States in March 2009. It gave the Small Arms Survey an opportunity to formally address the Experts Meeting that preceded the ministerial conference. In 2012 Morocco announced that Rabat would take the lead in reorganizing CEN-SAD, with security-related themes such as terrorism, hostage taking, and illicit trafficking becoming prominent concerns. The CEN-SAD Executive Council subsequently met in the same year to discuss ways forward. In February 2013 CEN-SAD heads of state and government met in N'Djamena to formally adopt a revised treaty. One element of this treaty is the creation of a Peace and Security Council. According to the AU, in December 2014 CEN-SAD reported that it was in the process

of developing a draft code of conduct for a collective response to the problem of illicit SALW. The draft code addresses control over the production of SALW, including craft production, civilian possession and ownership, intra- and inter-state transfers, arms marking, PSSM, surplus destruction, brokering, and regional and international cooperation. In Sharm El-Sheikh in March 2016 CEN-SAD convened its Fifth Ministerial Meeting to address these issues as part of a broad and ambitious counter-terrorism agenda. (The previous ministerial-level meeting was held in 2011 in Tripoli.) Members agreed to create a counter-terrorism unit in Egypt and to enhance their information sharing and cooperation (including joint border controls) to address terrorist threats. CEN-SAD plans to hold a meeting of heads of state and government in Morocco in the second half of 2016.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

CEN-SAD is a member of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons and DDR and regularly participates in these meetings. Representatives of the AU, ECCAS, and ECOWAS (as well as the OIC) attended the February 2013 summit mentioned above and expressed a willingness to develop their relations with CEN-SAD.

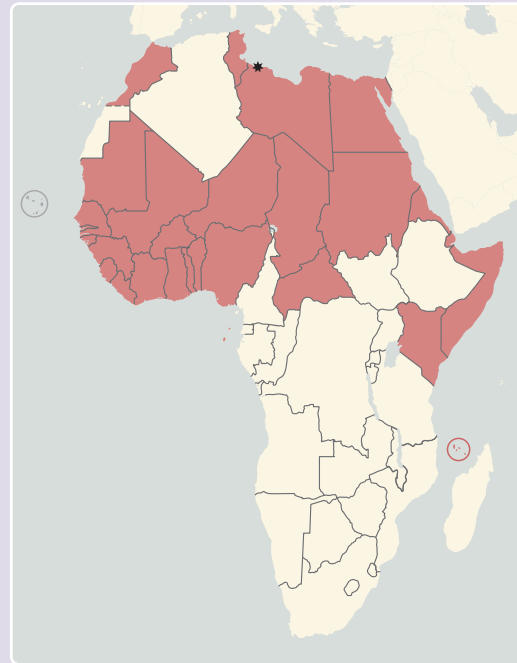
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Revised Treaty of CEN-SAD (2013)

### Other official documents of interest

- Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration (2016)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Benin, **Burkina Faso**, CAR, **Chad**, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, **Libya**, **Mali**, Mauritania, Morocco, **Niger**, Nigeria, STP, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, **Sudan**, Togo, Tunisia

**Bold** = founding member

### ■ Former members: None

■ **Membership pending:**  
Cape Verde

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

## Headquarters

Lusaka, Zambia

## Website

www.comesa.int

## Short description

COMESA works to attain a fully integrated and internationally competitive regional economic community. It promotes economic prosperity and peace to foster political and social stability, and achieve a high standard of living for its people.

## Membership

19 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

COMESA had 22 member states when the treaty establishing the organization was ratified in 1994. COMESA replaced the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA), which had entered into force in 1982. (Somalia, a PTA member, lacked a functioning government when COMESA was formally established and was therefore not eligible to join the new organization.) Five of the founding members have since left the organization and two have joined: Egypt (1998) and Libya (2005). South Sudan's membership was still pending in February 2016.

## Funding

COMESA receives its funding from its member states, with fees calculated on the basis of their relative wealth and population size. External partners fund a large portion of the

Programme on Peace and Security. The European Commission is the largest external contributor, either directly or via the AU, with additional support from USAID and DFID, among others.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 11%  
(2 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 53%  
(10 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 37%  
(7 states)

## Notes

Mauritius and Seychelles are states parties. The DRC, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

Peace and security are central to the COMESA regional integration agenda and are highlighted in the COMESA Treaty as constituting one of its six broad objectives (chap. 3, art. 3). Its Programme on Peace and Security, which has been operational since 2000, includes three PoA-relevant initiatives: 1) the COMESA Early Warning System (COMWARN); 2) the Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) measures being implemented through the Trading for Peace (TfP) project; and 3) the Maritime Security (MASE) project. COMWARN is an early warning system that provides weekly information and analysis on the security situation throughout the COMESA region. These assessments support the peacemaking activities of COMESA's Committee of Elders, as well as election observation missions and various mediation efforts. The PCRD provides funding to cross-border areas of COMESA members that are emerging from conflict. It has focused on the Great Lakes Region and has supported trade and the development of infrastructure and markets to improve the livelihoods of these vulnerable communities,

with the aim of reducing the likelihood of a return to conflict. MASE was established in 2014, making it the newest of the three projects. COMESA's current focus is on money laundering. It hopes that this focus will indirectly reduce illicit activities, including trafficking in drugs, people, and guns, as well as terrorism. In December 2014 COMESA hosted the 4th Meeting of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and DDR, which identified areas for cooperation, and included recommendations to strengthen and expand interventions on small-arms and DDR-related issues. Challenges encountered in mobilizing the necessary resources have hampered COMESA's ability to implement this agenda.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

COMESA collaborates with the IOC, EAC, and IGAD on several programmes, including DDR concerns, brokering legislation, and cross-border cooperation to reduce armed violence and illicit small arms proliferation. COMESA, through COMWARN, works with the AU and its Continental Early Warning System (CEWS).

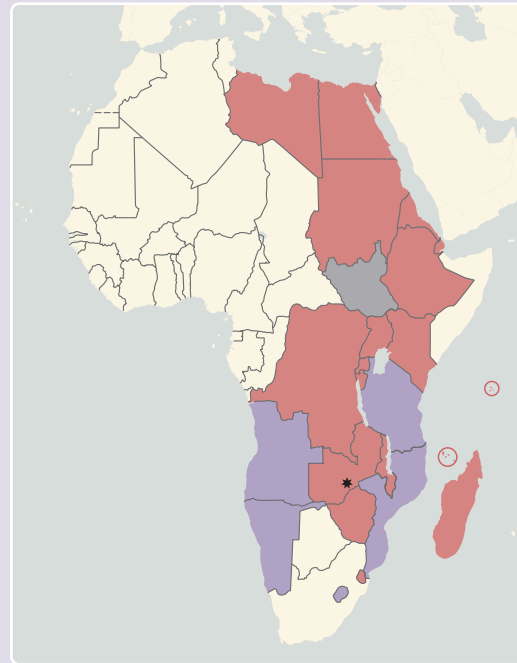
### Legally binding regional instruments

- COMESA Treaty (1993)

### Other official documents of interest

- *Report of the Eighth Meeting of COMESA Ministers of Foreign Affairs* (2007)
- *Decisions of the Fourteenth COMESA Summit of Heads of State and Government* (2010)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Burundi, Comoros, DRC, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- Bold** = founding member
- **Former members:** Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania
- **Membership pending:** South Sudan

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

East African  
Community (EAC)

## Headquarters

Arusha, Tanzania

## Website

www.eac.int

## Short description

The EAC aims to widen and deepen cooperation among its members in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields—for their mutual benefit.

## Membership

6 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

The EAC was first established in 1967. It was dissolved ten years later and re-established in July 2000 after a new treaty was signed in 1999. Its membership consisted of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Burundi and Rwanda joined in 2007. Sudan formally submitted an application to join in June 2011, but was declined. South Sudan formally applied to become an EAC member in November 2011 and Somalia formally applied in February 2012. In early March 2016 South Sudan was accepted as a member, while Somalia's application was rejected.

## Funding

Each of the six EAC member states is assessed an equal contribution to the regular budget (currently USD 8 million each). This covered a little over 50 per cent of the

2015–16 budget. The EU has contributed significant financial support for the EAC's PoA-related activities. GIZ (formerly GTZ) has also provided funding and technical support.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 0%  
(0 states)
- ☑ Signatories: 50%  
(3 states)
- ☒ Not yet joined: 50%  
(3 states)

### Notes

Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania have signed the ATT.

## PoA POC

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\* Swahili

## PoA-related activities

The treaty re-establishing the EAC explicitly recognized that promoting peace and security is a prerequisite for social and economic development (art. 124). In 2007 the EAC developed a 15-goal regional security strategy that identified the need to 'establish measures to combat proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons' (Goal 12). Many other goals in the strategy support PoA objectives. The EAC concluded a Peace and Security Protocol in 2013 that committed its members 'to jointly develop policies, measures, mechanisms, strategies and programmes to control the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons' (art. 11). (The protocol will enter into force when all five members have ratified it. As of February 2016 two members had yet to do so.) The security strategy was revised in 2014 to incorporate other contemporary challenges such as transnational organized crime. The EAC has concentrated its PoA-related activities on civilian weapons recovery, surplus destruction, and stockpile management. With EU support, the EAC has provided each member with one marking machine, a vehicle, and other equipment, and GIZ has provided funds for training on

how to use these systems. EU funds allowed the EAC to buy 50 locally made armoury boxes for remote police and military outposts in Uganda, and ten 20-foot containers for use by Tanzania to secure seized weapons. The EAC, benefitting from commissioned research by CSOs, has helped develop firearms legislation in Zanzibar and harmonized small arms legislation in Burundi and Rwanda. Moreover, the EAC regularly convenes meetings with CSOs and government officials on small arms issues. In 2010 EAC ministers established a standing committee of NFPs and mandated them to meet at least twice a year to address matters relating to the implementation of SALW control initiatives and advise the ministers on further policy interventions.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The EAC works with the IOC, IGAD, and COMESA to help ensure smooth implementation of EU-funded projects. It also works closely with RECSA, has provided funding to that organization to buy additional marking machines for its members, and has also used its own funds to support training for RECSA members that are not EAC members.

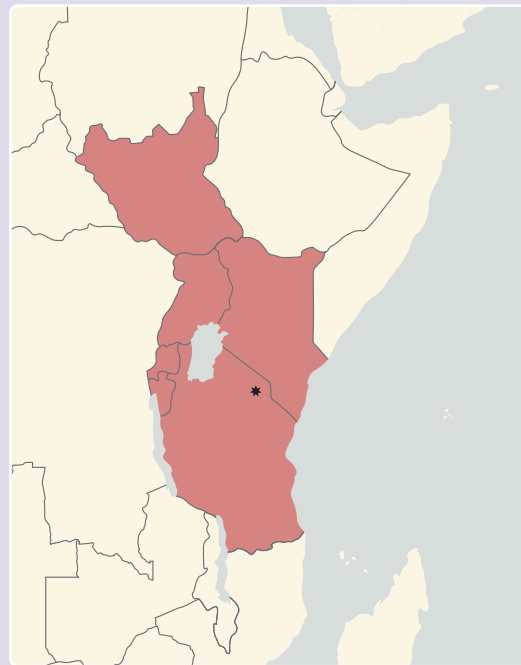
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (1999)
- EAC Peace and Security Protocol (2013)

### Other official documents of interest

- Strategy for Regional Peace and Security in East Africa (2006, updated 2014)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Burundi, **Kenya**, Rwanda,  
South Sudan, **Tanzania**,  
**Uganda**
- Bold** = founding member
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016





## Name

Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO)

## Headquarters

Nairobi, Kenya

## Website

N/A

## Short description

EAPCCO acts as a regional response to fight transnational and organized crime.

## Membership

13 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

EAPCCO was established in 1998. South Sudan joined in 2011 and Comoros (the most recent member to join) in August 2013.

## Funding

Member states provide financial contributions, although these are typically not sufficient to cover the organization's operational costs. INTERPOL provides some in-kind support, including having the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Nairobi serve as the EAPCCO Secretariat, sponsoring training (in coordination with the EAPCCO Training Sub-committee), and providing equipment. EAPCCO has not received other donor financial assistance. It

receives good cooperation and support from partners, however (see below).

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 8%  
(1 state)
- ✘ Signatories: 38%  
(5 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 54%  
(7 states)

### Notes

Seychelles is a state party. Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Rwanda, and Tanzania are signatories.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Francis Xavier Rwego

**Title:** Head of the Interpol Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa and Permanent Secretary of EAPCCO

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## PoA-related activities

EAPCCO supports the implementation those aspects of the Nairobi Protocol related to Article 3 of the organization's constitution, such as joint strategies for the management and joint monitoring of cross-border and related crimes, the management of criminal records, and training on crime- and small-arms-related matters. It investigates arms trafficking in cooperation with the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Nairobi, Kenya. EAPCCO receives good cooperation and support from partners such as RECSA in fighting firearms proliferation, and from the South African Institute for Security Studies (ISS) in dealing with environmental crimes and promoting gender balance. It also cooperates with UNODC and IGAD. EAPCCO undertook the Mifugo Project (2008; *mifugo* is Kiswahili for livestock), focusing on small arms from a cattle-rustling perspective (and related criminal activities). In partnership with the ISS, EAPCCO spearheaded the implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa through this project. The protocol enhanced uniform training,



information exchange, and collaboration on joint operations in the cattle-rustling-prone areas of East Africa. The project closed due to lack of further funding after the initial three-year period (2008–10) funded by Germany. In June 2015, 11 of 13 EAPCCO members (all but Eritrea and Seychelles) held a four-day computer-assisted exercise in Rwanda to help counter terrorism, the narcotics trade, and human trafficking through greater understanding and cooperation. (This initiative was the second joint exercise under EAPCCO auspices. The first occurred in 2012, also in Rwanda, with 60 police from 12 EAPCCO members participating.)

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

EAPCCO collaborates with EAC, IGAD, and RECSA (through an MoU with INTERPOL, the depository of the Nairobi Protocol, which was signed in 2010). Inter-regional cooperation was profiled as an agenda item at the 13th EAPCCO Annual General Meeting (2011).

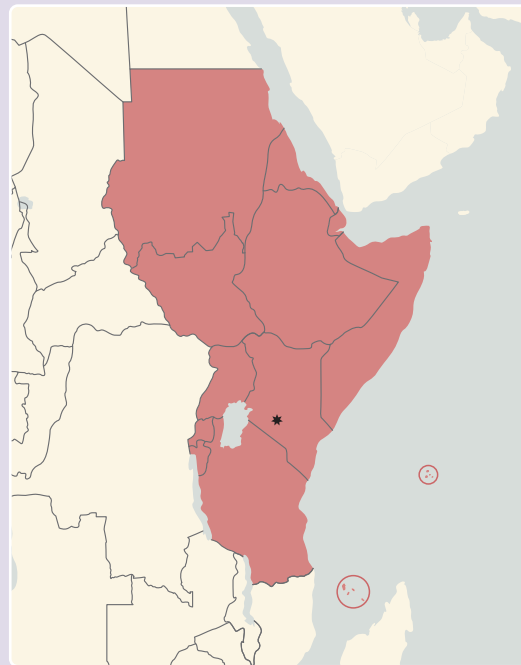
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa (2008)

### Other official documents of interest

- Agreement in Respect of Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in the Field of Crime Combating
- Agreement in the Field of Combating Terrorism (2004)
- Briefing document, 'Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO)'

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
**Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda**  
**Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

## Headquarters

Libreville, Gabon

## Website

www.ceeac-eccas.org

## Short description

ECCAS's main objective is to promote regional economic cooperation in Central Africa. It aspires to achieve collective autonomy, raise the standard of living of its populations, and maintain economic stability through harmonious cooperation.

## Membership

11 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

ECCAS owes its origins to two separate entities: UDEAC and CEPGL. Established in 1983, ECCAS originally included São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) plus the nine members of UDEAC and CEPGL. Angola became a full member in 1999. Rwanda withdrew from the organization in 2007, but rejoined in 2015.

## Funding

ECCAS is funded by contributions from member states. Funding is challenging. In 2011, for example, the ECCAS budget was approximately USD 95 million, including USD 30 million from member states, USD 9 million in contributions from member states to settle arrears, and USD 56 million from foreign partners. The largest foreign part-

ners are the EU, France, and the United States, with the AfDB and Canada also providing support. The EU's contributions are made through its Africa Peace Facility (APF) programme and the Peace and Security Programme (PAPS). As of March 2016 ECCAS and the EU were exploring the possibility of additional support.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✳ States parties: 18%  
(2 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 64%  
(7 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 18%  
(2 states)

## Notes

CAR and Chad are states parties. The DRC and Equatorial Guinea have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Missak Kasongo Muzeu

**Title:** Department for Human Integration, Peace, Security, and Stability (DIHPSS)

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## PoA-related activities

In 1999 ECCAS identified 'peace, security and stability' among its priorities and established the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX). In 2008 ECCAS took over the CEMAC led a PKO in CAR with five of its members contributing police and troops. In 2013 a UN PKO replaced it. In 2010 ECCAS adopted the legally binding Kinshasa Convention, which establishes measures to control the production, trade, and use of small arms. UNSAC proposed its establishment, while the UNSG is its guardian, and ECCAS is responsible for its implementation. The convention will enter into force upon the sixth ratification. Five states (Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Gabon, and the RoC) have done so. Angola is expected to ratify it in 2016. ECCAS holds awareness seminars and organizes training programmes to facilitate the establishment of national commissions. Overall funding shortages and the slow pace of the Kinshasa Convention's entry into force have adversely affected progress. The EU-funded PAPS project has focused on reinforcing structural and institutional capacities on cross-border and small arms activities, including:

1) harmonizing national legislation; 2) SSR training; 3) implementation support of the Kinshasa Convention; and 4) assistance to the civil society network RASALAC. The APF Border Programme focuses on cross-border security, particularly regarding small arms proliferation. ECCAS heads of states met in April 2013 and May 2015 to discuss security challenges and DDR processes in the region.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

ECCAS, with GGC and ECOWAS, is developing a regional strategy to fight piracy, armed robbery, and other illegal maritime activities, and adopted a Code of Conduct and an MoU related to addressing transnational organized crime at sea. ECOWAS assisted ECCAS in preparing the Kinshasa Convention. ECCAS and RECSA have organized joint seminars through the EU-funded Pan-Africa Project of RECSA with the AU Steering Committee on Small Arms.

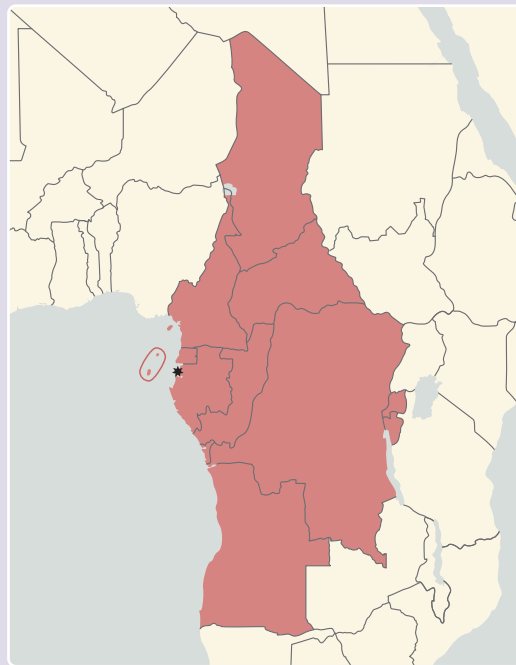
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Treaty Establishing ECCAS (1983)
- Non-aggression Pact between Members States (1996)
- Mutual Assistance Pact (2000) and its Protocol Relating to the Establishment of a Mutual Security Pact in Central Africa (COPAX) (2000)
- Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition, Parts and Components that Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair or Assembly ('Kinshasa Convention') (2010, not yet in force)

### Other official documents of interest

- Code of Conduct for the Defence and Security Forces in Central Africa (2009)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Angola, **Burundi**, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, RoC, Rwanda, STP
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

## Headquarters

Abuja, Nigeria

## Website

www.ecowas.int

## Short description

ECOWAS's objective is to promote cooperation and integration, including economic and monetary union, in order to stimulate growth and development in West Africa. It also has a mandate to promote peace and security in the region.

## Membership

15 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

Mauritania was one of the original members of the organization when it was founded in 1975 with the signing of the Treaty of Lagos, but withdrew in 2000. Cape Verde is the only state to have joined ECOWAS after its formation in 1977. ECOWAS comprises its main body—the Authority of Heads of States and Government—and the Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Community Parliament, the Community Court of Justice, and other specialized technical committees and institutions.

## Funding

ECOWAS member states finance its activities through both a community levy (0.5 per cent of customs revenue from non-ECOWAS states) and support from development partners, including China, the EU, Denmark, France,

Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. The budget covers the functions of the ECOWAS Commission/institutions and core activities.

Partner funding primarily covers infrastructure, peace and security, agriculture, migration, etc. Activities have an annual budget based only on the plans for the next year.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✳ States parties: 73%  
(11 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 20%  
(3 states)
- ✳ Not yet joined: 7%  
(1 state)

### Notes

Benin, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau are signatories. Gambia has not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Sani Adamu Mohammed

**Title:** Head of Small Arms Division, Directorate of Peacekeeping and Regional Security, Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security, ECOWAS Commission

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📄 N/A

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## PoA-related activities

ECOWAS is the only RO that adopted a moratorium on the import, export, and manufacture of small arms (1998, renewed 2001 and 2004) The moratorium was supported by an implementation unit (PCASED) but poor monitoring, weak government structures, and the fact that it was not legally binding undermined its effectiveness. As a result, states signed the ECOWAS Convention in 2006, which entered into force in 2009. The ECOWAS Small Arms Division was established to assist in implementing and monitoring the ECOWAS Convention. ECOSAP replaced PCASED (1006-11) providing capacity-building to national commissions and WAANSA, conducting national surveys, developing national action plans, and implementing quick impact activities. ECOSAP's programme is part of the ECOWAS Small Arms Division. The EU is providing EUR 5.6 million for a joint project focused on development-oriented community arms collection in the six MRU countries, Niger and Mali. ECOWAS is also developing a five-year plan for

continued implementation of the ECOWAS Convention. It focuses on automating exemption procedures, and establishing a regional database on small arms and a register on peace support operations. Further, with its strong engagement with the ATT, there is a call to review regional institutional arrangements so that national structures on small arms control include the full scope of the ATT in concert with the ECOWAS Convention and PoA.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

ECOWAS is one of eight REC-members of the AU Steering Committee on Small Arms, set up as part of the EU–AU continental Small Arms Project managed by RECSA. The EU financially supports and collaborates with a community arms collection project focused on the MRU countries, Niger, and Mali. It is also among the RECs committed to the AU's 'Silencing the Guns by 2020' initiative.

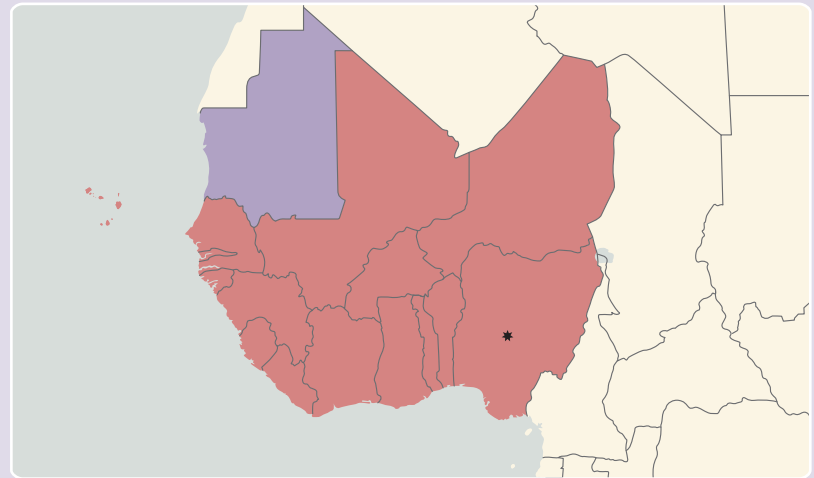
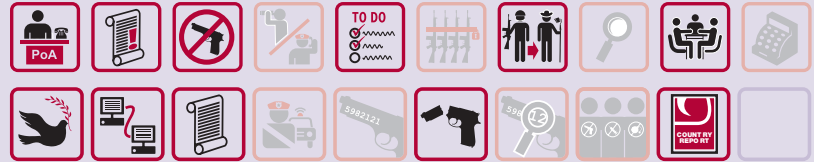
### Legally binding regional instruments

- ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials (2006)

### Other official documents of interest

- Declaration of a Moratorium on Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa (1998) (predecessor of the ECOWAS Convention)
- Five Year Priority Activities Plan for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention (2011–15) (2010)
- ECOWAS–EU Small Arms Project Document for the Community Arms Collection Programme in the MRU and Sahel (2015)
- Draft Five Year Priority Activities Plan for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention (2016–2020) (to be adopted in 2016)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



#### ■ Current members

**Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo**

**Bold** = founding member

#### ■ Former members: Mauritania

#### ■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

G5 Sahel

## Headquarters

Nouakchott, Mauritania

## Website

www.g5sahel.org

## Short description

The G5 Sahel was established to foster economic development in the Sahel through effective cooperation on security, economic resilience, infrastructure development, and the management of water resources.

## Membership

5 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

The G5 Sahel was established in February 2014. Its founding members are Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. Technical assistance to establish a permanent secretariat in Nouakchott is under way, with the secretariat reporting directly to the Council of Ministers thereafter.

## Funding

In 2014 the Council of Ministers adopted the Priority Investment Programme (PIP) with an estimated budget of USD 14.8 billion (2015–17). PIP was developed in collaboration with donor institutions, including the AfDB, France's Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the EU, the UN, and the WB. Member states' contri-

butions are expected to be EUR 8 billion until 2020. The EU has pledged EUR 5 billion to the organization, but the total will amount to EUR 8 billion if bilateral aid to member countries is included. The EU is thus considering developing a trust fund to help coordinate the substantial financial assistance provided to the region. A second meeting with donor institutions will take place in early 2016.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 100%  
(5 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 0%  
(0 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 0%  
(0 states)

### Notes

All G5 Sahel members are states parties.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Abdoul Salam Diagana

**Title:** Communications Officer

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📄 N/A

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## PoA-related activities

The G5 Sahel was established in large part to address the growing security concerns among Sahel countries, particularly the ongoing instability in Libya, the activities of Boko Haram, and other events such as the November 2015 extremist attacks in Bamako. The organization has specifically expressed concern over terrorism, radicalization, transnational crime, and the proliferation of weapons, highlighting them as priority areas of work. At its Second Summit of Heads of State (N'Djamena, November 2015) member states agreed to establish a joint regional military force, a committee on defence and security, and a cooperation platform on security. Various donor governments, as well as regional, international, and civil society organizations, are undertaking several small-arms-related activities in the region. Recognizing the scope of actors and activities on the issue, the G5 Sahel intends to foster effective coordination. The organization's specific small-arms-related activities will be elaborated as it finalizes its programme of work.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The G5 Sahel works closely on security related issues with the AU, ECCAS, ECOWAS, the EU, and international organizations. A meeting in Brussels between the EU and G5 Sahel (2016) confirmed that cooperation between the two organizations will be deepened in the priority areas identified in the EU's Sahel Regional Action Plan such as preventing and fighting radicalization, creating development conditions that help young people, and combating illegal trafficking and transnational organized crime.

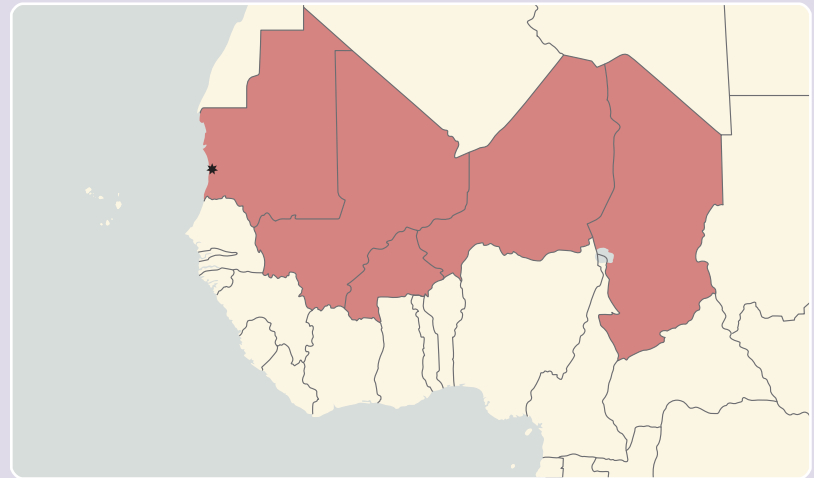
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Convention Portant Création du G5 Sahel (2014).

### Other official documents of interest

- Communiqué final du Sommet des Chefs d'Etat du G5 du Sahel (2014)
- Communiqué final du Sommet des Chefs d'Etat du G5 du Sahel (2014)
- Communiqué final du Sommet des Chefs d'Etat du G5 Sahel (2015)
- Déclaration des pays du G5 Sahel sur la lutte contre la radicalisation et l'extrémisme violent au sahel (2015)
- Déclaration de Niamey sur la sécurité (2015)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** Egypt

Profile updated March 2016





## Name

Gulf of Guinea  
Commission (GGC)

## Headquarters

Luanda, Angola

## Website

[www.cgggrps.org](http://www.cgggrps.org)

## Short description

The GGC promotes cooperation among the countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea in order to defend common interests and promote peace, security, and socio-economic development.

## Membership

8 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

The GGC was established with the signing of the Libreville Treaty in July 2001 by Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria, the Republic of the Congo (RoC) and São Tomé and Príncipe (STP). However, it remained largely dormant until March 2007, when its Secretariat was established in Luanda. Cameroon and the DRC joined in 2008. Ghana applied for membership in 2013.

## Funding

Funding in 2010 amounted to an estimated USD 3.6 million and was reported to be around USD 4 million in 2011.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 13%  
(1 state)
- ✔ Signatories: 63%  
(5 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 25%  
(2 states)

### Notes

Nigeria is a state party. Angola, Cameroon, Gabon, the RoC, and STP are signatories. The DRC, and Equatorial Guinea have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

Name: N/A

Title: N/A

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## PoA-related activities

GGC members signed the Luanda Declaration on Peace and Security in the Gulf of Guinea Region in 2012, which called for cooperation and non-aggression in the settlement of disputes among members, efforts to address transnational crime, and the development of common policies to fight the illicit traffic in and proliferation of SALW, among other issues. In June 2013, 24 heads of state from western and Central Africa signed the Yaoundé Declaration, which called for ECOWAS, the GGC, and ECCAS to develop and adopt a regional strategy to fight piracy, armed robbery, and other illegal maritime activities. The summit also led the three organizations to adopt: 1) a Code of Conduct related to transnational organized crime at sea (maritime terrorism and hostage taking, illegal fishing, etc.); and 2) an MoU covering technical cooperation, training and capacity building, information management and data collection, the mobilization of resources, the coordination of joint activities, and the management of sea borders. The MoU further called for the creation of an Interregional Coordination Centre (ICC) for the implementation



of a regional strategy (see the ICC profile). Since the Yaoundé Summit, ECOWAS, ECCAS, and the GGC are working to set up an interregional working group to establish the details of implementation and how this should be funded.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

As noted above, the GGC, ECOWAS, and ECCAS have agreed to develop a regional strategy to fight piracy, armed robbery, and other illegal maritime activities, and adopted a Code of Conduct and MoU related to addressing transnational organized crime at sea.

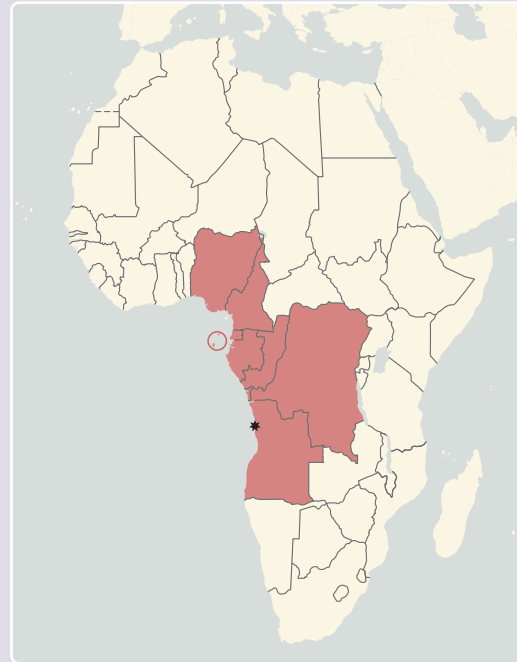
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Libreville Treaty (2001)

### Other official documents of interest

- Luanda Declaration on Peace and Security in the Gulf of Guinea Region (2012)
- Yaoundé Declaration (2013)
- Code of Conduct Concerning the Repression of Piracy, Armed Robbery against Ships, and Illicit Maritime Activity in West and Central Africa (2013)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Angola, Cameroon, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, **Gabon**, Nigeria, **RoC**, STP

**Bold** = founding member

■ Former members: None

■ Membership pending: Ghana

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Interregional  
Coordination Centre  
(ICC)

## Headquarters

Yaoundé, Cameroon

## Website

www.cicyaounde.org

## Short description

The ICC fosters cooperation among its members to counter piracy, armed robbery, and other illicit activities at sea. It aims to implement a common strategy for maritime safety and security by promoting the coordinated exchange of information on maritime security issues,

as well as improved law enforcement capacities and interoperability to conduct joint activities.

## Membership

26 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

In June 2013 member country heads of state signed an MoU on Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa, agreed on a Code of Conduct, and established the mandate for the ICC. ECCAS, ECOWAS, and the GGC signed an Additional Protocol in June 2014 to establish the ICC, which was inaugurated on 11 September 2014, in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The ICC is expected to be operational in July 2016.

## Funding

In February 2016, a high-level meeting was held to draw up the ICC's consolidated budget and develop a work plan for 2016. At the meeting, a total maximum budget of

XAF 930 million (about USD 1.6 million) was set. ECOWAS and ECCAS are expected to cover about 60 per cent and 40 per cent of the costs respectively.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 50%  
(13 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 38%  
(10 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 12%  
(3 states)

## Notes

Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, the RoC, Rwanda, and STP are signatories. The DRC, Equatorial Guinea, and Gambia have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** N/A

**Title:** N/A

✉ N/A

📄 N/A

✉ cgg@cggtps.org

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## PoA-related activities

The 2013 MoU that ECCAS, ECOWAS, and the GGC concluded identified six specific areas of cooperation for the ICC's 26 member states: 1) technical cooperation; 2) training and capacity building; 3) information management and data collection; 4) the mobilization of resources; 5) the coordination of joint activities; and 6) the management of sea borders. In order to implement the Regional Strategy on Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa, the ICC coordinates the activities of two regional coordination centres for maritime security—CRESMAC and CREMAO—which cover activities along the African coastline from Angola to Senegal, as well as the territorial waters of Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, and STP. Given the multitude of initiatives and the overlapping memberships among ECCAS, ECOWAS, and the GGC, the ICC aims to facilitate overall coordination and minimize the duplication of efforts at the strategic level. This includes the exchange of information on maritime security issues, best practices, and cooperation on capacity building, as well as contributing to countering piracy, armed robbery, fisheries

crimes, and other illicit activities at sea. Regarding small arms, the ICC is designed to support the fight against all illicit trafficking through law enforcement at sea and capacity building. It will serve as a permanent coordination mechanism for national and regional structures. The ICC's operationalization is ongoing. Member states will designate national POCs to engage with the ICC in order to foster cooperation and avoid the duplication of efforts related to the ICC's core missions.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The ICC received its mandate and financial support from ECCAS, ECOWAS, and the GGC. It also receives financial assistance from the EU (as part of the EU's Strategy for the Gulf of Guinea and its Action Plan 2015–2020).

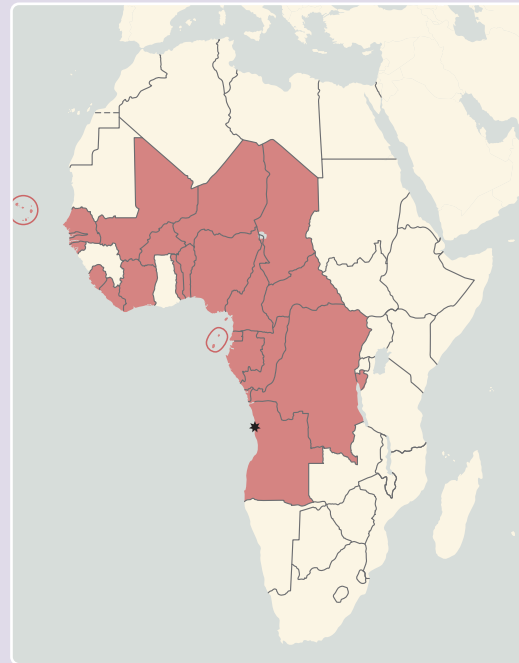
### Legally binding regional instruments

- None

### Other official documents of interest

- Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of Central and West African States on Maritime Safety and Security in Their Common Maritime Domain (2013)
- Memorandum of Understanding among the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC) on Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa (2013)
- Code of Conduct Concerning the Prevention and Repression of Piracy, Armed Robbery against Ships and Illicit Maritime Activity in West and Central Africa (2014)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, CAR, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, RoC, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, STP, Togo

**Bold** = founding member

- **Former members:** None

- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated April 2016



## Name

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

## Headquarters

Bujumbura, Burundi

## Website

[www.icglr.org](http://www.icglr.org)

## Short description

The ICGLR seeks to create conditions for security, stability, and sustainable development among its members by promoting regional cooperation towards these ends.

## Membership

12 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

The ICGLR was formally established in December 2006, when 11 countries signed the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, which followed from the 2004 Dar es Salaam Declaration. South Sudan became the 12th member in November 2012. The ICGLR works closely with four countries that it describes as 'Co-opted Members': Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Africa. Although none of these states has formally applied for membership, all participate actively in ICGLR meetings, given their interest in the organization's work.

## Funding

ICGLR members fund the organization's operating costs fully. (The assessments are calculated based on the AU formula for African states' GDP.) Foreign donors support ICGLR

projects and have included Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and parts of the UN system. The JIFC, for example (see below) is funded entirely from assessed contributions, with the DRC supplementing its dues with in-kind support (office space, transport, the provision of security).

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 8%  
(1 state)
- ✚ Signatories: 50%  
(6 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 42%  
(5 states)

## Notes

CAR is a state party. Angola, Burundi, the RoC, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia are signatories.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

The ICGLR December 2006 Pact, which entered into force in 2008, includes 10 protocols, 4 programmes, and 33 projects. The Peace and Security Programme has three staff positions. ICGLR coordinates (but does not itself implement) programmes to counter small arms proliferation, disarm illegal armed groups and armed nomadic pastoralists, and promote conflict prevention and peacebuilding. For example, ICGLR raised awareness among border communities of the dangers of small arms proliferation through a disarmament and development programme and cross-border peace meetings in Karamoja as part of the Regional Disarmament Committee (REDICOM). In cooperation with the ISS it researched and analysed past disarmament efforts and causes of arms proliferation. In 2010–11 ICGLR provided technical support to RECSA for its Best Practice Guidelines on Practical Disarmament and helped secure ministerial-level endorsement for the guidelines. Regarding non-state armed actors, ICGLR supports political and diplomatic efforts to disarm the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). In 2011 ICGLR defence ministers established a Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre (JIFC, launched in 2012) in

Goma to collate and assess information on the region's armed groups. Each ICGLR member provides up to two JIFC staffers. Also in 2012 ICGLR set up the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism (EJVM) comprising military officers from ICGLR members to investigate cross-border security incidents. With AU and UN support, ICGLR leads mediation efforts between the DRC and the M23 rebels, including a DDR programme. Since 2015 ICGLR (working with the UN, AU, EAC, and COMESA) has supported conflict resolution efforts in Burundi.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

RECSA has provided ICGLR members with weapons-marking machines and associated training. ICGLR, the EAC, IGAD, and RECSA are members of the Karamoja REDICOM. ICGLR is an active member of the AU Steering Committee on Small Arms. ICGLR, which advocated a more robust UN engagement in eastern DRC, provides political support, together with SADC and the UN, for the Force Intervention Brigade as part of MONUSCO.

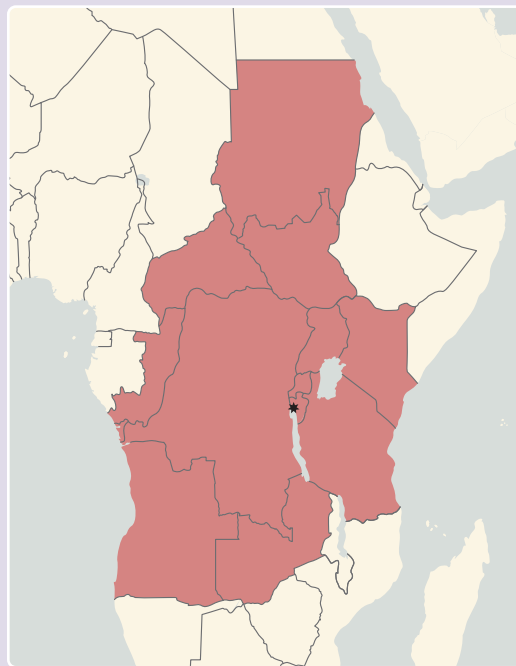
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region of Africa (2006)

### Other official documents of interest

- Dar es Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security, Democracy, and Development in the Great Lakes Region (2004)
- Programme of Action for Peace and Security (2006)
- Project on Enhancing Capacities for Fighting Proliferation of SALW in the Great Lakes Region (2006)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Angola, Burundi, CAR, DRC, Kenya, RoC, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
- **Bold** = founding member
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

## Headquarters

Djibouti, Djibouti

## Website

www.igad.int  
www.cewarn.org  
www.igadssp.org

## Short description

IGAD promotes regional integration including peace and security, regional trade and investment, food security, communal resilience to climate change, and coordinated infrastructure development.

## Membership

8 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

IGAD originated from IGADD, which was formed in 1986 with six members: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. Eritrea joined IGADD in 1993. In 1996 the seven members decided to drop the first D (for 'Drought') and to expand the organization's mandate to also address peace and security. Eritrea unilaterally suspended its membership in 2007 and decided to re-engage in 2014. (IGAD did not formally recognize Asmara's actions and always considered it an 'active' member.) South Sudan joined the organization in 2011.

## Funding

IGAD members contribute financially and with in-kind support to the operations of the organization's headquarters in Djibouti and its programme offices in Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Khartoum, Juba, Mogadishu and Kampala.

Additional support for the Addis-based Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), and the IGAD Security Sector Programme (ISSP) has come from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United States, among others. IGAD also oversees the overall coordination of the MASE programme (maritime security), which is funded by the EU (EUR 37 million).

## RO members and the ATT

- ☑ States parties: 0%  
(0 states)
- ☑ Signatories: 12%  
(1 state)
- ☒ Not yet joined: 88%  
(7 states)

## Notes

Djibouti is a signatory.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

IGAD's supported the establishment of Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (2004) and the signing of the Sudan–SPLM Comprehensive Peace Agreement (2005), which led to South Sudan's independence. Since 2013 IGAD has addressed that country's political crisis. In 2002 IGAD established CEWARN to strengthen regional stability and prevent conflict by collecting and disseminating information/analysis. CEWARN's small arms proliferation initiatives deal mainly with demand factors by supporting local community-led early warning systems and peace dividend projects. CEWARN initially focused on conflicts between pastoralist communities over scarce resources. Its 2012–19 strategy focuses on small arms proliferation and conflicts driven by factors like the environment, natural resource competition, migration, ethnicity and religion, electoral competition, and border demarcation. Priorities for 2015 were better data processing; enhanced ICT; improved responses; and expanded civil society networks and partnerships. The 2011 IGAD Security Sector Programme (ISSP) promotes PoA-relevant commitments such as enhancing border security; information and intelligence sharing; and developing

strategies and practices to counter transnational crime, piracy, and terrorism. 'Illicit arms control' is one of its pillars. In 2015 the ISSP organized activities on specialized themes, and drafted a Regional Integrated Maritime Safety and Security Strategy, which includes establishing the IGAD Maritime Council and permanent anti-piracy training facilities.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

CEWARN works closely with the AU's CEWS. The ISSP has helped EAPCCO to train regional law enforcement officials. IGAD, the EAC, the IOC, and COMESA jointly implement the MASE project. MASE aims to strengthen capacities to deal with piracy, combat money laundering, and improve coordination and information exchange. It plans to establish a regional surveillance and control mechanism for East Africa's coastal states. These same Ros and SADC are involved with the EU-funded (EUR 1.3 billion) towards a Regional Indicative Programme (2014–20). IGAD participates in the 'Silencing the Guns by 2020' initiative.

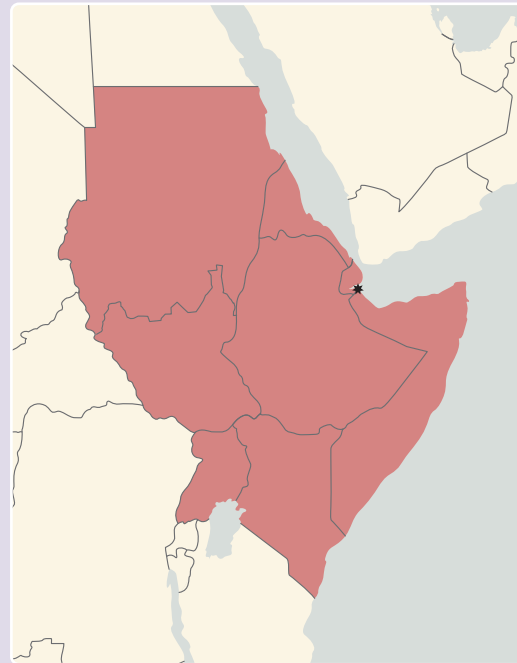
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Protocol on the Establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism for IGAD Member States (2002)
- IGAD Conventions on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition (2009, not yet entered into force)

### Other official documents of interest

- IGAD Practitioner Reference Manual for Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition (2010)
- CEWARN Strategy Framework 2012–2019 (2012)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Djibouti, Eritrea, **Ethiopia**, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016





## Name

Indian Ocean  
Commission (IOC)

## Headquarters

Ebène, Mauritius

## Website

www.coi-ioc.org

## Short description

The IOC focuses on the promotion of small island developing states' issues and interests and undertakes activities in four major areas: 1) diplomacy and political cooperation; 2) the economy and trade; 3) the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources; and 4) human development.

## Membership

5 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

The five members of the COI established the organization in 1984.

## Funding

In 2015 the operating budget of the IOC General Secretariat (27 permanent staff) was EUR 831,800. Similar to previous years, the budget was derived from contributions by member states: Réunion (FR) (40 per cent), Madagascar (29 per cent), Mauritius (20 per cent, not including an in-kind contribution of EUR 375,000 for rent of the headquarters), Comoros (6 per cent), and Seychelles (5 per cent). The IOC manages multi-year projects with a value of nearly EUR 83 million. The projects are primarily for natural

resource conservation and their budget comes largely from external assistance. Between 2010 and 2015 the EU supported more than two-thirds of IOC projects. France contributed EUR 12 million, with additional contributions from the AfDB, China, the Commonwealth, the WB, and other international organizations, including UNICEF, UNDP, UNAIDS, WFP, ITC, and OIF.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 60%  
(3 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 40%  
(2 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 0%  
(0 states)

### Notes

Mauritius, Seychelles, and Réunion (FR) are states parties. Comoros and Madagascar are signatories.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

The IOC identifies its main regional security concerns as terrorism, money laundering, maritime piracy, mercenaries, trafficking (including drugs and precious stones), sexual tourism, and illegal fishing. Its main area of work centres on implementing its Regional Security Convention (2006). The IOC agreed to a regional strategy with COMESA, the EAC, and IGAD in 2010. The agreement included an action plan on piracy and maritime security, capacity building for law enforcement, maritime information exchange, anti-money laundering activities, and alternative livelihoods in Somalia. This led to the formulation and implementation of a major Maritime Security Programme (MASE) implemented by the four ROs, funded by the EU (EUR 37 million). The project aims to strengthen national and regional capacities in areas that include the arrest, transfer, holding, prosecution, and imprisonment of pirates; combating money laundering; and improving coordination and information exchange. It also brings the coastal states of eastern Africa together to establish a regional surveillance and control mechanism.



## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

Until 2015, the IOC—along with COMESA, the EAC, and IGAD—was part the Eastern and Southern Africa–Indian Ocean regional grouping of an of an Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee (IRCC) established in 2001. The High Level Group (HLG) replaced the IRCC in 2015, after SADC and the EU joined, thus establishing a new platform for coordination and interaction among the neighbouring ROs and the EU. Projects initiated by the IRCC continue under the previous terms. The HLG serves as the platform for the formulation and implementation of regional projects of the EDF in order to avoid duplication and to make best use of available resources, continuing the role of the IRCC. This structure is due to the fact that most states represented in the former IRCC were members of two or more ROs. This is also why MASE is implemented collectively by the ROs of the former IRCC.

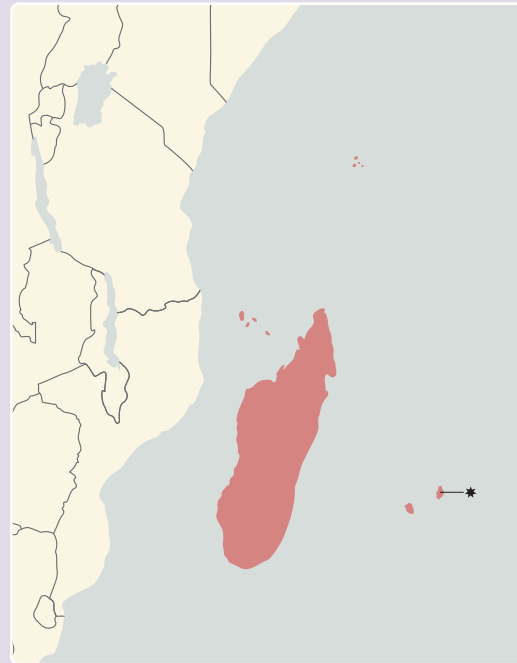
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Convention sur la Sécurité Régionale des Etats Membres de la Commission de L'Océan Indien (2006)

### Other official documents of interest

- Joint Communiqué from the Eastern and Southern Africa–Indian Ocean Ministers and European Union High Representative at the 2nd Regional Ministerial Meeting on Piracy and Maritime Security in the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Region, Mauritius (2010)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion (FR), Seychelles
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Mano River Union (MRU)

## Headquarters

Freetown, Sierra Leone

## Website

[www.manoriverunion.int](http://www.manoriverunion.int)

## Short description

The MRU fosters economic cooperation among its members in addition to focusing on the peace, security, and stability of its members.

## Membership

4 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

The MRU was initially established in 1973 with Sierra Leone and Liberia as founding members. Guinea joined in 1980 and Côte d'Ivoire in 2008.

## Funding

Members pay yearly contributions to the Secretariat's operational costs. The Secretariat coordinates projects and programmes supported by development partners. The main development partners include the AfDB, CARE, ECOWAS, the WB, IOM, STEWARD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNOWA, and USAID.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✳ States parties: 100% (4 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 0% (0 states)
- ✳ Not yet joined: 0% (0 states)

### Notes

All MRU members are states parties.

## PoA POC

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📄 N/A

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## PoA-related activities

All MRU members have experienced some level of conflict in the past 20 years. In 2000 members agreed on the 15th Protocol to the MRU Declaration. Entitled 'Cooperation on Peace, Security, Internal Affairs, and Foreign Affairs', the protocol gave the MRU Secretariat an inter-governmental role in conflict prevention and peace building. The protocol was amended in 2011 to address additional security concerns and the amendment was formally adopted by the heads of state and government in 2012. The revised protocol calls for the creation of a joint security committee, a technical committee to monitor and investigate border security and related issues, and other mechanisms, including one dedicated to 'early warning'. In January 2012 member states adopted a framework for cross-border cooperation; and in March 2012 the MRU Secretariat began establishing joint border security and confidence-building units. To date, 22 units have been established in the MRU region. Each unit comprises border security personnel and community members, including civil society organization representatives. The units hold

monthly meetings and report to the MRU Secretariat. (In 2014, as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease (EVD), the units suspended their monthly meetings. Later, however, through the support of the MRU's development partners, the units engaged in community education and awareness campaigns, and distributed hygiene kits in their areas of operation. The units successfully collaborated with their cross-border counterparts and helped to stop the spread of EVD across regional borders. Members of the MRU Secretariat's Peace and Security Unit worked with the border units in their efforts against EVD.)

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

In June 2011 ECOWAS organized a meeting in Freetown on cross-border cooperation and initiatives, where delegations endorsed the MRU to serve as the sub-regional organization to coordinate ECOWAS cross-border programmes among its MRU member states. The MRU continues to work closely with ECOWAS on cross-border security concerns.

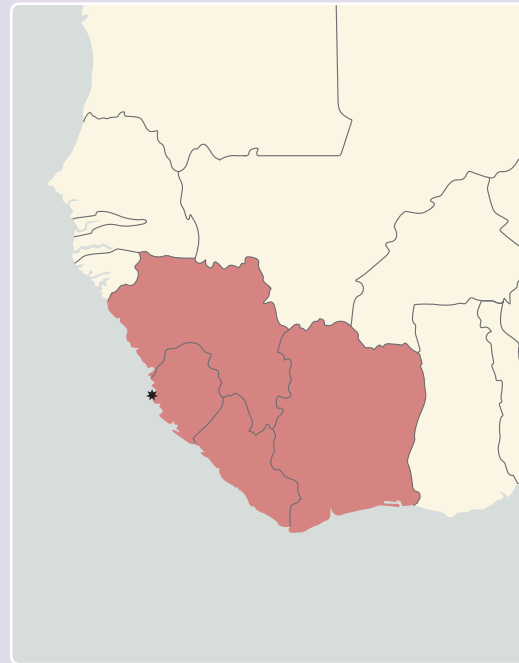
#### Legally binding regional instruments

- None

#### Other official documents of interest

- Revised 15th Protocol to the MRU Declaration: Cooperation on Peace, Security and Defence (2012)
- Framework for Cross Border Cooperation (2012)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



#### ■ Current members

Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, **Liberia**,  
**Sierra Leone**

**Bold** = founding member

■ **Former members:** None

■ **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA)

## Headquarters

Nairobi, Kenya

## Website

www.recsasec.org

## Short description

RECSA coordinates the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control, and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States.

## Membership

15 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

Created in 2005, RECSA has its origins in the Nairobi Declaration of March 2000. The Nairobi Secretariat was created to assist the ten signatories to meet the organization's objectives. Five countries have since joined: Seychelles (2004), Somalia (2005), the RoC (2009), CAR (2011), and South Sudan (2011).

## Funding

The statutory source of RECSA's funding comes from member states' contributions. In addition, RECSA has received funding from various external donors, in particular the AfDB, the EU, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States. (For example, the EU provided more than EUR 5 million for a

multi-year small arms project coordinated by the AU and implemented in part by RECSA.) In recent years RECSA member states have increased their contributions to the organization's operations.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 13%  
(2 states)
- ☑ Signatories: 33%  
(5 states)
- ☒ Not yet joined: 53%  
(8 states)

### Notes

CAR and Seychelles are states parties. Burundi, Djibouti, the RoC, Rwanda, and Tanzania are signatories.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

In March 2000 the ten RECSA founding members signed the Nairobi Declaration to address the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms in their region. In April 2004 these countries, together with the Seychelles, supplemented this political document with a legally binding document known as the Nairobi Protocol (which entered into force in May 2006). The Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol deal with many of the same objectives covered by the PoA. Several RECSA members' NFPs also serve as NFPs for the PoA. Although the Nairobi Protocol does not specifically call for national action plans, RECSA has assisted numerous members to develop them (as part of its wide-ranging Best Practice Guidelines) to help meet their commitments under both the Nairobi Protocol and PoA. It has also helped its members to harmonize their national small arms legislation and counter the threat from MANPADS proliferation, and has developed members' capacities to control small-arms-brokering activities. RECSA raised funds to procure machines to mark members'

small arms, trained members in how to use them, and developed the RECSA Small Arms Tracing Software System (RSTSS). RECSA has routinely created space for civil society organizations to share their expertise with government officials in the region, and has published its own research on small-arms-related issues.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

RECSA's cooperation with other ROs is far ranging and long standing. For example, it has provided marking machines and training on their use to three ICGLR members. It has also shared lessons learned with ECOWAS, the OAS, and SADC, and has provided marking machines to four ECOWAS members.

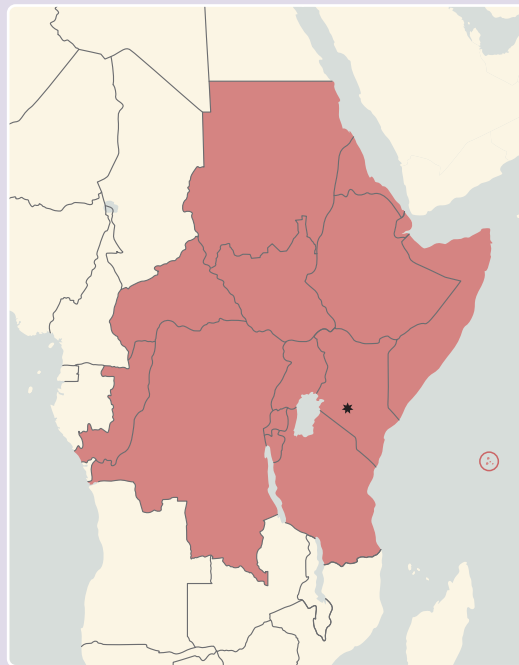
## Legally binding regional instruments

- Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (2004)

## Other official documents of interest

- Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (2000)
- Best Practice Guidelines on the Implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol (2005); Regional Harmonization of Legislation on Firearms and Ammunition (2005); Practical Disarmament (2011)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
**Burundi, CAR, DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, RoC, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda**  
**Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016.



## Name

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

## Headquarters

Gaborone, Botswana

## Website

www.sadc.int

## Short description

SADC's mission is 'to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper co-operation and integration, good governance, and durable peace and security'.

## Membership

15 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

Nine states formed the Southern African Development Coordination Conference in 1980 with the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration. The nine founding members plus the newly independent Namibia signed the SADC Treaty and Declaration in 1992. The remaining five states joined SADC in the 1990s, with Seychelles leaving in 2004 and rejoining in 2008. Madagascar was suspended from 2008–2014.

## Funding

Member states provide equal financial contributions to SADC to cover the organization's administrative arrangements. SADC's activities are limited, however, owing to inadequate resources and staffing provided by members. SADC mobilizes resources for

SARPCCO, which is an affiliated SADC structure (see SARPCCO entry) responsible for coordinating and implementing SADC's small arms activities. To date, these activities have been primarily supported and administered by the ISS and other partners.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 27%  
(4 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 60%  
(9 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 13%  
(2 states)

## Notes

Lesotho, Mauritius, Seychelles, and South Africa are states parties. Botswana and the DRC have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

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**Title:** Senior Officer Police, Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation

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## PoA-related activities

The SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials (agreed in 2001) entered into force on November 2004. It was the first African regional small arms agreement to become legally binding. As of 2015 all member countries had signed the SADC Protocol. In accordance with Article 17 of the protocol, a Regional Coordinating Committee (RCC) was established under the auspices of SARPCCO in 2007. The committee is composed of NFPs and is responsible for implementing the SADC Protocol. The RCC meets twice a year to report to the SARPCCO Secretariat on the progress made in implementing the SADC Protocol. Updates cover the status of current legislation, firearms marking, firearms destruction, statistics on arrests, and ongoing joint investigations. SADC established the Organ for Politics, Defence and Security in 1996, under which SADC members have undertaken peacekeeping training and other capacity-building initiatives. For instance, SADC POL is a regional pool of police officers who can be deployed in peace support operations. Member states second

officers to SADC POL for three years. SADC POL also coordinates with SARPCCO. In 2008 SADC parliamentarians met at a two-day conference to discuss parliamentary oversight of the security sector, focusing in particular on the subject of small arms.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

SADC is a member of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and DDR. SADC POL often coordinates with the APF and RECSA. In 2010 cooperation between SADC and EAC led to shared lessons learned and best practices in the areas of stockpile management and destruction. In 2013 the AU and EU funded a two-day workshop on best practices in firearms marking for SADC member states. SADC has participated in the 'Silencing the Guns by 2020' initiative, with the executive secretary and seven other African RECs participating in an AU high-level brainstorming meeting in May 2015. The executive secretary also participated in a high-level event and media roundtable in New York in October 2015.

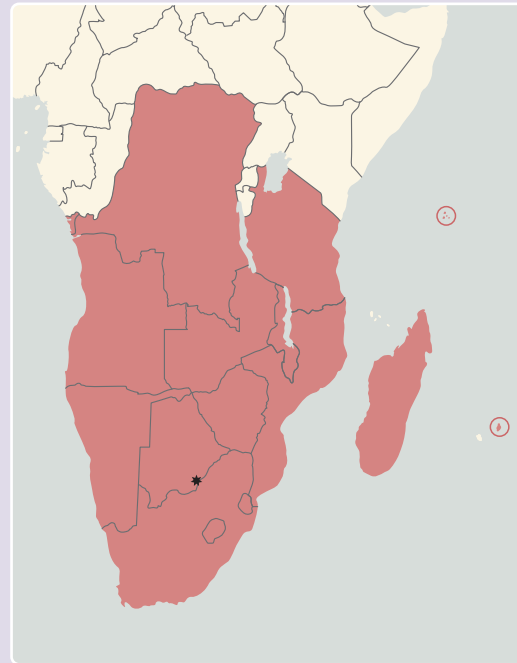
### Legally binding regional instruments

- SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials (2001)

### Other official documents of interest

- 'SADC Statement at the Fourth Biennial Meeting of States to the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects' (2010)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016





## Name

Sub-Regional Arms Control Mechanism (SARCOM)

## Headquarters

Khartoum, Sudan

## Website

www.sarcomsd.org

## Short description

SARCOM works to control small arms and light weapons proliferation within and across its member states by strengthening information-sharing networks among its members through confidence- and capacity-building activities, as well as better coordination of cross-border

efforts to curb arms movements.

## Membership

5 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

SARCOM was founded in May 2012 when CAR, Chad, the DRC, Libya, and Sudan signed the Khartoum Declaration. In the following year South Sudan joined as an observer. South Sudan was in the process of becoming a full member, but this process has been delayed owing to the ongoing conflict that started in the country in December 2013.

## Funding

Member states are supposed to fund SARCOM through their contributions, although these have thus far not been forthcoming. SARCOM has received in-kind support from Sudan, which hosts the organization in Khartoum,

where office space and infrastructure have been provided for the de facto SARCOM Secretariat. SARCOM has received support from the German Federal Foreign Office through its implementation partner BICC, as well as from UNDP, in order to conduct activities such as annual meetings and requested training programmes.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 40%  
(2 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 20%  
(1 state)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 40%  
(2 states)

## Notes

CAR and Chad are states parties. Libya is a signatory. The DRC and Sudan have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Lt. Gen. Hamid Mannan

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## PoA-related activities

Member states established the framework for SARCOM with the Khartoum Declaration (May 2012), which committed members to develop joint initiatives for regional strategy formation, border security, information sharing, and specialist training with regard to small arms. The signatories also created a draft protocol to the declaration, and agreed to have it ratified by their countries within six months of its signing. Since its inception SARCOM has received technical support from BICC through the permanent presence of technical advisors at the Sudan DDR Commission, which, together with the Interior Ministry, serves as the joint NFP for arms control in Sudan. A meeting of SARCOM member states' arms control NFPs was convened in Khartoum in November 2013 to identify specific areas of intervention and share each country's local experiences. Participants signed a Joint Communiqué aimed at identifying priorities and operationalizing joint activities such as tailored PSSM training programmes and locally led arms registration and marking processes. After a request for cooperation, BICC and the German Federal Foreign Office organized a training workshop in Khartoum in November 2014 on



PSSM practices and the effective national implementation of regional and international regulatory frameworks on arms control such as the PoA and ATT. The team of trainers included specialists from the Austrian and German militaries, including experts from the Bundeswehr Verification Centre (BwVC), as well as University of Coventry and RECSA personnel. BICC also ensured the presence of SARCOM member states at key negotiations on arms control, such as the BMS-5 in New York in June 2014. From 2013 to 2015 BICC, RECSA, and the BwVC organized a week-long annual PSSM training programme at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Nairobi as part of a training-of-trainers initiative (which included police officials). The programme aimed to equip representatives from nine African countries with the PSSM skills to conduct training in their own countries. In November 2015 BICC and the BwVC organized a five-day PSSM workshop in Geilenkirchen, Germany, to share national experiences.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

SARCOM works closely with the AU, LAS, and RECSA.

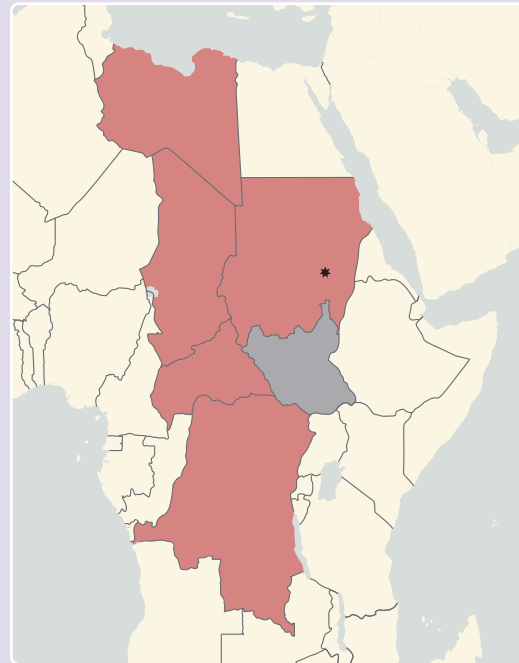
### Legally binding regional instruments

- None

### Other official documents of interest

- Khartoum Declaration on the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons across the Neighboring Countries of Western Sudan (2012)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
CAR, Chad, DRC, Libya, Sudan
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members: None**
- **Membership pending:**  
South Sudan

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO)

## Headquarters

Harare, Zimbabwe

## Website

[www.sadc.int/themes/politics-defence-security/police-sarpcco](http://www.sadc.int/themes/politics-defence-security/police-sarpcco)

## Short description

SARPCCO fosters joint strategies for the management of all forms of cross-border and related crimes. It makes recommendations to governments for effective policing, and helps to formulate systematic

regional training policies and strategies.

## Membership

15 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

SARPCCO was founded in 1995 by the police chiefs of 11 countries. It is an affiliated structure of SADC, but retains its own policy and executive structures to promote cooperation among its members. SARPCCO is based in the INTERPOL Regional Bureau and its membership is restricted to SADC member states. The Seychelles joined automatically when it joined SADC in 2006. The DRC applied to SARPCCO in 2005 and began attending annual general meetings in 2007.

## Funding

INTERPOL provides in-kind support to SARPCCO in the form of training and equipment, and by hosting it at its Regional Bureau in Harare. Small arms activities depend on

external funding (in particular from the ISS and other cooperating partners) and the partners manage the funding aspects. Germany (GIZ), the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States have been important contributors.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 27%  
(4 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 60%  
(9 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 13%  
(2 states)

## Notes

Lesotho, Mauritius, Seychelles, and South Africa are states parties. Botswana and the DRC have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Selebatso Mokgosi

**Title:** Regional Specialized Officer, Firearms Desk

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🔍 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

SARPCCO is the operational arm for implementing SADC's Firearms Protocol. It promotes the joint monitoring of borders, information sharing, and the management of criminal records on small arms. At its 12th Annual General Meeting (2007) SARPCCO established the Regional Coordinating Committee on Small Arms (RCC) in compliance with Article 17 of the SADC Protocol. The RCC meets at least twice a year, and adopts and monitors two-year action plans, that include capacity building for law enforcement, training of trainers, database management, brokering, and marking state and civilian firearms. It also promotes regional dialogue and prepares best practice guidelines on MANPADS, establishes public awareness and education programmes, and carries out cross-border operations. In 2008 with ISS support, SARPCCO developed national-level SOPs for implementing the Firearms Protocol. In 2013, 152,833 firearms and 272,869 rounds of ammunition were discovered, 3,571 firearms were surrendered, 4,648 firearms were reported either stolen or lost, and 59,322 firearms and 88,271 rounds of ammunition were destroyed. Fostering regional harmonization of fire-

arms legislation, SARPCCO developed a regional model law. Members are slowly enacting or amending existing legislation with SARPCCO help. The United States provided marking machines and aided in capacity building. SARPCCO piloted a three week training course for police officials in firearms control, identification, and crime scene investigation in South Africa (2010). The course is now held annually. Members have also begun to conduct simultaneous operations every quarter; while challenges exist, these operations have proven useful in reducing illicit firearms in the region.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

RECSA and SARPCCO became official cooperating partners in 2011. RECSA, through its collaboration with the AU Steering Committee, continues to assist SARPCCO members Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe to develop small arms National Action Plans.

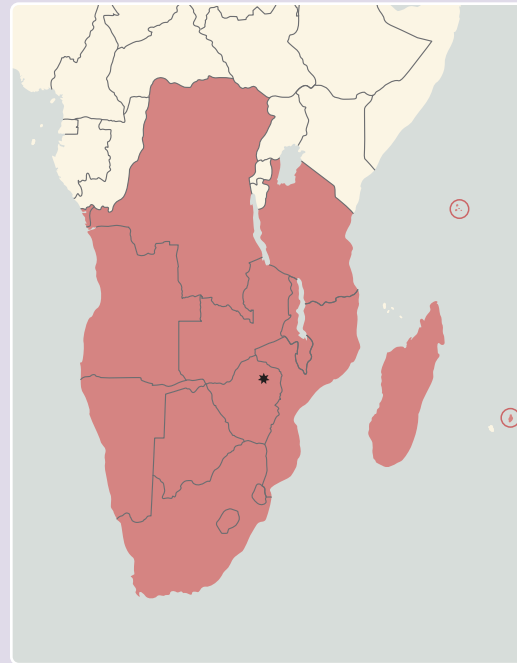
### Legally binding regional instruments

- SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials (2001)

### Other official documents of interest

- Standard Operating Procedures on the Implementation of the SADC Protocol (2008)
- SARPCCO Firearm Public Awareness and Education Strategy (2011)
- Cooperation Agreement between the International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) (2012)
- SARPCCO Model Law on Firearms (2013)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**Bold** = founding member

- **Former members:** None

- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

West African Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCCO)

## Headquarters

Abuja, Nigeria

## Website

N/A

## Short description

WAPCCO is tasked with identifying trends and patterns of crime, organizing regional conferences and meetings, establishing and maintaining contacts with various law enforcement authorities, assisting in the sharing of best practices, and building the regional capacities of members' police forces.

## Membership

16 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

WAPCCO is a specialized ECOWAS institution that was established in 1997. All WAPCCO members were members of ECOWAS. Mauritania, which formally left ECOWAS in 2000, has remained an active member of WAPCCO.

## Funding

ECOWAS has financed WAPCCO's statutory meetings since 2008. Members contribute to the operations in which they participate. INTERPOL provides financial support to its Regional Bureau, which is responsible for WAPCCO's operational activities.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✳ States parties: 75% (12 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 19% (3 states)
- ✳ Not yet joined: 6% (1 state)

### Notes

Benin, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau are signatories. Gambia has not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Abdourahmane Dieng

**Title:** Head of ECOWAS Security Division (Policy)

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🌐 N/A

🇸🇪 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

The ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Strategy (2008) refers to ECOWAS's commitment to transfer expertise and financial support to WAPCCO and other security networks for the coordination of information sharing, cooperation, and networking among the police, gendarmerie, intelligence, and other security agencies. Although the WAPCCO Secretariat is based at the ECOWAS Security Division, the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Abidjan is the regional hub for coordinating operations, training, and technical support for PoA-related activities in West Africa. WAPCCO has extended access to INTERPOL databases through the INTERPOL Regional Bureau, which has also provided training, support for the harmonization of legislation, support for meetings of the technical sub-committees on operations, and help in the preparation of joint operations. Some minor operations have been conducted with respect to small arms, but none of significant size. The Regional Bureau and ECOWAS have developed a fruitful partnership in hosting and supporting all WAPCCO's capacity-building initiatives. In 2015 the Regional Bureau organized

training programmes and workshops focused on the main threats to the peace and security of the region: human and arms trafficking, drug trafficking, and terrorism. Two of these courses, which focused on small arms, took place in Benin (March 2015) and Niger (August 2015) and involved over 60 law enforcement agencies.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

WAPCCO members are reviewing the terms of an MoU with CCPAC that was drafted to promote cooperation between the two organizations. This MoU aims to increase inter-agency cooperation and information exchange, particularly in terms of the handing over of criminals operating in one region to the other. It is expected to be approved by WAPCCO heads during the 2016 Annual General Assembly.

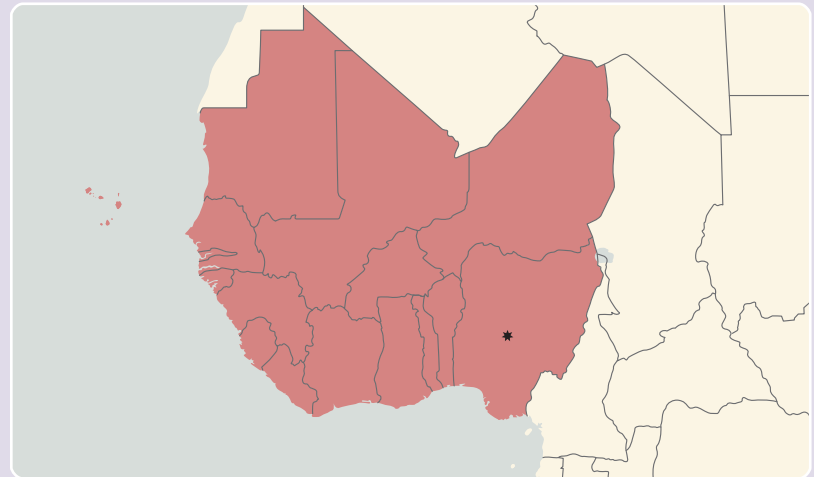
### Legally binding regional instruments

- None

### Other official documents of interest

- ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework, Regulation MSC/REG. 1/01/08 (2008)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

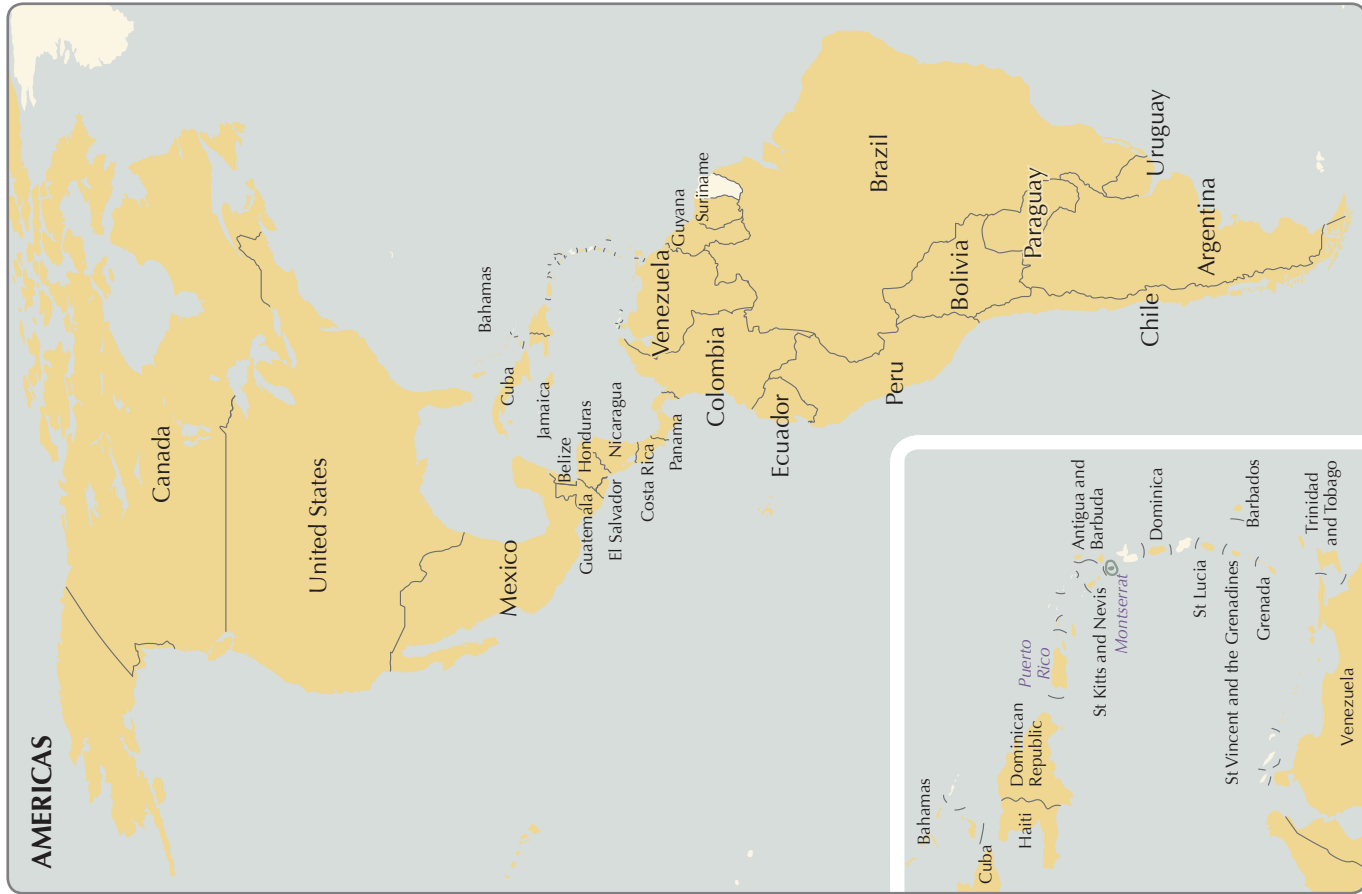
**Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo**

**Bold = founding member**

### ■ Former members: None

### ■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



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|                 |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>AMERIPOL</b> | Police Community of the Americas    |
| <b>CARICOM</b>  | Caribbean Community                 |
| <b>MERCOSUR</b> | Southern Common Market              |
| <b>OAS</b>      | Organization of American States     |
| <b>SICA</b>     | Central American Integration System |
| <b>UNASUR</b>   | Union of South American Nations     |



## Name

Police Community of the Americas (AMERIPOL)

## Headquarters

Bogotá, Colombia

## Website

www.ameripol.org

## Short description

AMERIPOL's mandate is to promote international police cooperation and strengthen competency. Its goal is to prevent and neutralize regional threats and address the challenges of public security through capacity building, information exchange, technical and scientific cooperation, and support for criminal investigations.

## Membership

30 members  
(27 UN member states)

### Notes

AMERIPOL's membership is made up of 30 police corps in the 27 member states. Three states are represented by multiple police corps: Costa Rica, Panama, and the United States. AMERIPOL was founded in November 2007 with an original membership of 18 police corps. Twenty-one national, regional, and international police entities are observers to AMERIPOL, including entities from Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, Spain, the OAS, Europol, and INTERPOL. Currently, the memberships of 8 entities are pending.

## Funding

According to Article 39 of the AMERIPOL Statute contributions from its members—including from the respective police forces, observers, governments, and intergovernmental organizations—finance

the organization. All financial contributions and technical assistance to AMERIPOL are voluntary. Member states can designate (and are responsible for financing) permanent or temporary liaison officers to the Executive Secretariat. The costs of joint operations and initiatives are covered by the police forces involved.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✳ States parties: 56%  
(15 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 30%  
(8 states)
- ✳ Not yet joined: 15%  
(4 states)

### Notes

Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, and Nicaragua have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Manuel Iñiguez Sotomayor

**Title:** Colonel de Policía del E. M. de Ecuador, Delegate of the AMERIPOL Executive Secretary

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comunidad-ameripol.org

🌐 N/A

🗺️ A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

AMERIPOL conducts and reinforces the training of police officers, develops effective information exchanges, and coordinates legal assistance. It focuses on organized transnational crime. (Currently, it has no specific projects on small arms). Each member has a national unit to facilitate and promote cooperation on police technical scientific cooperation, information exchange, criminal investigation and judicial assistance, and training and doctrine. In 2014 AMERIPOL published a collection of best practices on the subject of the trafficking of arms, munitions, and explosives in the region. The publication covers best practices in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

AMERIPOL and the OAS signed a cooperation agreement (June 2011) aimed at strengthening capacities and establishing a framework for



cooperation (for example, technical assistance initiatives and exchanges of experiences).

AMERIPOL has representatives at OAS promoting regional coordination. Europol has observer status with AMERIPOL and the two organizations have held high-level meetings to strengthen cooperation, including a meeting in The Hague (2014), where they agreed to build on existing cooperation and further engage in: capacity building in AMERIPOL countries to mitigate security threats to or originating from the region, fostering strengthened cooperation in the area of internal security, promoting a better understanding of and more effective approach on combating organized crime and terrorism, and supporting capacity building for cooperation and information exchange among respective members.

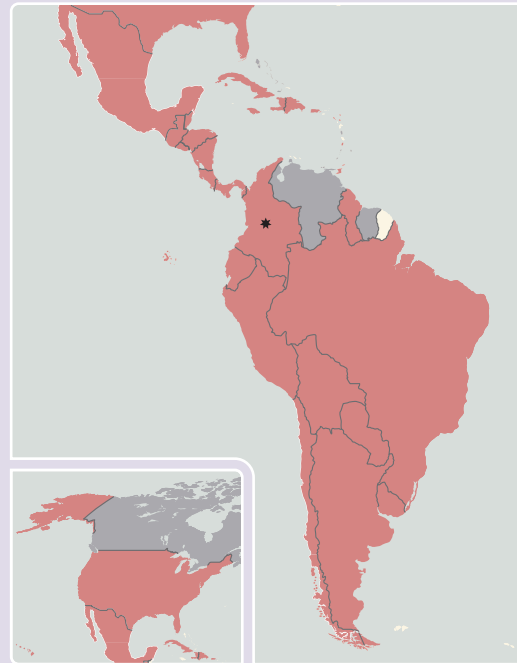
### Legally binding regional instruments

- None

### Other official documents of interest

- AMERIPOL Statute (2007)
- Fascículos Doctrinales No. 5, Intercambio de experiencias y conocimientos de los delitos transnacionales 'Tráfico de Armas Muníciones y Explosivos' (2014)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Antigua and Barbuda,  
**Argentina**, Belize, **Bolivia**,  
**Brazil**, Chile, Colombia, Costa  
 Rica, Cuba, Dominican  
 Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador,  
 Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti,  
 Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico,  
 Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay,  
**Peru**, St. Kitts and Nevis,  
 St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago,  
 US, Uruguay

**Bold** = founding member

### ■ Former members: None

### ■ Membership pending:

Bahamas, Barbados, Canada,  
 Dominica, Granada, SVG,  
 Suriname, Venezuela

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

## Headquarters

Georgetown, Guyana

## Website

www.caricom.org  
www.caricomimpacs.org

## Short description

CARICOM strives to improve standards of living and work among its members through coordinated and sustained economic development, as well as helping its members coordinate their foreign, economic, and crime and security policies.

## Membership

15 members  
(14 UN member states)

## Notes

CARICOM consisted of four countries at its creation in August 1973: Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. Its membership trebled within a year. Three additional countries became members between 1983 and 2002, bringing the total to 15. (Although Cuba and the Dominican Republic are not CARICOM members, Spanish is an official CARICOM language.) One British Overseas Territory (BOT) in the Caribbean—Montserrat—is a full CARICOM member. The five other Caribbean BOTs are CARICOM associate members.

## Funding

CARICOM's annual core budget in 2015 was about USD 7 million. During the period January to December 2015, CARICOM IMPACS received only 51% of its approved

budget from member states' assessed contributions. Foreign assistance comes mostly from the 10th European Development Fund (EDF). Other sources include the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation and the US Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 86% (12 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 14% (2 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 0% (0 states)

## Notes

Haiti and Suriname are signatories. Montserrat is not a UN member state and cannot join.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Callixtus Joseph

**Title:** Regional Crime and Security Strategy Coordinator, CARICOM IMPACS

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📍 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

In 2001 CARICOM established the Task Force on Crime and Security to examine the major causes of crime in the region. A significant outcome of its work was a proposal to create a regional framework to tackle crime and security challenges. This proposal led to the establishment of IMPACS in Trinidad and Tobago in 2006. IMPACS has since created several ambitious initiatives to control SALW. In 2013 CARICOM heads of government adopted the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy, which identified small arms trafficking as a 'Tier 1 Threat' to the community. Other key legacy initiatives include the establishment of an Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) and drafting the CARICOM Model Law: Arms Trade Treaty Bill (2016). In 2016 IMPACS started to establish an Advanced Cargo Information System (ACIS) in all Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) systems in CARICOM member states to help identify and interdict high-risk shipping containers. Despite financial constraints, IMPACS (which had 66 employees as of January 2016) has had several tangible successes. For example, it has worked with its members to

ensure all have identified small arms NFPs in support of the PoA. It has helped build political will at the highest government levels for supporting the PoA (and the ATT), worked with regional and international NGOs, undertaken small arms research, provided legal analysis, improved the skills of government officials through training, and provided technical support and advisory services to its member states and other regional and international partners.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

CARICOM works particularly closely with the OAS (for example, on a small arms marking-machine initiative) and in 2014 the two signed an MoU on regional cooperation and collaboration, including information sharing on security issues. (IMPACS has continued to enhance its partnership with numerous other entities such as BAFA, INTERPOL, UNIDIR, UNLIREC, UNODC, and SOUTHCOM.)

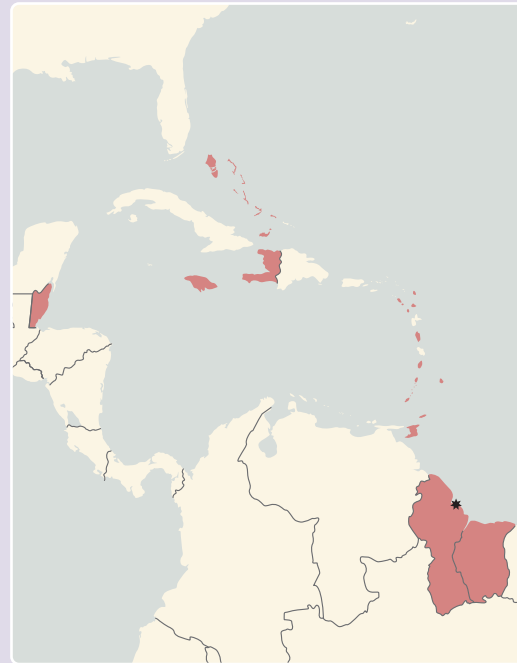
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Treaty on Security Assistance among CARICOM Member States (2006)

### Other official documents of interest

- CARICOM Maritime Airspace and Security Cooperation Agreement (2010)
- CARICOM Declaration on Small Arms (2011)
- CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy (2013)
- Memorandum of Understanding between General Secretariat of the Organisation of American States and CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (2014)
- CARICOM Model Law: Arms Trade Treaty Bill (2016)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, **Barbados**, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, **Guyana**, Haiti, **Jamaica**, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, SVG, Suriname, **Trinidad and Tobago**

**Bold** = founding member

■ **Former members:** None

■ **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)

## Headquarters

Montevideo, Uruguay

## Website

www.mercosur.int

## Short description

MERCOSUR is an economic and political agreement aimed at promoting free trade and the fluid movement of goods, people, and currency among its members.

## Membership

6 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

MERCOSUR was founded in 1991 by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Venezuela (2013) and Bolivia (2015) subsequently joined. Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru are associate members: they can join free trade agreements and participate actively in some areas of work, but remain outside the bloc's customs union. Mexico is an observer. Paraguay was suspended from June 2012 to August 2013.

## Funding

Since MERCOSUR focuses primarily on trade agreements, it does not have a substantive budget. However, member states approved the creation of the Fund for Structural Convergence. Since 2013 annual contributions to the fund amount to USD 127 million. For

2015 Brazil contributed USD 70 million, Argentina and Venezuela each USD 27 million, Uruguay USD 2 million, and Paraguay USD 1 million. (Bolivia's contribution was not yet determined as of January 2016.)

## RO members and the ATT

- ✳ States parties: 50%  
(3 states)
- ☑ Signatories: 17%  
(1 state)
- ✳ Not yet joined: 33%  
(2 states)

## Notes

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay are states parties. Brazil is a signatory. Bolivia and Venezuela have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** N/A

**Title:** National PoC of the country hosting the MERCOSUR Presidency

🏠 N/A

🏠 N/A

🗣 N/A

🗣 A C D E F G P R S \*

\* Guarani

## PoA-related activities

MERCOSUR addresses small arms and security matters at the inter-governmental level only. In 1998 it issued the Southern Cone Presidential Declaration on Combating the Illicit Manufacture and Trafficking in Firearms, which led to the development of the MERCOSUR Joint Register Mechanism later that year. These marked the first sub-regional instruments to address small arms in the Americas. As part of the mechanism's implementation, members developed the Security Information Exchange System, which is a registry to share information regarding the purchase, sale, import, and export of firearms, and which links the databases of MERCOSUR security bodies. In 2001 MERCOSUR and its associated members established the Working Group on Firearms, whose objectives are to increase controls on private security agencies, introduce legislation on stockpile controls at the national and regional levels, increase awareness of and public support for small arms issues, and establish convergent

regional security policies to facilitate information sharing and cooperation. The Working Group meets regularly to coordinate regional policies and positions and to promote the harmonization of small arms legislation. An MoU on the manufacture and illicit trafficking of firearms was adopted in 2004 to tackle the problem of illicit cross-border trafficking and help promote cooperation among national law enforcement authorities. MERCOSUR also conducts technical meetings between police and security forces on the problem of illicit trafficking in firearms to exchange information and share experiences.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

In 2001 CAN, MERCOSUR, Guyana, and Suriname established the South American Cooperation and Peace Zone. MERCOSUR also meets periodically with the OAS.

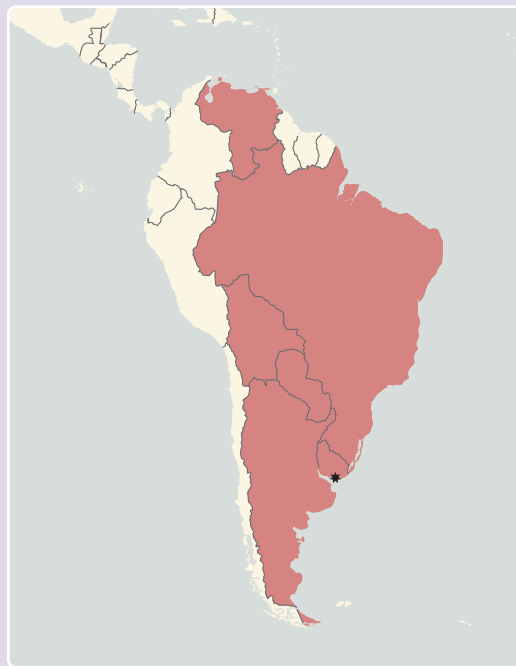
### Legally binding regional instruments

- CMC Decision No. 7/98: Joint Register Mechanism of Consumers and Sellers of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials for MERCOSUR (1998)
- CMC Decision No. 15/04: Memorandum of Understanding for Information Exchange on the Manufacture and the Illicit Traffic of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (2004)

### Other official documents of interest

- Southern Cone Presidential Declaration on Combating the Illicit Manufacture and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition and Related Materials (1998)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Argentina, Bolivia, **Brazil**, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela
- **Bold** = founding member
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Organization of American States (OAS)

## Headquarters

Washington, DC, United States

## Website

[www.oas.org](http://www.oas.org)  
[www.oas.org/dsp](http://www.oas.org/dsp)

## Short description

The OAS has a broad mandate, with its charter promoting peace and security with an emphasis on representative democracy (with 'due respect for the principle of non-intervention').

## Membership

35 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

The OAS consisted of 21 member states when it was created in 1948: all the independent UN member states from the Western hemisphere except Canada. Fourteen additional countries joined between 1962 and 1991 (with Canada joining in 1990). Cuba, which was suspended from 1962 to 2009, has yet to re-engage in OAS activities. More than 60 countries from Africa, Asia, Europe, and Oceania participate in OAS activities and contribute to its programmes as permanent observers.

## Funding

In 2015 some 90 per cent of the regular budget comes from dues from five OAS members: the United States, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Argentina (listed from largest to smallest contributions).

Washington's assessment is by far the largest, at just under 60 per cent of the total. Voluntary funding for small-arms-related projects referenced below comes primarily from the Spain and the United States.

## RO members and the ATT

- ★ States parties: 60% (21 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 23% (8 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 17% (6 states)

### Notes

Bolivia, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Venezuela have not yet joined

## PoA POC

**Name:** Michael Bejos

**Title:** CIFTA Technical Secretariat, Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

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🇦🇨🇩🇪🇫🇬🇵🇷🇸\*

## PoA-related activities

The Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) is of particular relevance to the PoA. A legally binding treaty that entered into force in 1998, CIFTA seeks to prevent, combat, and eradicate firearms trafficking, as well as promote and facilitate cooperation and the exchange of information in this regard. As of January 2016, 31 OAS members had ratified CIFTA (all but Canada, Cuba, Jamaica, and the United States). The OAS has also developed model legislation and regulations to assist member states in the implementation of CIFTA's various provisions. The Department of Public Security addresses various security concerns within the region, including firearms trafficking. It provides technical secretariat services to the CIFTA process and oversees technical assistance initiatives to facilitate the implementation of the convention. In the past ten years the department has undertaken a series of voluntarily funded projects to strengthen member states' national capacities

in the areas of legislative development, stockpile management and destruction, and firearms marking. As of January 2016 these OAS initiatives—costing some USD 5.5 million—supported activities in 27 member states.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The OAS POC meets periodically with colleagues from CAN, CARICOM, MERCOSUR, SICA, and UNASUR. The OAS received a formal briefing from RECSA on its lessons learned with regard to firearms marking in preparation for its own similar undertaking.

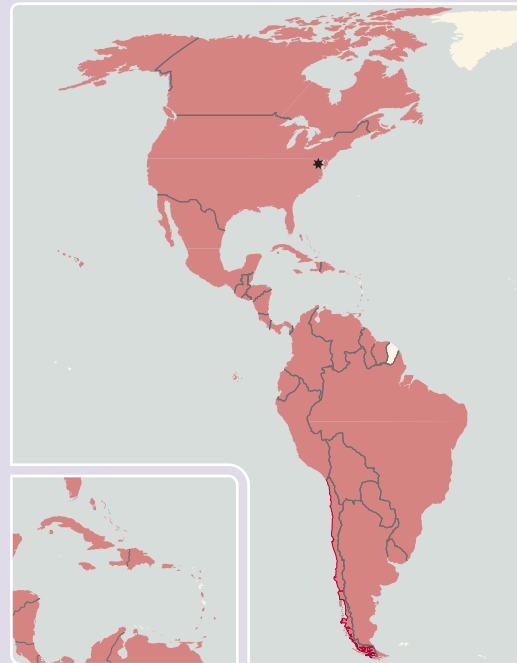
## Legally binding regional instruments

- Inter-American Convention Against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) (1997)

## Other official documents of interest

- Declaration of Bogota on the Functioning and Application of CIFTA (2004)
- Methodology for the Development of Model Legislation for the Purpose of Facilitating the Effective Application of CIFTA (2005)
- OAS Guidelines on Controls and Security of Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) (2005)
- Nine model regulations, legislation (and commentaries) on: 1) International Movement (2003); 2) Brokers (2003); 3) Marking and Tracing (2007); 4) Export Controls (2008); 5) Illicit Manufacturing (2008); 6) Confiscation and Forfeiture (2010); 7) Controlled Delivery (2012); 8) Security Measures (2014); 9) Recordkeeping, Confidentiality and Exchange of Information (2014)
- Tlatelolco Commitment (2008)
- Course of Action 2012–2016 for the Operation and Implementation of the CIFTA (2012)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Antigua and Barbuda, **Argentina**, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, **Bolivia**, **Brazil**, Canada, **Chile**, **Colombia**, **Costa Rica**, **Cuba**, Dominica, **Dominican Republic**, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, **Guatemala**, Guyana, **Haiti**, **Honduras**, Jamaica, **Mexico**, **Nicaragua**, **Panama**, **Paraguay**, **Peru**, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, SVG, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, **US**, **Uruguay**, **Venezuela**

**Bold** = founding member

■ **Former members:** None

■ **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016





## Name

Central American Integration System (SICA)

## Headquarters

San Salvador,  
El Salvador

## Website

[www.sica.int](http://www.sica.int)  
[www.casacsica.org](http://www.casacsica.org)

## Short description

SICA is an institutional framework for promoting the economic, social, and political integration of Central America.

## Membership

8 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

SICA succeeded ODECA when its six members amended the 1962 charter with the signing of the Tegucigalpa Protocol in 1991. Belize (2000) and the Dominican Republic (2013) subsequently joined. Twenty-four countries from both within and outside the region have observer status.

## Funding

The SICA General Secretariat is financed through equal annual contributions from its members. The EU funds SICA's small arms work through CASAC (see below).

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 63% (5 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 25% (2 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 13% (1 state)

### Notes

Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Panama are states parties. Guatemala and Honduras are signatories. Nicaragua has not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Hefer Morataya

**Title:** Director of Democratic Security

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🌐 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

SICA adopted the Code of Conduct on Arms Transfer in 2005. Two years later it adopted the Central American Security Strategy (2007) that included crime reduction, violence prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration programmes. The strategy was revised in 2011, with common objectives including arms control, crime and violence prevention, and strengthening law enforcement institutions. SICA launched the Central American Programme on Small Arms Control (CASAC) in Managua (2003). In 2009 CASAC, with EU funding, initiated a three-year project covering national arms control systems, cross-border cooperation, and strengthening civil society. Renewed in 2012, the project now focuses on establishing a regional structure and strategy on small arms trafficking and preventing armed violence. Activities are broadly focused (nationally and regionally) and include public awareness campaigns, conferences, strengthening national coordination mechanisms and registry systems, cross-border cooperation, and multidisciplinary capacity building. Three training programmes implemented in partnership with INTERPOL focused on



the use of its iArms platform; ballistics; and identifying arms and their components in baggage and cargo at ports of entry. Capacity-building has also focused on marking and promoting the ATF's iTrace platform. A series of courses on dismantling arms trafficking networks were held with judges, prosecutors, and investigators from SICA member states, training some 4,000 officials to date. It developed two model regional framework laws on private security companies.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The EU is a strategic partner and primary funder of CASAC and its small arms work. CASAC has coordinated PoA-related projects with the OAS. It regularly exchanges information and experiences with MERCOSUR and some CARICOM countries.

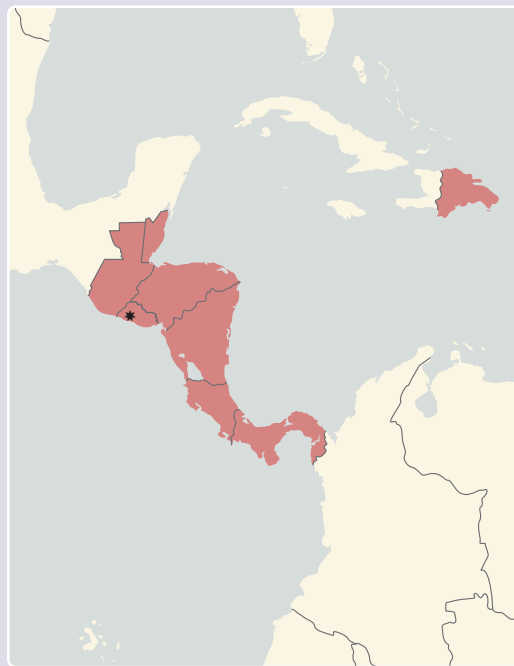
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Charter of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA)—Second Charter ('Carta de San Salvador') (1962)
- Tegucigalpa Protocol to the Charter of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA) (1991)
- Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America/Treatado Marco de Seguridad Democrática en Centroamérica (1995)

### Other official documents of interest

- Code of Conduct of Central American States on the Transfer of Arms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materiel (2005)
- Reviewed Central American Security Strategy (2011)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Belize, **Costa Rica**, Dominican Republic, **El Salvador**, **Guatemala**, **Honduras**, **Nicaragua**, **Panama**  
**Bold** = founding member
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)

## Headquarters

Quito, Ecuador

## Website

www.unasursg.org

## Short description

UNASUR's objective is to build, in a participatory and consensual manner, an integration and union among its peoples in the cultural, social, economic, and political fields. It seeks to prioritize political dialogue, social policies, education, energy, infrastructure, financing, and the environment.

## Membership

12 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

Twelve states established the South American Community of Nations with the signing of the Cuzco Declaration in 2004. This included the nine MERCOSUR members, Chile, Guyana, and Suriname. UNASUR took its current name in 2007 and its General Secretariat was formalized in 2008. The suspension of Paraguay (imposed in June 2012) was lifted in August 2013.

## Funding

Contributions by member states to the regular budget of the General Secretariat are based on 'their economic capacity, shared responsibility and the principle of equity'. The budget for 2016 was adopted in December 2015. Brazil will be the main contributor with 39 per cent, while

Argentina, Colombia, and Venezuela will each contribute between 10 and 16 per cent.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 42%  
(5 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 33%  
(4 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 25%  
(3 states)

### Notes

Argentina, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay are states parties. Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Suriname are signatories. Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

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📄 N/A

🔍 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

The UNASUR Constitutive Treaty commits UNASUR members to strengthen the fight against the global drug problem, corruption, trafficking in small arms, terrorism, transnational organized crime, and human trafficking. In 2009 UNASUR formed a new platform for military exchange and defence policy information: the South American Defense Council (CDS), which aims to establish South America as a zone of peace, facilitating both humanitarian and peace missions to further that goal. In addition, UNASUR established the Center for Defense and Strategic Studies (CEED) in Buenos Aires as a regional think tank on defence issues. In 2012 UNASUR established the South American Council on Public Security, Justice, and Coordination of Actions against Transnational Organized Crime. It is a permanent forum for consultation, cooperation, and coordination, with four main objectives: 1) strengthening public security; 2) promoting strategies and mechanisms; 3) promoting civilian participation in planning and policy development; and 4) strengthening the capacity of and information sharing among security- and crime-related

institutions. This body aims to create guidelines on cooperation in legal areas, equalize legal practices, and facilitate the reintegration of criminals back into society. It also aims to identify specific measures to promote a culture of non-violence, including the development of campaigns to discourage firearms possession.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

Article 15 of the Constitutive Treaty stipulates strengthened cooperation mechanisms with other regional groups. Members approved a new policy for cooperating with third parties in 2012; however the elements of cooperation have yet to be defined.

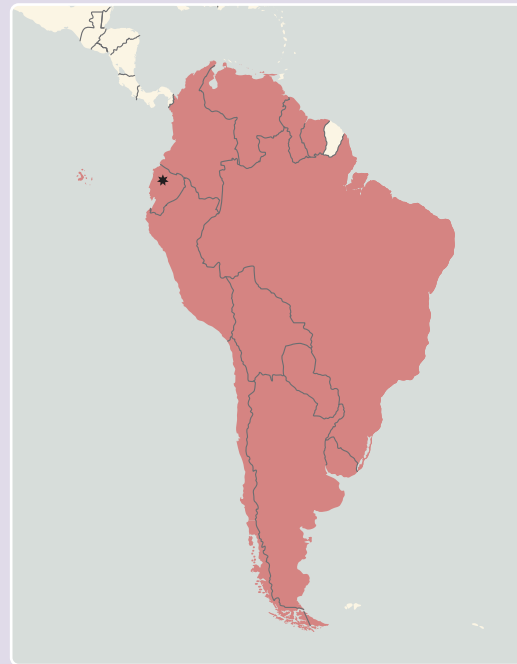
### Legally binding regional instruments

- South American Union of Nations Constitutive Treaty (2008)

### Other official documents of interest

- Decisión para el Establecimiento del Consejo de Defensa Suramericano de la UNASUR (2008)
- Estatuto del Centro de Estudios Estratégicos de Defensa (CEED) del Consejo de Defensa Suramericano (2010)
- Decisión N° 14/2012. Creación del Consejo Suramericano en materia de seguridad ciudadana, justicia y coordinación de acciones contra la delincuencia organizada transnacional
- Resolución N° 2/2013. Aprueba estatutos y planes de acción del Consejo Suramericano de educación; cultura; ciencia, tecnología e innovación y el plan de acción del consejo suramericano en materia de seguridad ciudadana, justicia y coordinación de acciones contra la delincuencia organizada transnacional

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Section contents

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>APEC</b>      | Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation  |
| <b>ASEAN</b>     | Association of Southeast Asian Nations   |
| <b>ASEANAPOL</b> | ASEAN National Police  |
| <b>BIMSTEC</b>   | Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation |
| <b>CICA</b>      | Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia             |
| <b>CIS</b>       | Commonwealth of Independent States   |
| <b>CSTO</b>      | Collective Security Treaty Organization  |
| <b>EAEU</b>      | Eurasian Economic Union  |
| <b>GCC</b>       | Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf                            |
| <b>LAS</b>       | League of Arab States  |
| <b>SCO</b>       | Shanghai Cooperation Organization  |



## Name

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

## Headquarters

Singapore, Singapore

## Website

www.apec.org

## Short description

APEC's primary goal is to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. It champions free and open trade and investment, economic integration and cooperation, and the enhancing of human security.

## Membership

21 members  
(19 UN member states)

### Notes

Twelve 'member economies' established APEC in 1989. Nine additional members joined between 1991 and 1998, including China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, which joined as separate member economies in 1991. (Hong Kong is recognized by APEC as 'Hong Kong, China' and Taiwan as 'Chinese Taipei'). APEC currently has 21 member economies, with no memberships pending. The moratorium on new members was lifted in 2010, with an agreement to review membership on an annual basis.

## Funding

APEC member economies contribute to the organization's operational account through assessed dues, one of four main sources of funding streams for the organization. Voluntary contributions from its members underwrite

three other main revenue streams to support APEC projects and initiatives. PoA-related activities are funded from the Human Security Sub-Fund, together with health and energy security programmes and emergency preparedness activities. The budget for 2016 is USD 298,000.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 36%  
(5 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 37%  
(7 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 37%  
(7 states)

### Notes

Australia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, and Peru are states parties. Taiwan and Hong Kong are not UN member states and cannot join.

## PoA POC

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**Title:** Programme Director, Counter-Terrorism Working Group (CTWG)

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🌐 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

APEC addresses illicit arms trafficking as part of its counter-terrorism initiatives, which took shape in the wake of the terrorist attacks in the United States in September 2001. In October 2002 APEC members, as part of their Secure Trade in the Asia-Pacific Region (STAR) initiative, undertook to develop counter-terrorism action plans, many of which address broader arms control efforts. This initiative also led to the establishment in May 2003 of the Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) to help implement and coordinate APEC's commitments. In October 2003, following the November 2002 terrorist attack in Mombasa, Kenya, APEC leaders explicitly agreed to counter the potential acquisition of MANPADS by terrorists through: 1) adopting strict domestic export controls; 2) securing stockpiles; 3) regulating production, transfer, and brokering; 4) banning transfers to non-state recipients; and 5) exchanging information on member states' efforts towards these ends. In 2004 APEC established guidelines on MANPADS domestic control measures (for example, regarding receipt, stockpiling, and storage)

and export control measures (for example, concerning decision making, retransfers, and diversion). Senior APEC officials endorsed a proposal to upgrade the CTF to working group status (as the CTWG) in July 2013. According to the group's strategic plan, the CTWG's first mandate is scheduled to run from 2013 to 2017. In addition to the CTWG/CTTF, the Transportation Working Group (TPTWG) and its two expert groups on aviation and maritime security are also important forums for strengthening small arms counter-proliferation efforts, as are APEC forums that address financing for terrorist activities and supply chain security.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

N/A

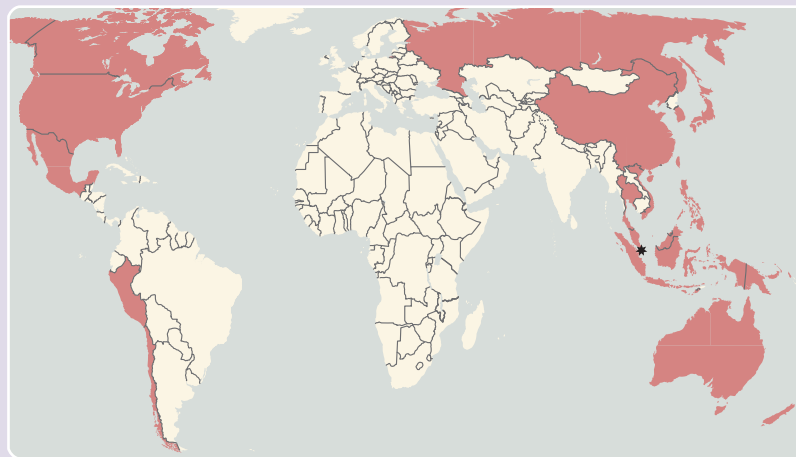
### Legally binding regional instruments

- None

### Other official documents of interest

- Statement on Counter-Terrorism (2001)
- Statement on Fighting Terrorism and Promoting Growth (2002)
- 2003 Leaders' Declaration (2003)
- APEC Guidelines on Controls and Security of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (2004)
- APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy (2011)
- APEC Counter-Terrorism Working Group Strategic Plan (2013–2017)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

**Australia, Brunei, Canada**, Chile, China, Hong Kong, **Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand**, Papua New Guinea, Peru, **Philippines**, Russian Federation, **Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand**, US, Vietnam

**Bold** = founding member

### ■ Former members: None

### ■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN)

## Headquarters

Jakarta, Indonesia

## Website

www.asean.org

## Short description

ASEAN's aims include accelerating economic growth and social progress, and promoting regional peace and stability.

## Membership

10 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

ASEAN was established in August 1967 with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (the Bangkok Declaration). The five founding countries are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Five member states joined subsequently: Brunei (1984), Vietnam (1995), Laos and Myanmar (1997), and Cambodia (1999).

## Funding

Each year ASEAN member states contribute equally to ASEAN Secretariat's operational budget. ASEAN also receives financial and technical assistance from its dialogue partners: Australia, Canada, China, the EU, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, South Korea, and the United States. For small

arms-related initiatives and activities—mainly seminars and workshops (discussed below)—ASEAN has received financial assistance from Australia, Canada, the EU, Japan, and UNDP.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 0%  
(0 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 50%  
(5 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 50%  
(5 states)

### Notes

Cambodia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand are signatories.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

ASEAN first explicitly acknowledged the need to address the threat of illicit arms smuggling at the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting in July 1997. In December 1997 ASEAN highlighted the problem of arms smuggling and other transnational crime issues by signing the ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime at the inaugural ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC—the ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Body responsible for combating transnational crime) in Manila. Following this declaration, ASEAN adopted the Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime in June 1999. In 2002 ASEAN adopted the Work Programme to Implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime 1999, in which member states identified 'action lines' to make concrete progress in combating arms smuggling. Since then a series of workshops and seminars on arms smuggling have been held, including two devoted to MANPADS (2005, 2006), one specifically on illicit SALW (2007), and one on SALW and UXO (2012). The



ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT), concluded in January 2007, commits ASEAN members to enhancing cross-border cooperation and information sharing. ASEAN also reiterated its commitment to work towards the elimination of the smuggling of SALW in both the Kuala Lumpur Declaration in Combating Transnational Crime (October 2015) and the APSC Blueprint 2025 (sec. B.3.5), which came into effect in January 2016.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

Under the framework of the ASEAN Regional Forum, the EU has funded some of the workshops and conferences noted above. The ASEAN Secretariat is invited to attend the annual ASEANAPOL Conference.

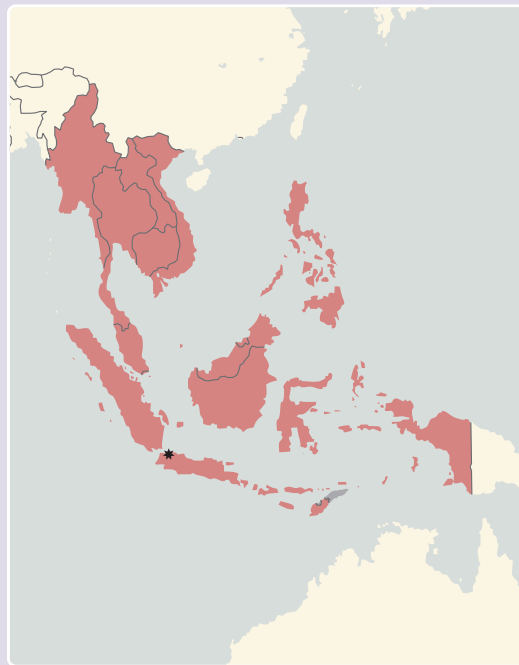
### Legally binding regional instruments

- ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (2007)
- Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (2007)

### Other official documents of interest

- ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime (1997)
- ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime (1999)
- ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism (2009)
- Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Combating Transnational Crime (2015)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Brunei, Cambodia, **Indonesia**, Laos, **Malaysia**, Myanmar, **Philippines**, **Singapore**, Thailand, Vietnam
- Bold** = founding member
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:**  
Timor-Leste

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

ASEAN National Police  
(ASEANAPOL)

## Headquarters

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## Website

www.aseanapol.org

## Short description

ASEANAPOL's objectives are to enhance police professionalism, forge stronger regional cooperation in policing, and promote lasting friendships among the police officers of member countries.

## Membership

10 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

When it was established in 1981 ASEANAPOL had five members; by 2000 this number had doubled. In addition, ASEANAPOL has 9 dialogue partners: 7 national police forces (Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Turkey, and the Russian Federation) and 2 organizations (ASEAN and INTERPOL). Five organizations have observer status: the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network, Europol, the ICRC, the UK National Crime Agency, and the Timor-Leste police force.

## Funding

From 1981 to 2009 the function of the ASEANAPOL Secretariat was delegated to whichever member country hosted the annual conference for a particular year. This country also provided all associated maintenance costs and staffed

the Secretariat. In 2010, with the aim of improving its administrative system, a permanent Secretariat was established in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, with the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) as its permanent host. In 2011 the RMP covered the organization's operating costs. Beginning in 2012, however, the members shared these costs equally, covering the costs of officers they seconded to the Secretariat.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 0%  
(0 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 50%  
(5 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 50%  
(5 states)

## Notes

Cambodia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand are signatories.

## PoA POC

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**Title:** Executive Director

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🌐 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

The ASEANAPOL Secretariat is tasked with preparing work plans to help in the implementation of the annual ASEANAPOL resolutions, coordinate and collate intelligence and information, support joint criminal investigations, and assist the rotating host country in preparing for the annual conference and other meetings. Countering 'arms smuggling' is one of 13 areas of activities that ASEANAPOL addresses. (The most recent activity added to ASEANAPOL's work plan concerns wildlife crime.) The Secretariat works with its contacts from member states responsible for all areas of crime discussed at the annual conference, gathering information and updates. These updates are tabled and discussed at the ASEANAPOL Contact Persons Meeting held every year after the annual conference to deliberate further on the pending issues (if any) and coordinate mechanisms and tools to achieve the desired outcomes.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The ASEAN Secretariat was represented at ASEANAPOL's annual conference as an observer

from 2007 to 2011, when it became a dialogue partner. (ASEANAPOL also collaborates with international organizations such as INTERPOL and UNODC.) (ASEANAPOL dialogue partners and observers provide assistance on capability and training initiatives to enhance police capacity in the implementation of the organization's campaign against transnational crimes.)

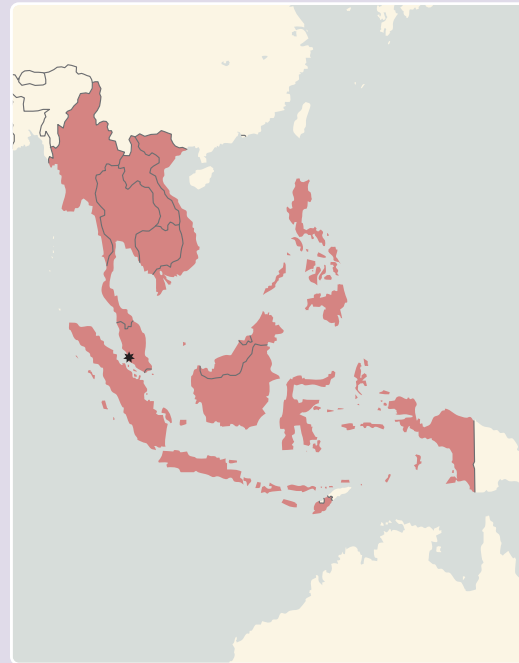
### Legally binding regional instruments

■ None

### Other official documents of interest

■ None

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Brunei, Cambodia, **Indonesia**, Laos, **Malaysia**, Myanmar, **Philippines**, **Singapore**, **Thailand**, Vietnam

**Bold** = founding member

■ Former members: None

■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

## Headquarters

Dhaka, Bangladesh

## Website

[www.bimstec.org](http://www.bimstec.org)

## Short description

BIMSTEC promotes economic cooperation among its members and fosters cooperation among South and South-east Asian nations.

## Membership

7 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand created BIST-EC in June 1997, which was amended later that year to BIMSTEC when Myanmar formally joined the regional grouping. In 2004 Bhutan and Nepal became members. The acronym did not change, but members agreed on the current name. BIMSTEC's activities and programmes had been coordinated and facilitated by the BIMSTEC Working Group (BWG) based in Bangkok. A Memorandum of Association (2013) laid the foundation for establishing a permanent secretariat in Dhaka. The decision to locate the secretariat in Dhaka was adopted at the 3rd BIMSTEC Summit in March 2014, and it was officially inaugurated in September 2014.

## Funding

From 1997 to 2010 members contributed funding to BIMSTEC activities on a voluntary basis. India projected that it would contribute 32 per cent towards the operational costs of the Secretariat (2014).

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 0%  
(0 states)
- ☑ Signatories: 29%  
(2 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 71%  
(5 states)

## Notes

Bangladesh and Thailand are signatories. Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** S.M. Nazmul Hasan

**Title:** Director

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🌐 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

In 2005 BIMSTEC created the Sector on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime. Cooperation in this sector is divided into four sub-groups led by different members: Intelligence Sharing (Sri Lanka); Combating Financing of Terrorism (Thailand); Legal and Law Enforcement Issues (India); and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors (Myanmar). In 2009, at BIMSTEC's 12th Ministerial Meeting held in Myanmar, member states signed the BIMSTEC Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime, and Illicit Drug Trafficking. Bangladesh and India have ratified the convention, and Thailand announced in December 2014 that it had begun the internal ratification procedures. However, the convention will only enter into force once all seven members are states parties. At the 7th Meeting of the BIMSTEC Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (2015) members finalized the text for the Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters. This convention contains measures on mutual cooperation for enhancing

capability and effectiveness in the investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes related to terrorism, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, money laundering, and cybercrimes.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

BIMSTEC considers itself a bridge between South and South-east Asia and represents a reinforcement of relations among the countries of the regions. BIMSTEC has also established a platform for intra-regional cooperation between SAARC and ASEAN members.

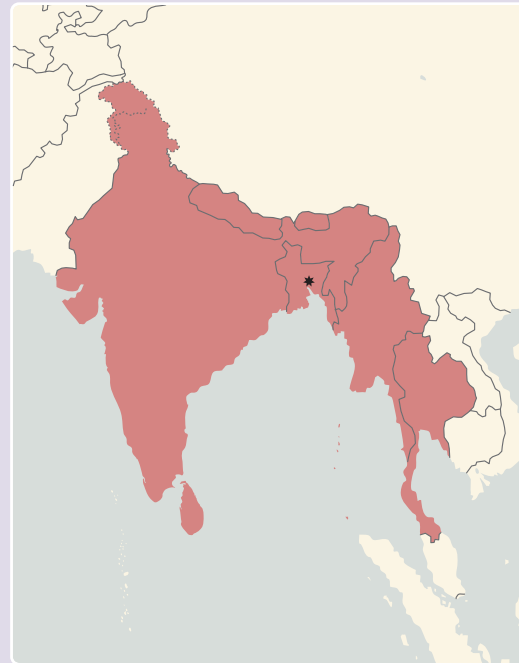
### Legally binding regional instruments

- BIMSTEC Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime, and Illicit Drug Trafficking (2009)
- Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2015)

### Other official documents of interest

- None

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



#### ■ Current members

**Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand**

**Bold** = founding member

■ Former members: None

■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA)

## Headquarters

Astana, Kazakhstan

## Website

www.s-cica.org

## Short description

CICA is an intergovernmental consensus-based forum for multilateral discussions on maintaining peace, security, and stability in Asia.

## Membership

26 members  
(25 UN member states)

### Notes

Established in 1999, CICA was formally launched in 2002 with 16 members. Ten additional members have since joined: Thailand (2004), South Korea (2006), Jordan and the UAE (2008), Iraq and Vietnam (2010), Bahrain and Cambodia (2011), and Bangladesh and Qatar (2014). A country can join CICA if at least part of its territory is in Asia. Observers include eight states (five from Asia—Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka; three from outside Asia—Belarus, Ukraine, and the United States); and four organizations (LAS, the OSCE, the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-speaking Countries (TURKPA), and the UN). (The Permanent Secretariat was established in 2006 in Almaty. The headquarters relocated to Astana in 2014.)

## Funding

CICA does not have a regular budget. The Secretariat's activities are funded through

voluntary contributions from member states. Kazakhstan has always been the largest contributor, while Azerbaijan, China, Iran, Israel, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, South Korea, and Tajikistan are also known to have made contributions. Members whose nationals work at the Secretariat cover their nationals' salaries and benefits.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 0%  
(0 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 36%  
(9 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 64%  
(16 states)

### Notes

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Israel, Mongolia, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey, and the UAE are signatories. The Palestinian Territories is not a UN member state and cannot join.

## PoA POC

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**Title:** CICA Secretariat

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📄 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

CICA members recognize the need to curb the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of conventional armaments (1999 Declaration). Underlining the importance of the Firearms Protocol and the PoA, the Almaty Act (2002) sees the illicit trade in small arms as posing 'a threat to peace and security and is directly linked with terrorist activity, separatist movements, drug trafficking and armed conflicts'. In 2004 CICA members agreed to exchange information on the measures they have taken to curb the illicit small arms trade (Catalogue of Confidence-Building Measures, or CBMs). They later reaffirmed their readiness to implement both the PoA and the Catalogue of CBMs (2006 Declaration) and committed to implementing the ITI (2010). In 2008 Turkey organized a CICA experts meeting on CBMs and the CICA Senior Officials Committee approved an action plan covering border control and management, police-related issues, terrorism, and trafficking issues. This plan provided for the establishment of an NFP network, the holding of regular meetings and training seminars, and information exchange. The CICA Secretariat has created a database of

contact points in member states for coordinating activities related to law enforcement, border management, illicit drug trafficking, and political-military cooperation. CICA member states are also deliberating the adoption of a CICA Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

CICA and the SCO signed an MoU in 2014 on information exchange and best practice in order to promote closer interaction in the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking, and assessing and countering threats. CICA and the OSCE have instituted working-level cooperation and their officials routinely participate in each organization's seminars and workshops.

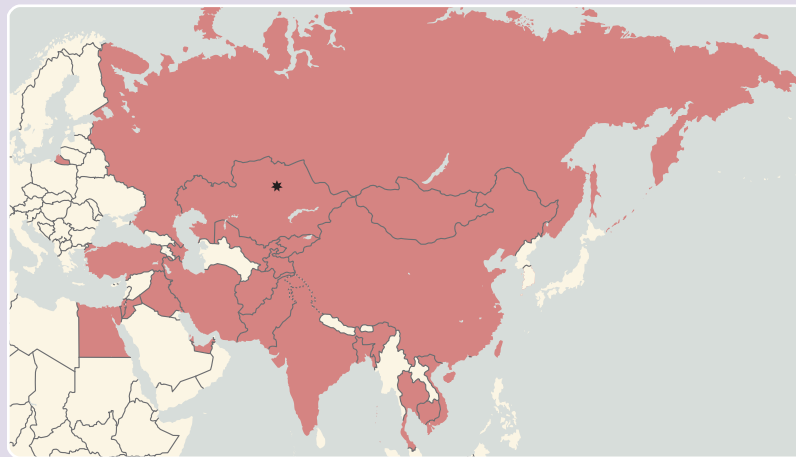
### Legally binding regional instruments

- None

### Other official documents of interest

- Declaration on the Principles Guiding Relations among the CICA Member States (1999)
- Almaty Act (2002)
- CICA Catalogue of Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) (2004)
- Action Plan on the Implementation of CBMs in the Area of New Threats and Challenges (2008)
- Declaration of the Fourth Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia: On Enhancing Dialogue, Trust and Coordination for a New Asia of Peace, Stability and Cooperation (2014)

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



#### ■ Current members

**Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Palestinian Territories, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Korea, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, Uzbekistan, Vietnam**

**Bold** = founding member

#### ■ Former members: None

#### ■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

## Headquarters

Minsk, Belarus

## Website

www.e-cis.info  
www.cis.minsk.by

## Short description

The CIS is an inter-governmental forum for former Soviet Republics to coordinate economic, security, and humanitarian affairs across in Eurasia.

## Membership

9 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

The CIS is an association of states formerly part of the Soviet Union. It was established in December 1991 by Belarus, RF, and Ukraine. Eight additional former Soviet republics joined later that month. Georgia joined in 1993, but officially withdrew in 2009. Turkmenistan and Ukraine have not ratified the CIS Charter (1993) and both claim 'associate membership status', a distinction not recognized by the CIS charter. In March 2014 Ukraine announced it was reserving the right to decide whether to participate in CIS activities going forward, effectively withdrawing its full membership.

## Funding

Members contribute to the costs of running the CIS through an assessment that is based on each member's share of CIS GDP for 2008–10. The CIS heads of state changed the formula for assessing contributions in 2012, effective from 2014. Under this formula the Russian

Federation accounts for 68.9 per cent of the budget. The Russian Federation allocated USD 153 million to CIS intergovernmental structures in 2015, of which USD 1.2 million was allocated to the Anti-Terrorist Centre of the CIS States and just under USD 1 million to coordinate activities to address organized crime and other dangerous crimes in CIS territory.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 11%  
(1 state)
- ✔ Signatories: 0%  
(0 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 89%  
(8 states)

## Notes

Moldova is a state party. The remaining members have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Lt. Gen. O. Konovalov

**Title:** Director of the Bureau for Coordination of the Fight against Organized Crime

✉ N/A

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📞 N/A

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## PoA-related activities

CIS member states exchange information on crimes involving firearms, explosives, and ammunition under a prime ministerial agreement (2009). In 1997 the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly adopted the Model Law on Weapons, recommending it as the basis for national legislation. In 1998 members signed a cooperative agreement on (external) border controls in which they agreed to take coordinated measures to prevent illegal transfers of weapons and ammunition, and to exchange information on trafficking routes. Another 1998 agreement committed members to prevent and investigate illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition, and explosives, and to recover stolen firearms. In 2003 members agreed to exchange information on international transfers of Igla and Strela MANPADS. In 2008 they signed an agreement pledging to cooperate in combating the illicit manufacture of and trade in firearms, ammunition, explosive substances, and explosive devices—commitments echoed in the CIS joint action plans on preventing crime and terrorism. CIS members are establishing a unified marking



system for explosive substances, ammunition, and firearms based on a 2005 concept document. The Russian Federation Interior Ministry maintains a database for the exchange of information within the CIS on 'lost and found' arms and other weapons. CIS members have also participated in joint operations to combat illicit small arms proliferation. CIS law enforcement agencies seized 17,491 firearms, 6.5 million rounds of ammunition, 203 kg of explosives, and 3,295 explosive devices during 2011–12.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The CIS Anti-Terrorist Centre and the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (SCO RATS) have signed agreements to exchange information.

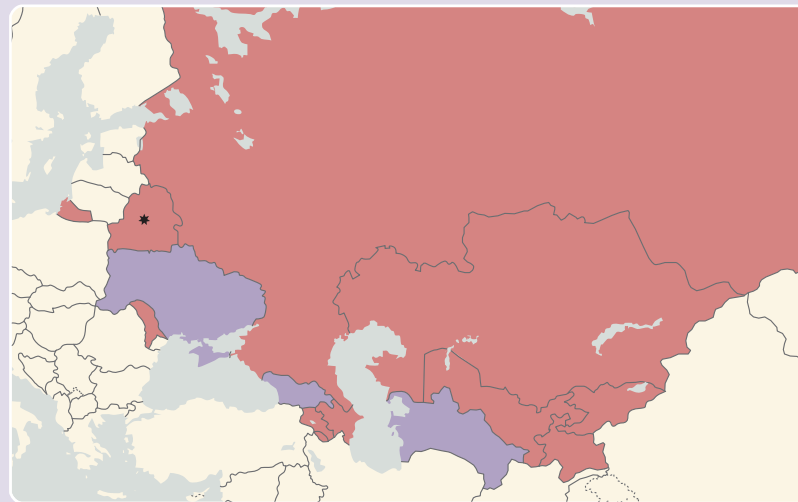
## Legally binding regional instruments

None

## Other official documents of interest

- Model Law on Weapons (1997)
- Resolution on Measures to Control the International Transfer of Igla and Strela Man-Portable Air Defence Systems by the Participating States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (2003)
- [Decision on the] Concept of the Unified System of Informational Marking for Explosive Substances, Ammunition and Firearms of the Participating States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (2005)
- Agreement on Cooperation of the Participating States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the Fight against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trade in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosive Substances and Explosive Devices (2008)
- Agreement on Cooperation in Information Exchange in the Field of Crime Prevention (2009)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Armenia, Azerbaijan, **Belarus**, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, **Russian Federation**, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

**Bold** = founding member

■ Former members: Georgia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine

■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)

## Headquarters

Moscow, Russian Federation

## Website

www.odkb-csto.org

## Short description

CSTO promotes the political and military cooperation of its members in order to enhance national, regional, and international security, and the collective defence of its members. It also strives for its members to coordinate their efforts against terrorist

threats and extremism, illicit trafficking (including of weapons), and transnational organized crime.

## Membership

6 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

CSTO was founded in 2002, but has its origins in the 1992 Collective Security Treaty. Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan were the first signatories. Azerbaijan, Belarus, and Georgia subsequently signed the treaty in 1993. Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Uzbekistan withdrew in 1999. Uzbekistan rejoined in 2006 and withdrew its membership again in 2012.

## Funding

CSTO members cover the organization's Secretariat and operational costs. The Russian Federation's contribution accounts for about 50 per cent of the CSTO's

budget. The remaining costs are evenly distributed among the other member states. In 2014 the CSTO budget totaled RUB 250 million (approximately USD 6 million).

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 0%  
(0 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 0%  
(0 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 100%  
(6 states)

## Notes

No CSTO member has yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Vladimir Malyshev

**Title:** Deputy Chief, Directorate of Political Cooperation

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🇷🇺 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

The CSTO identifies countering 'challenges and threats to security' (including terrorism, violent forms of extremism, drug trafficking, and organized crime) as one of its main areas of activity. The coordination of efforts to counter the illicit circulation of weapons is a charter-based CSTO mandate (2002 CSTO Charter, art. 8). The CSTO has developed coordination mechanisms and information exchange procedures, and has supported law enforcement training for its members. (The Russian Federation takes a lead role in training CSTO members in the field of countering narcotics.) Since 2003 CSTO states have participated in joint operations to counter drug trafficking under the Kanal (Channel) programme. These operations have also included the seizure of illicit weapons. The initiative engages countries beyond the CSTO's membership and takes place in the territory of CSTO members and some of the 25 states that 'observe' the annual exercise. From 2003 to 2011, 17 Kanal operations took place, resulting in the removal of 14,865 firearms and 435,352 rounds of ammunition from

illegal circulation. The two Kanal operations undertaken in 2015 recovered more than 650 firearms and 11,500 rounds of ammunition.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

In 2007 the CSTO and SCO signed an MoU on agreeing to cooperate in preventing illicit trafficking in arms (and other areas) through consultation, information sharing, and joint programmes and actions. In 2011 the CSTO's Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) Executive Committee and the SCO signed a protocol pledging to intensify cooperation in the fight against terrorism, separatism, extremism, and the financing of terrorism.

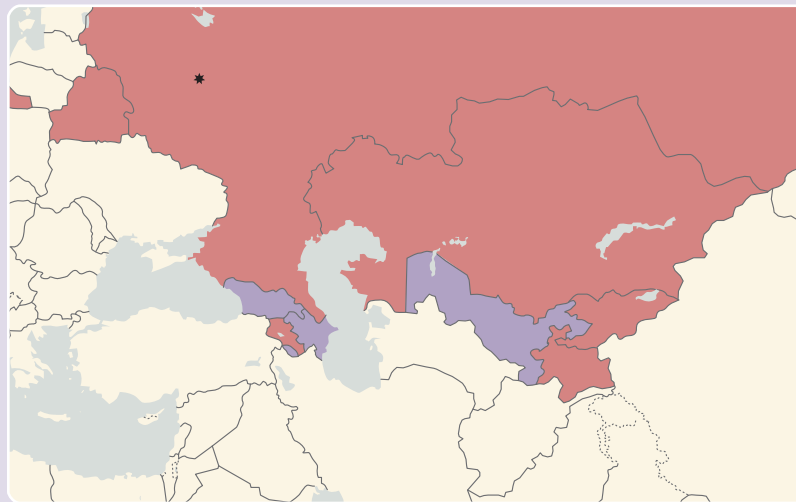
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Collective Security Treaty (1992)
- Protocol on Prolongation of the Collective Security Treaty (1999)
- Charter of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (2002)

### Other official documents of interest

- Plan of Action on Counteracting Challenges and Threats from the Territory of Afghanistan (2011)
- Joint Statement of the Heads of the CSTO Member States on Counteracting International Terrorism (2015)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** Azerbaijan, Georgia, Uzbekistan
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)

## Headquarters

Moscow, Russian Federation

## Website

www.eaeunion.org

## Short description

The EAEU promotes regional economic integration through the free movement of goods, capital, services, and people, and provides for common policies on transport, agriculture, and energy. It also focuses on setting common macroeconomic, financial, monetary, and tax policies.

## Membership

5 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

The EAEU incorporates and replaces previous regional integration mechanisms: the Single Economic Space, Customs Union (CU), and Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC). The Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union was signed in May 2014 and came into force in January 2015. (Belarus, Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation comprised the CU. EurAsEC's membership included these three countries plus Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. For more on the CU and EurAsEC, see the First Edition of this Handbook.)

## Funding

Member contributions to the EAEU budget are: Russia, 85.3 per cent; Kazakhstan, 7.1 per cent; Belarus, 4.6 per cent; Kyrgyzstan, 1.9 per cent; and Armenia, 1.1 per cent. The projected budget for 2016

was about EUR 81 million (RUB 5.8 billion at December 2015 rates), a decrease of 12 per cent from its first year (RUB 6.6 billion).

## RO members and the ATT

- States parties: 0%  
(0 states)
- Signatories: 0%  
(0 states)
- Not yet joined: 100%  
(5 states)

## Notes

No EAEU member has yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** N/A

**Title:** N/A

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N/A

N/A

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## PoA-related activities

The EAEU incorporated the previous Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEc) and Customs Union (CU). Both of these precursor organizations had instruments on PoA-related issues that were carried into the EAEU. From EurAsEc these included an information exchange agreement on the illicit transfers of weapons, ammunitions, and explosives (2001), and a treaty to cooperate in combating illegitimate transfers of such weapons across members' borders (2003). The CU had adopted a common list of small arms, their parts, and ammunition whose export, import, or transit were banned or restricted within the organization's territory, and included service and civilian firearms that would require permits or licences for their export, import, or transit (2009). The CU had also implemented activities for preventing, detecting, and intercepting smuggling channels.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

At the Heads of States Meeting (December 2015) Kazakhstan, representing the EAEU Presidency for 2016, noted that it intends to work actively to deepen

contacts with the SCO. At side meetings held during the Heads of States Meeting EAEU members also participated in discussions with the CSTO Collective Security Council focused on strengthening regional security and stability, and combating international terrorism.

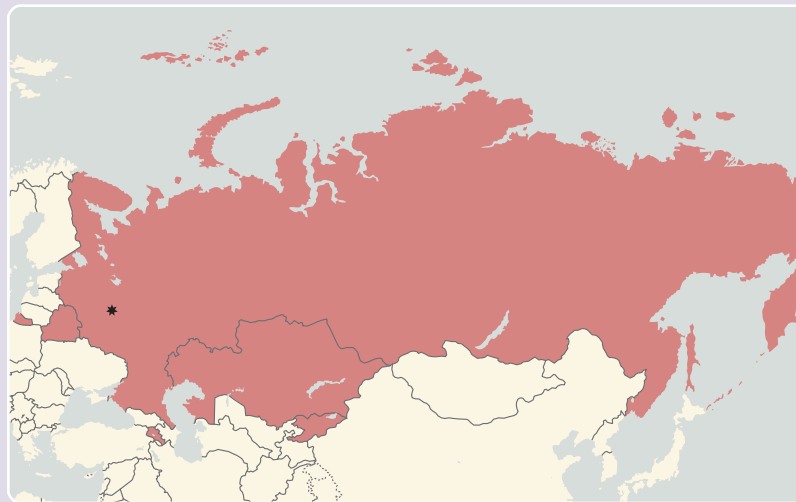
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Agreement on Information Interaction of the Eurasian Economic Community Member States on Border Issues (2001, incorporated from EurAsEc into the EAEU)
- Treaty on Cooperation in Guarding External Borders of the Eurasian Economic Community Member States (2003, incorporated from EurAsEc into the EAEU)

### Other official documents of interest

- Common List of Goods, Exports, or Imports which Are Banned or Restricted by the CU Member States When Trading with Third Countries (2009, incorporated from the CU into the EAEU).

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)

## Headquarters

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

## Website

www.gcc-sg.org/eng

## Short description

The GCC broadly promotes coordination, cooperation, and integration among its members with a focus on economic affairs. The organization's mandate is sufficiently broad, however, to include 'all fields' of activity.

## Membership

6 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

The GCC was established in 1981 with six members. Its membership has remained constant. In 2002 Yemen signed a cooperation agreement with the GCC and has since received funds for development projects. Yemen has become a member of several GCC economic organizations, which is a preliminary step before applying for full membership. It has not applied for membership and has not been formally invited to do so. In 2011 the GCC invited Jordan and Morocco to become members. Since then the two countries have held five ministerial-level meetings with their GCC counterparts to explore this issue further and develop their relations. (The most recent meeting of the eight countries' foreign ministers was held in Abu Dhabi on 9 March 2016.) That said, neither Jordan nor Morocco is a member of any GCC bodies (as Yemen is). It is therefore more appropriate to speak of the GCC exploring partnerships with Jordan, Morocco, and Yemen than these countries qualifying as 'pending members'.

## Funding

According to the GCC Charter (Article 18), the Secretariat's budget comes from equal contributions from its members. The Supreme Council is in charge of approving the budget.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 0%  
(0 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 33%  
(2 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 67%  
(4 states)

### Notes

Bahrain and the UAE are signatories. Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

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**Title:** N/A

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📧 N/A

☎ +966-1-482-3219

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## PoA-related activities

In terms of joint military, defence, security, coordination, and cooperation, the GCC Supreme Council (which has convened some 40 times) emphasizes the importance of enhancing cooperation in preventing arms smuggling to the GCC states. The 1994 GCC Security Arrangement explicitly prohibits illicit arms trading and promotes using the newest technologies to combat arms trafficking. The GCC adopted the Counter-Terrorism Agreement in 2004, and in 2006 it established a Permanent Committee on Terrorism. The 2004 agreement prohibits supplying arms to aid terrorism. In June 2012 the Customs Union Committee became operational. Among other responsibilities it is assigned to follow up on the completion of a joint electronic database at member states' customs ports to share information on goods transported. In 2014 the GCC agreed to establish a GCC police force (to be known as GCC-POL), which had been formally proposed in 2012. (The headquarters will be based in Abu Dhabi.) This body has been described as an INTERPOL-like force with the goals of achieving greater coordination among GCC law enforcement

entities, exchanging information, and countering organized and transnational crime, as well as terrorist threats. The GCC has also stated its intention to create a joint naval force to improve maritime security.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The GCC and EU have held Joint Council and Ministerial Meetings for most of the past 20-plus years. The agreement establishing this formal dialogue allows for joint committees comprising senior officials from the two ROs. Among PoA-relevant issues addressed in this framework are maritime safety and security and the need to counter piracy. (The GCC opened up permanent missions in Geneva and Vienna in August 2015 and February 2016, respectively. It has had an office in New York for many years to liaise with UN HQ and New York-based UN bodies.)

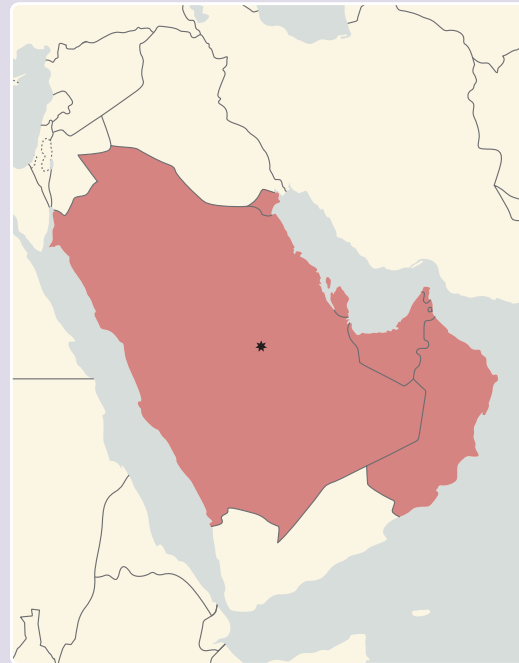
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Charter of the Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf (1981)
- Security Agreement of the Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf (1994)
- Internal Security Pact (2012)

### Other official documents of interest

- None

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE  
Bold = founding member
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated April 2016



## Name

League of Arab States  
(LAS)

## Headquarters

Cairo, Egypt

## Website

[www.lasportal.org](http://www.lasportal.org)

## Short description

LAS promotes closer ties among its members, and coordinates economic, cultural, and security policies and plans. It strives to develop cooperation, protect national security, and maintain the independence and sovereignty of its members.

## Membership

22 members  
(21 UN member states)

### Notes

Seven countries formed LAS in March 1945, with another 15 joining in the years that followed. The Gulf countries of Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, and the UAE all joined in 1971, and the Palestinian Territories in 1976. Comoros was the last member to join in 1993. LAS requires members to have Arabic as a main language. Syria was suspended in November 2011. Forty-one states and four organizations (the AU, EU, OIC, and UN) are accredited observers at LAS Ministerial Council meetings, but attend only opening sessions.

## Funding

Members finance LAS through assessed contributions. Budgets are approved annually, at which time the share of the expenses or dues to be paid by each member state is fixed. Germany (primarily)

and Switzerland have also sponsored PoA-related activities.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✦ States parties: 5%  
(1 state)
- ✦ Signatories: 29%  
(6 states)
- ✦ Not yet joined: 67%  
(14 states)

### Notes

Mauritania is a state party. Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Lebanon, Libya, and the UAE are signatories. The Palestinian Territories is not a UN member state and cannot join.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Fadi Achaia

**Title:** Director, Arms Control and Regional Security

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## PoA-related activities

LAS has been an active participant at PoA meetings. Even before the PoA was established, LAS addressed information-sharing concerns on transfers of small arms as they related to terrorist activities in its 1998 Arab Convention on Terrorism. In January 2002 LAS developed the Arab Model Law on Weapons, Ammunition, Explosives, and Hazardous Materials to assist its members in preparing new legislation or updating and closing loopholes in existing laws. The LAS Regional Focal Point was established in 2004 with the financial support of Germany. As part of this assistance, Germany also supported the capacity building of NFPs. LAS also helped its members to establish NFPs; all except Somalia's are in place. With the financial support of Germany and Switzerland, LAS held the first meeting of small arms NFPs in December 2005, at which 17 states were represented. This meeting has subsequently been held annually. Germany funded three-day seminars for member states in 2008–10 on small arms issues. LAS and UNODA organized a regional meeting on PoA implementation in 2013 that was attended by 11 LAS members. Capacity



building in the area of DDR planning and implementation will be a growing priority in the region in post-conflict periods. In 2015 LAS agreed to form a joint Arab military force for regional peace-keeping missions comprising volunteer contingents from member states.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

LAS has observer status at the AU and the two organizations hold regular inter-Secretariat meetings on general cooperation. LAS has observed several ASEAN summits. It also exchanges invitations to related small arms meetings with the EU. Upon a LAS request, the OSCE translated into Arabic the OSCE handbook of *Best Practices on Small Arms and Light Weapons*.

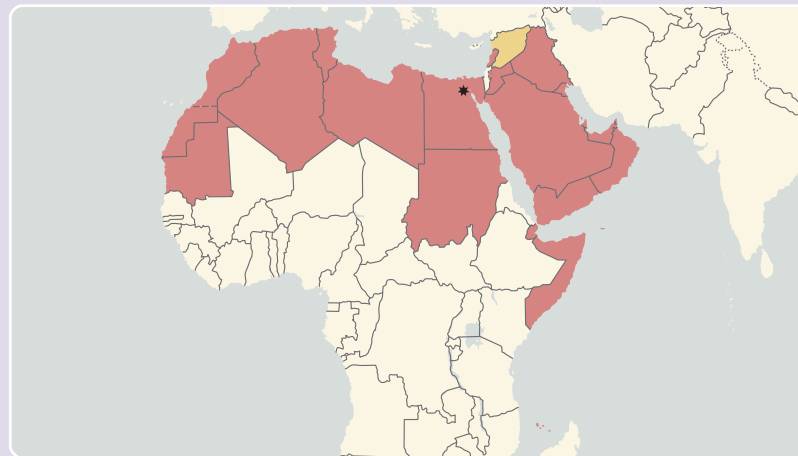
## Legally binding regional instruments

- Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism (1998)

## Other official documents of interest

- LAS Ministerial Council Resolution 6625 on Arab Coordination for Combating the Illicit Trade in SALW (4 March 2006)
- Arab Model Law on Weapons, Ammunitions, Explosives and Hazardous Materials (2002)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



## ■ Current members

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, **Egypt**, **Iraq**, **Jordan**, Kuwait, **Lebanon**, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Territories, Qatar, **Saudi Arabia**, Somalia, Sudan, **Syria**, Tunisia, UAE, **Yemen**

**Bold** = founding member

■ **Former members:** None

■ **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

## Headquarters

Beijing, China

## Website

www.sectsc.org  
www.ecrats.org/en

## Short description

The SCO aims to strengthen mutual trust and good-neighbourly relations among its members by promoting effective cooperation on a very broad range of shared economic, political, scientific, and security interests.

## Membership

6 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

The SCO was founded in June 2001 on the basis of the Shanghai Five—an informal negotiation mechanism created in April 1996 by China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, and Tajikistan to promote confidence building and demilitarization in their respective border regions. The SCO includes these members and Uzbekistan. Pakistan (2006), Iran (2008), and India (2014) applied for full SCO membership and India and Pakistan had their applications approved in 2015, with full membership expected in 2016. Iran's application is now being considered after UN sanctions were lifted (which was a prerequisite for SCO to consider its application).

## Funding

The SCO's budget is agreed annually for the administrative functions of its two permanent bodies: the Beijing-based Secretariat and the Tashkent-based Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS). As of 2004 each body had a

permanent staff of 30. The number of allocated posts corresponds with members' financial contributions (China and the Russian Federation contribute 24 per cent each, Kazakhstan 21 per cent, Uzbekistan 15 per cent, Kyrgyzstan 10 per cent, and Tajikistan 6 per cent). Specific projects and programmes are implemented through additional contributions from participating members.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✦ States parties: 0% (0 states)
- ✦ Signatories: 0% (0 states)
- ✦ Not yet joined: 100% (6 states)

## Notes

No SCO member has yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Col. Gen. Y. Sysoyev

**Title:** Director of the Executive Committee of the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure

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## PoA-related activities

The Shanghai Convention (2001) calls for SCO members to exchange information on the illicit manufacture, procurement, storage, transfer, movement, sale, or use of explosives, explosive devices, firearms, and ammunition. The SCO Charter (2002) lists the fight against arms trafficking as a main goal. An anti-terrorism agreement ('RATS', 2004) established a database on the use of explosive devices, weapons, and ammunition in terrorist acts. In 2008 members agreed to harmonize national legislation, develop joint countermeasures, exchange relevant information and expertise, undertake joint research, and assist in personnel training to help counter arms trafficking. Member states augmented their commitment in a 2010 agreement on the illicit manufacture of and trade in arms, ammunition, and explosives. In 2009 SCO members and Afghanistan pledged to share information and undertake joint investigations on illicit arms trafficking. In 2015 SCO members (together with the three prospective members) met in Kazakhstan to address the illicit small arms trade and the need

for sound weapons and ammunition accounting and storage policies.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The SCO has concluded a series of agreements with ROs that include joint efforts to counter small arms proliferation: ASEAN (2005); CSTO (2007); CIS, CSTO, and EurAsEC (2010); and CSTO (2011).

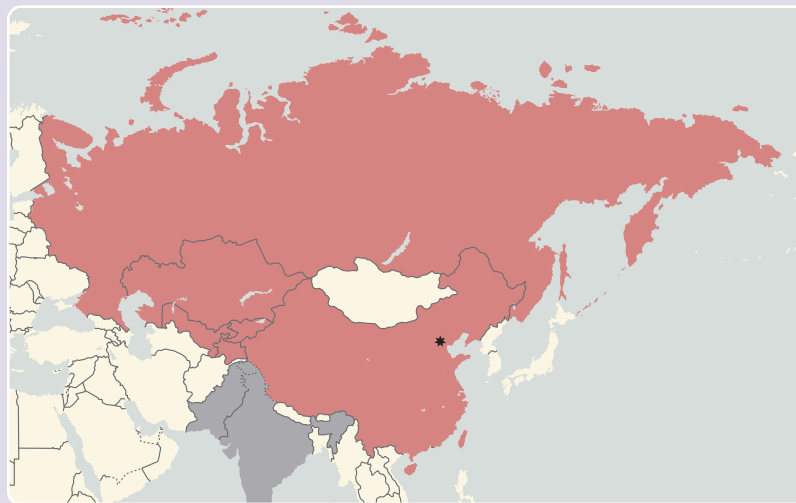
## Legally binding regional instruments

- Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism (2001)
- Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (2002)
- Agreement on the Database of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (2004)
- Agreement on Cooperation between the Governments of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States in Combating Illicit Trafficking in Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives (2008)
- Agreement on Cooperation between the Governments of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States in the Fight against Crime (2010)

## Other official documents of interest

- MoU between the SCO Secretariat and the ASEAN Secretariat (2005)
- MoU between the SCO Secretariat and CSTO Secretariat (2007)
- SCO–Afghanistan Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime (2009)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** India, Iran, Pakistan

Profile updated March 2016



## Section contents

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>BSEC</b>        | Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation     |
| <b>EU</b>          | European Union   |
| <b>EUROCONTROL</b> | European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation |
| <b>Europol</b>     | European Law Enforcement Agency                        |
| <b>NATO</b>        | North Atlantic Treaty Organization                     |
| <b>OSCE</b>        | Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe    |
| <b>RACVIAC</b>     | RACVIAC – Centre for Security Cooperation              |
| <b>RCC</b>         | Regional Cooperation Council                           |
| <b>SELEC</b>       | Southeast European Law Enforcement Center              |



## Name

Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)

## Headquarters

Istanbul, Turkey

## Website

www.bsec-organization.org

## Short description

BSEC aims to enhance mutual respect and confidence, dialogue, and cooperation among its member states in a spirit of friendship and good neighbourliness.

## Membership

12 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

BSEC was created in 1992 with 11 founding members. Its Permanent International Secretariat was established in 1994 and its charter, adopted in 1998, entered into force in 1999. Serbia and Montenegro became the 12th member state in 2004. (After Montenegro became independent in 2006, Serbia's membership has continued.) BSEC has 17 observers and 16 sectoral dialogue partners, including 12 international organizations from Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe, as well as bodies and agencies throughout the UN system (45 entities in total).

## Funding

BSEC members provide compulsory contributions to run its Secretariat, as well as voluntary contributions to its two project funds (BSEC Project Development Fund and BSEC Hellenic

Development Fund). There is no special budget for small arms activities.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 50%  
(6 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 25%  
(3 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 25%  
(3 states)

## Notes

Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Moldova, Romania, and Serbia are states parties. Georgia, Turkey, and Ukraine are signatories. Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Russian Federation have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

**Name:** Alexander Bakalov

**Title:** Executive Manager

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## PoA-related activities

Under its 1998 charter BSEC members agreed to work together to combat organized crime and the illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons, and radioactive materials, among other things (art. 4). BSEC members have subsequently concluded numerous agreements and protocols to advance this agenda. The 1998 Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Crime (ACCC), which entered into force in 1999, makes explicit reference to cooperation in countering the 'illicit trafficking in weapons' and promotes the exchange of information among members to address this concern (arts. 1 and 2). The 2002 Additional Protocol to the ACCC established a 'BSEC Network of Liaison Officers on Combating Crime' (art. 1). The 2004 Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism to the ACCC committed states to exchange information on the 'illicit trafficking of weapons, including ammunition' (art. 5(g)) and to cooperate closely to prevent, disclose, and suppress both financial support for and delivery of weapons and ammunition (art. 6(f)). The Working Group on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in Particular in Its Organized Forms meets regularly

to follow up on the implementation of the agreements and to foster regional cooperation in fighting organized crime. Since 2009 the Working Group has prepared annual reviews on transnational crime trends in the BSEC region, which serve as valuable tools for BSEC policy-makers.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

N/A

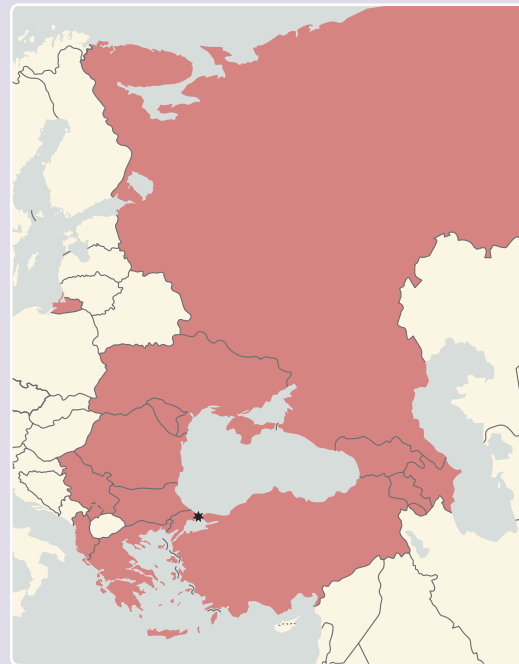
### Legally binding regional instruments

- Charter of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (1998)
- Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in Particular in Its Organized Forms (1998)
- Additional Protocol to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in Particular in Its Organized Forms (2002)
- Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in Particular in Its Organized Forms (2004)

### Other official documents of interest

- Joint Statement Adopted at the Fifth Meeting of the Ministers of Internal Affairs/Public Order of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) Member States (2002)
- Joint Declaration of the Ministers of Interior/Public Order of the Member States of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) on Strengthening Cooperation in the Fight against Organized Crime, Corruption and Terrorism (2006)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine
- **Bold** = founding member
- **Former members:** None
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

European Union (EU)

## Headquarters

Brussels, Belgium

## Website

www.europa.eu  
eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/salw

## Short description

The EU is an economic and political partnership with the main objectives of promoting peace and the well-being of its people through common economic, foreign, security, and justice policies.

## Membership

28 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

The EU traces its origins from the European Economic Community, formed by six countries in 1958. The Maastricht Treaty established the EU under its current name in 1992. Since 2007 there have been 28 member states. Five countries are candidate or acceding countries.

## Funding

The EU budget is funded by contributions from its 28 member states. The EU's revenue is based on a combination of sources, including customs duties (on imports from outside the EU); a percentage (around 0.3 per cent) of states' value added tax ; a percentage (around 0.7 per cent) of member states' gross national income; and other sources. The 2016 budget is EUR

155 billion (commitments) and EUR 144 billion (payments), enabling EUR 2.3 billion as a reserve for unforeseen needs, as stipulated under the expenditure framework (2014–20).

## RO members and the ATT

- States parties: 96%  
(27 states)
- Signatories: 4%  
(1 state)
- Not yet joined: 0%  
(0 states)

### Notes

Cyprus is a signatory.

## PoA POC

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\* Plus another 18 official EU languages

## PoA-related activities

The EU adopted the Code of Conduct on Arms Exports (1998), which was replaced in 2008 by the Council Common Position Defining Common Rules Governing the Control of Exports of Military Technology and Equipment (including small arms). In 2003 the EU Council also adopted the Common Position on the Control of Conventional Arms Brokering. The EU Council Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM) ensures coordination among EU member states in their national implementation of the 2008 Common Position. The EU also publishes a regular annual report on member states' arms exports to third countries. The EU Council Working Parties on Non-Proliferation (CONOP) and on Arms Control (COARM) each holds regular meetings on the issue of small arms and ammunition, including discussions of current and future projects. The European Commission adopted the European Agenda on Security in April 2015, together with a package of legislative measures to strengthen the control of firearms in the EU



in November of the same year. The EU is also an important donor to small arms programmes covering stockpile management, surplus weapons destruction, assistance on the control of small arms exports, training to improve border controls, action to counter illegal trafficking flows, and steps to confront the root causes of illegal demand for small arms.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The EU funds PoA-related activities in several ROs, including the EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, the G5 Sahel, the ICC, RECSA, the RCC (SEESAC), and SICA (CASAC). It also regularly cooperates and consults with ASEAN, NATO, the OSCE, and others.

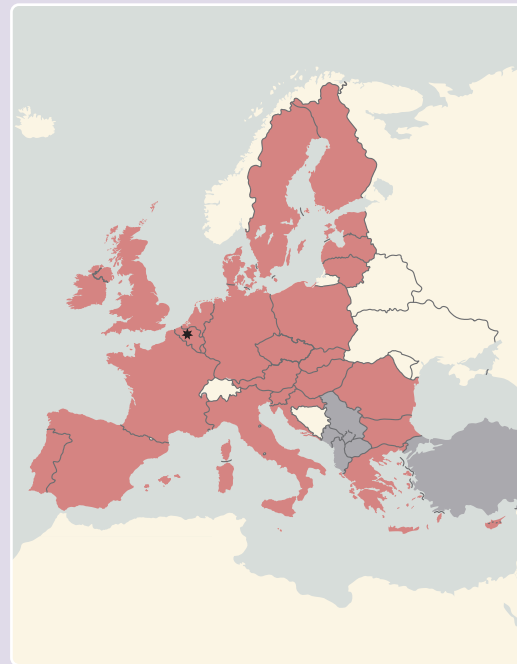
## Legally binding regional instruments

- Council Directive 91/477/EEC on the Control of the Acquisition and Possession of Weapons (1991, revised 2015)
- Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the Control of Arms Brokering (2003)
- Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP Defining Common Rules Governing the Control of Exports of Military Technology and Equipment (2008)
- Council Decision 2010/765/CFSP on EU Action to Counter the Illicit Trade of SALW by Air (2010)
- Council Decision 2011/428/CFSP in Support of UNODA Activities to Implement the UN PoA (2011)

## Other official documents of interest

- European Agenda on Security (2015)
- Implementing the European Agenda on Security: EU Action Plan against Illicit Trafficking in and Use of Firearms and Explosives (2015)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Austria, **Belgium**, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, **France**, **Germany**, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, **Italy**, Latvia, Lithuania, **Luxembourg**, Malta, **Netherlands**, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK

**Bold** = founding member

### ■ Former members: None

### ■ Membership pending:

Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation (EUROCONTROL)

## Headquarters

Brussels, Belgium

## Website

www.eurocontrol.int

## Short description

EUROCONTROL is a civil–military air traffic management organization that helps its member states run safe, efficient, and environmentally friendly air traffic operations in a single European sky and addresses new related challenges facing the region.

## Membership

41 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

At its founding in 1960 EUROCONTROL had six members (see below). Its membership doubled between January 1965 and January 1991 (with the successive additions of Ireland, Portugal, Turkey, Malta, and Greece). The European Community signed an Accession Protocol in 2002. Membership reached 28 by the end of the 1990s and 41 in 2015. Georgia joined EUROCONTROL in January 2014 and Estonia, the organization's most recent member, joined in January 2015.

## Funding

The agency's budget (EURO 695 million in 2016) is mainly financed (76 per cent) by contributions from members (for operational expenditure) and bank loans (capital expenditure). Annual contributions are determined by a

formula that includes the GDP and air traffic route facility cost base of each member. France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK contribute about 61 per cent of the total budget. (The Maastricht Upper Area Control Centre and the Central Route Charges Office are financed separately.)

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 85% (35 states)
- ☑ Signatories: 10% (4 states)
- ☒ Not yet joined: 5% (2 states)

### Notes

Cyprus, Georgia, Turkey, and Ukraine are signatories. Armenia and Monaco have not yet joined.

## PoA POC

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🌐 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

EUROCONTROL stores and maintains data on all Instrument Flight Rules flights that take place within its airspace. The data covers flights from 1995 to the present day. EUROCONTROL also maintains its own aircraft database, which authorized users can access via a secure web login. Since 2011 it has had an agreement with the UN for questions relating to flights within its airspace. For example, a UN Security Council Panel of Experts examining possible UN sanctions violations may inquire about specific flight data. EUROCONTROL will evaluate such requests on a case-by-case basis to determine whether it can furnish the information requested. Since 2014 EUROCONTROL has had a similar agreement with the International Criminal Court.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

EUROCONTROL is currently discussing the possibility of entering into an information sharing arrangement with the OSCE similar to the ones it has concluded with the UN and International Criminal Court (see above).

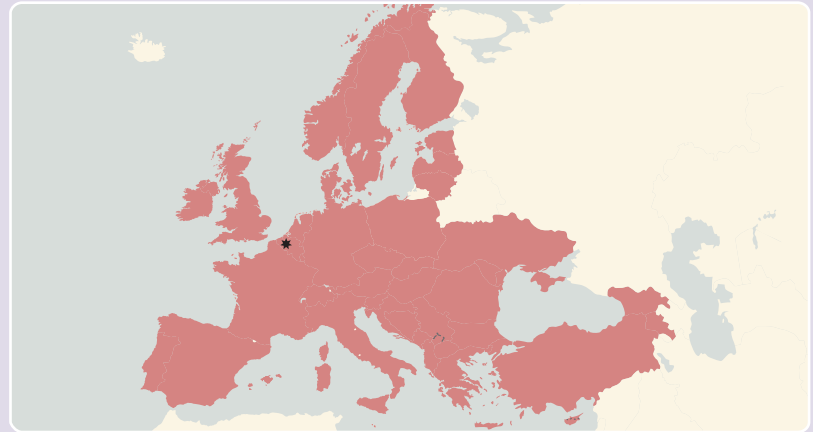
## Legally binding regional instruments

- None

## Other official documents of interest

- None

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Albania, Armenia, Austria, **Belgium**, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, **France**, Georgia, **Germany**, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, **Luxembourg**, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, **Netherlands**, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, **UK**

**Bold** = founding member

■ Former members: None

■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

European Law Enforcement Agency (Europol)

## Headquarters

The Hague, the Netherlands

## Website

[www.europol.europa.eu](http://www.europol.europa.eu)

## Short description

Europol's mission is to improve the effectiveness of and cooperation among EU law enforcement authorities in preventing and combating serious international crime and terrorism, with the aim of achieving a safer Europe for all EU citizens.

## Membership

28 members  
(all UN member states)

### Notes

Europol members are aligned with the EU membership. The first steps towards establishing Europol can be traced back to the 1970s. Its role and scope evolved from then until the 1998 Maastricht Treaty, which established a convention. Europol became operational in 1999. Reforms introduced by a new legal framework in 2010 made Europol an EU agency.

## Funding

Europol is financed from the EU budget and is subject to EU financial and staff regulations. After it became an EU agency, the European Parliament gained increased control over Europol activities and budget. Europol's 2015 budget was EUR 94 million, an increase of EUR 12.5 million from 2014.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✳ States parties: 96% (27 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 4% (1 state)
- ✳ Not yet joined: 0% (0 states)

### Notes

Cyprus is a signatory.

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\* Plus another 18 official EU languages

## PoA-related activities

Europol handles the exchange and analysis of criminal intelligence across the EU. It has a permanent connection with national units for the exchange of communications and criminal data, and supports around two million EU law enforcement officers through an extensive network of liaison officers posted at Europol HQ. A 2010 policy brief noted that firearms possession by organized crime groups and lower-level street gangs is rising. The brief recommended joint investigations, dedicated efforts to investigate and monitor firearm flows leaving South-east Europe to the EU, and detailed recording of the quantity and types of illegal firearms seized in operations, as well as those recovered in interdictions of multi-commodity shipments. Operation Shovel (2010) focused on an Ireland-based organized crime group trafficking drugs and weapons across Europe. Europol provided analysis and assistance to detect and disrupt the group's income flows. In 2004 Europol was authorized to access INTERPOL's encrypted communications system (I-24/7) and databases. INTERPOL also opened a

liaison office at Europol HQ in 2007. In 2013 Europol conducted an in-depth analysis of major crimes in the EU. The results guided the priorities of the Council of Justice and home affairs/interior ministers for 2013–17, which placed firearms use and smuggling among their priorities. In turn, this led to the European Multi-disciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats (EMPACT). In 2014 Europol established a focal point to support investigations of firearms trafficking in and to the EU, and via the internet (open and dark web). A South-east Europe Firearms Expert Group and Network was created. The EU's Justice and Home Affairs Council Conclusions of 8 October 2015 called for a review of the legal framework and increased action against firearms trafficking, leading to an Action Plan (December 2015) for stricter monitoring and control of illicit possession in and to the EU.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

Europol is an observer of AMERIPOL.

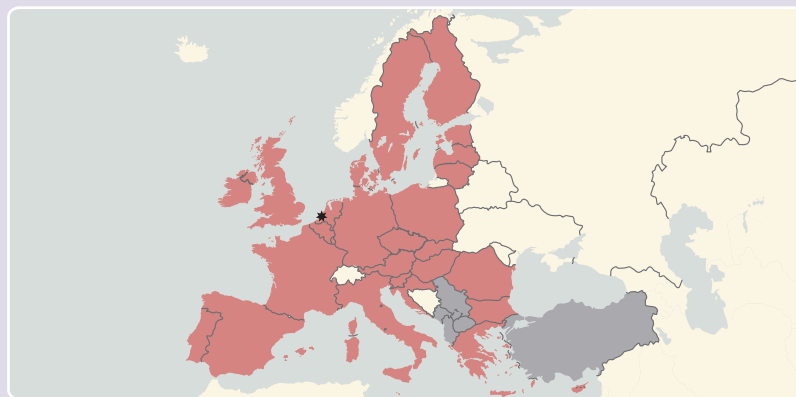
## Legally binding regional instruments

- As an EU agency, all EU legally binding instruments apply to Europol.

## Other official documents of interest

- *Europol Review: General Report on Europol Activities 2010* (2011)
- 'Integrated EU Approach against the Illegal Trafficking in Heavy Firearms', OC-SCAN Policy Brief for Threat Notice, No. 004-2010 (2010)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Austria, **Belgium**, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, **France**, **Germany**, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, **Italy**, Latvia, Lithuania, **Luxembourg**, Malta, **Netherlands**, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK

**Bold** = founding member

### ■ Former members: None

### ■ Membership pending: Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

## Headquarters

Brussels, Belgium

## Website

www.nato.int  
www.msiac.nato.int  
salw.hq.nato.int

## Short description

NATO is a political and military alliance. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of its members through political and military means.

## Membership

28 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

When it was founded in 1949 NATO had 12 member countries (or 'Allies', as NATO refers to them). Between 1952 and 2009 its membership expanded six times. Macedonia and Montenegro participate in NATO's Membership Action Plan: a prelude to becoming an Ally, but not a guarantee of accession. NATO has several partnership programmes: the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council/Partnership for Peace (EAPC/PFP) with 22 nations, the Mediterranean Dialogue (MD) with 7 nations, the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI) with 4 nations, and Partners across the Globe with 8 nations with which NATO has concluded security agreements.

## Funding

Assessed contributions its civil and military budgets as well as the Security Investment Programme. Dues from four members—France, Germany, the UK, and the US—cover more than half of this total. NATO funds projects

related to small arms and ammunition destruction and disposal, PSSM, and mine action. These activities have received EUR 75 million in support over the past 15 years from 25 Allies (all but Albania, Croatia, and Portugal), 13 partners (Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Macedonia, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Sweden, and Switzerland), and the EU.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✘ States parties: 89% (25 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 7% (2 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 4% (1 state)

## Notes

Turkey and the US are signatories. Canada has not yet joined.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

NATO addressed PoA concerns prior to 2001. Examples include a manual on safely storing military ammunition and explosives (first produced in 1997 and most recently revised in 2015) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Mine Action (SALW/MA) established in 1999 to coordinate Trust Fund activities. The NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA, formerly NAMSA) is NATO's implementing agency for SALW/MA programmes. Subsequent to the PoA, the NATO Trust Fund was expanded to support three PoA-related activities: 1) the destruction of surplus small arms and munitions; 2) PSSM of this material; and 3) retraining and resettlement of military personnel. NATO has also conducted a weapons collection and destruction programmes in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. NSPA has implemented 20 NATO Trust Fund projects in 11 countries, providing technical and managerial expertise. MSIAC collates data on accidents involving munitions, sharing information and analysis

with the Allies that fund this initiative, and providing best-practice guidance on transport and storage to all 28 Allies and 41 partners. The NATO School offers three courses on small-arms-related issues. In 2011 NATO's 50-member EAPC initiated a structured information exchange (SIE) on ongoing small arms projects to aid cooperation and prevent the duplication of efforts. In 2013 the SIE was developed into a web-based platform for EAPC nations, and in 2016 this platform was made publicly accessible.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

NATO co-hosted a conference with the OSCE in 2008 on ROs and the PoA. Since 2010 NATO has held regular staff talks with the EU and OSCE (and the UN) to coordinate their small-arms-related projects. They participated actively in the SIE.

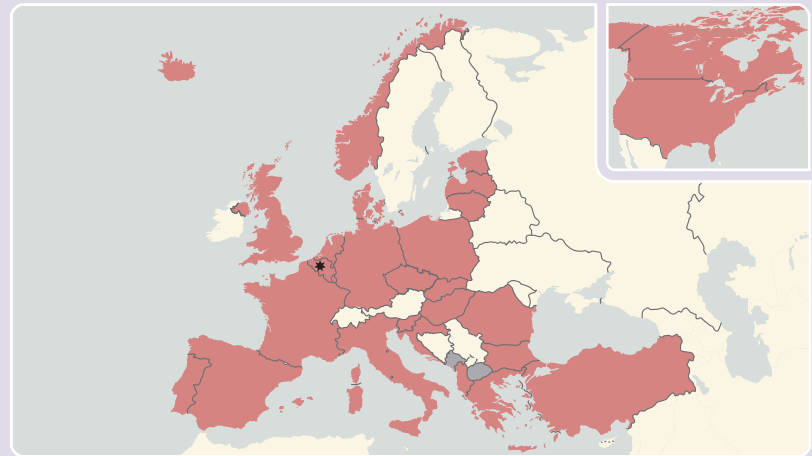
## Legally binding regional instruments

- None

## Other official documents of interest

- *AASTP-1 EdB V1 Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives* (2015)
- *AASTP-2 Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Transport of Military Ammunition and Explosives* (Sept. 2005)
- *AASTP-3 Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Hazard Classification of Military Ammunition and Explosives* (Aug. 2009)
- *AASTP-4 Manual on Explosives Safety Risk Analysis* (2008)
- *AASTP-5 NATO Guidelines for the Storage, Maintenance and Transport of Ammunition on Deployed Missions or Operations* (2012)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Albania, **Belgium**, Bulgaria, **Canada**, Croatia, Czech Republic, **Denmark**, Estonia, **France**, **Germany**, **Greece**, Hungary, **Iceland**, **Italy**, Latvia, Lithuania, **Luxembourg**, **Netherlands**, **Norway**, Poland, **Portugal**, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, **Spain**, **Turkey**, **UK**, **US**

**Bold** = founding member

### ■ Former members: None

### ■ Membership pending: Macedonia, Montenegro

Profile updated March 2016





## Name

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

## Headquarters

Vienna, Austria

## Website

[www.osce.org](http://www.osce.org)

## Short description

The OSCE addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counter-terrorism, and economic and environmental activities.

## Membership

57 members  
(56 UN member states)

## Notes

The OSCE's predecessor, the CSCE, was established in 1975 after 35 states signed the Helsinki Final Act. Its original purpose was to serve as a multilateral forum for dialogue and negotiation between East and West. In response to the changes in the post-cold war era, the organization became the OSCE in 1994. The Holy See is the only non-UN member state. It also has 11 Partners for Cooperation who can observe meetings and share special or formal relations with the OSCE: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, South Korea, Thailand, and Tunisia.

## Funding

OSCE has two scales of assessed contributions (for institutions and field operations). Most of the budget funding goes to field activities. In 2016 the unified budget was EUR 141 million. Many key initiatives and pro-

jects are funded through extra-budgetary. On small arms destruction and stockpile management security alone, states pledged over EUR 30 million in extra-budgetary contributions during the period 2005–15, with the US being the largest donor.

## RO members and the ATT

- ☑ States parties: 68% (38 states)
- ☑ Signatories: 12% (7 states)
- ☒ Not yet joined: 20% (11 states)

## Notes

Andorra, Cyprus, Georgia, Mongolia, Turkey, the US, and Ukraine are signatories. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Monaco, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan have not yet joined. The Holy See is not a UN member state and cannot join.

## PoA POC

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🇮🇹 **A C D E F G P R S \***

\* Italian

## PoA-related activities

The OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (2000, reissued 2012) is a binding agreement in which OSCE members agreed to norms, principles, and measures to control each stage in a weapon's life: production, transfer, storage, collection or seizure, and destruction. In 2004 a series of export control-related decisions were adopted. The OSCE collects, analyses, and archives the regular information exchanges on the legislative aspects of small arms control, including export policy and brokering controls, as well as annual information on small arms that were imported, exported, and destroyed during the previous year. In 2014 it produced a best practice guide to improve the quality of information exchange. The OSCE also provides for licensing and customs agencies and capacity building on tracing illicit SALW; legislative assistance for destruction and PSSM; and practical assistance on destruction and stockpile management. Over 40 requests from 18 participating states have been addressed since 2003, for which



more than EUR 32 million were contributed. (Since 2014 the OSCE has been especially active in assisting Ukraine on small arms, land mines, and ERW issues.) The OSCE Border Management Staff College regularly addresses issues related to integrated border management, including small arms. The OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation routinely engages civil society to brief its participating states on their activities, and developed a best-practice handbook.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The OSCE emphasizes regional cooperation. It meets regularly with other organizations to coordinate projects and activities. In 2011 the OSCE harmonized its SALW reporting template for providing national reports with that of the UN. (Further work is ongoing on synchronizing both reporting systems online).

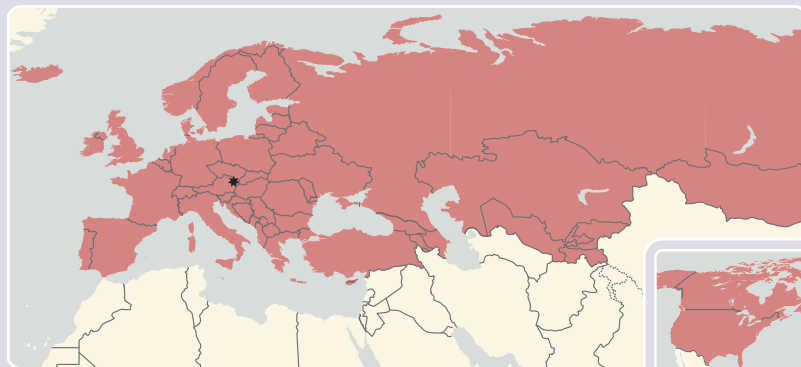
## Legally binding regional instruments

- None

## Other official documents of interest

- OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (2000, revised 2012)
- OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (2003, reissued 2011)
- Handbooks of Best Practices on SALW (2003) and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (2008)
- Voluntary Guidelines for Compiling National Reports on SALW Exports from/Imports to other Participating States during the Previous Calendar Year (2014)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



## ■ Current members

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, **Austria**, Azerbaijan, Belarus, **Belgium**, BiH, **Bulgaria**, **Canada**, Croatia, **Cyprus**, Czech Republic, **Denmark**, Estonia, **Finland**, **France**, Georgia, **Germany**, **Greece**, Holy See, **Hungary**, **Iceland**, **Ireland**, **Italy**, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, **Liechtenstein**, Lithuania, **Luxembourg**, Macedonia, **Malta**, Moldova, Mongolia, **Monaco**, Montenegro, **Netherlands**, **Norway**, **Poland**, **Portugal**, **Romania**, **Russian Federation**, **San Marino**, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, **Spain**, **Sweden**, **Switzerland**, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, **UK**, **US**, Uzbekistan

**Bold** = founding member

■ **Former members:** None

■ **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

RACVIAC – Centre for Security Cooperation

## Headquarters

Zagreb (Bestovje), Croatia

## Website

www.racviac.org

## Short description

RACVIAC fosters dialogue and cooperation on security matters in South-east Europe, targeting three overarching themes: a cooperative security environment, with a focus on arms control; SSR; and international and regional cooperation with a focus on Euro-Atlantic integration.

## Membership

8 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

RACVIAC was established in October 2000, within the framework of the Stability Pact (see RCC entry). In 2007 it became the Centre for Security Cooperation. The Multinational Advisory Group (MAG), its decision-making body, is made up of its members, 14 associate members, and 7 observers. Associate members are Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the RF, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the UK. Observers are Canada, Greece, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine, and the US. (Greece, which changed its status from member to observer in 2012, has subsequently expressed its desire to again be a member.) From 2014 Kosovo was invited to participate on a permanent basis, at all levels, and on equal terms in all activities and meetings of RACVIAC and the MAG.

## Funding

RACVIAC's budget, which is divided into two parts (operating and programme) is approximately EUR 600,000. Members primarily finance the operating budget. Associate members, international partners, and other donors cover a large part of the programme budget through general or marked contributions.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✳ States parties: 88%  
(7 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 12%  
(1 state)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 0%  
(0 states)

## Notes

Albania, BiH, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia are states parties. Turkey is a signatory

## PoA POC

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🗺 **A C D E F G P R S \***

## PoA-related activities

RACVIAC organizes and hosts seminars, workshops, courses, symposiums, conferences, and meetings on regional security issues, among them SSR, confidence-building measures, arms control, physical stockpile management, organized crime, and dual-use items. These activities are open to its members, associates, and observers, as well as other countries, international organizations, and institutions. For example, RACVIAC organizes an annual Arms Control Symposium. Over the past five years more than 150 officials from the region participated in these events. In 2015 RACVIAC hosted a three-day PSSM workshop. The event brought together numerous professionals and experts in the field, including SALW experts from the military and national MoDs, and commanders of storage sites, giving them an opportunity to exchange information and experiences. RACVIAC, as chair of the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) Initiative, organized the Eighth RASR Initiative Workshop, held in Split, Croatia, in May 2015. RACVIAC hopes to host a special session on PSSM-related activities in support of the RASR Initiative in 2016.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

RACVIAC cooperates with the EU and NATO. RACVIAC also regularly cooperates with the RCC, SEESAC, and a number of other regional organizations and initiatives. It is a member of the RASR Initiative Steering Committee (and chaired the committee in 2015). RACVIAC also cooperates regularly with the OSCE.

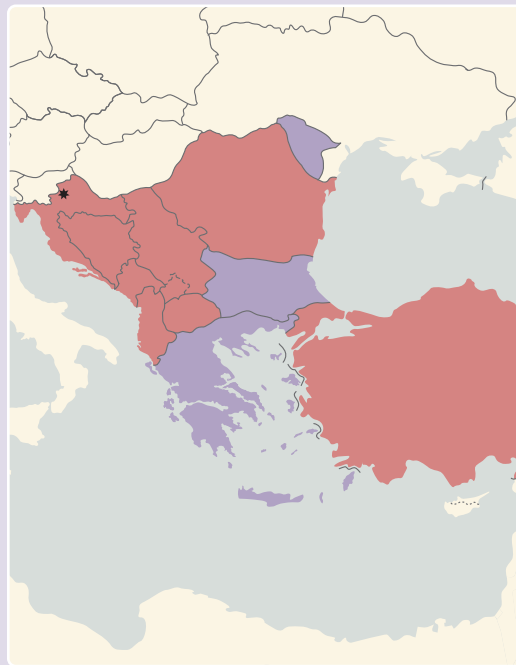
### Legally binding regional instruments

- None

### Other official documents of interest

- Terms of Reference for the Multinational Advisory Group (MAG) for RACVIAC (2015)
- Agreement on RACVIAC – Centre for Security Cooperation (2010)
- RACVIAC Strategy 2015–2020 (2015)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Albania, BiH, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Turkey  
**Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** Bulgaria, Greece, Moldova
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Regional Cooperation Council (RCC)

## Headquarters

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

## Website

www.rcc.int  
www.seesac.org

## Short description

The RCC promotes regional cooperation in South-east Europe (SEE) under the political guidance of the SEECP. Areas of work include economic and social development, energy and infrastructure, justice and home affairs, security cooperation, and gender mainstreaming.

## Membership

46 members  
(31 UN member states)

### Notes

The RCC was officially launched in 2008 at the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the SEECP, as successor to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (established in 1999). The Stability Pact initially had eight signatories from the region: Albania, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania, and Slovenia. The RCC currently has 46 'participants'—the RCC term for member countries, organizations, and international financial institutions participating in its work—of which 25 comprise the RCC Board (formed by participants who help fund the organization). A number of changes in membership occurred in 2013: a Kosovo government representative replaced UNMIK, SELEC withdrew, and two EU bodies now participate in RCC meetings (DG NEAR and EEAS).

## Funding

The European Commission supplies about 60 per cent of the RCC

Secretariat's budget, regional states about 30 per cent, and the rest comes from other sources. The EU, Norway, the Swedish Armed Forces, the US State Department, and UNDP fund most of SEESAC's current PoA-relevant projects.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✳ States parties: 90%  
(28 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 6%  
(2 states)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 3%  
(1 state)

### Notes

Turkey and the US are signatories. Canada has not yet joined. 15 RCC members (including Kosovo, UN bodies, ROs, and development banks) are not UN member states and cannot join.

## PoA POC

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\* BCMS, Italian, Macedonian, and Slovenian

## PoA-related activities

In May 2002 the RCC (then the Stability Pact) and UNDP launched SEESAC to be the regional focal point for small arms non-proliferation issues through the Regional Implementation Plan (RIP). The SEE Regional Implementation Plan for Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2001, revised 2006 and 2014) is one of the main achievements of the Stability Pact/RCC. SEESAC is RCC's technical POC for the small arms work of members on all PoA-related matters. SEESAC has developed a series of Regional Micro-disarmament Standards and Guidelines, which contributed to the development of ISACS. SEESAC supports coordination; capacity development; resource mobilization; technical tool development; project implementation; research; and information management. It works to increase stockpile security through infrastructure and capacity improvements; reduction via SALW and ammunition destruction; improved marking, tracing, and registration; increased SALW awareness through campaigns and SALW collections; increased transparency and control of arms transfers;

and improved information sharing and knowledge transfer. In 2015 SEESAC launched the Regional Security Sector Reform Platform to aid the transfer of knowledge and expertise. The RCC Strategy and Work Programme 2014–2016 addresses SALW control in the Chapter of Justice and Home Affairs and Security Cooperation – Stability and Rule of Law.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

SEESAC serves on the RASR Initiative Steering Committee and works closely with NSPA and RACVIAC (together with ITF and the Small Arms Survey).

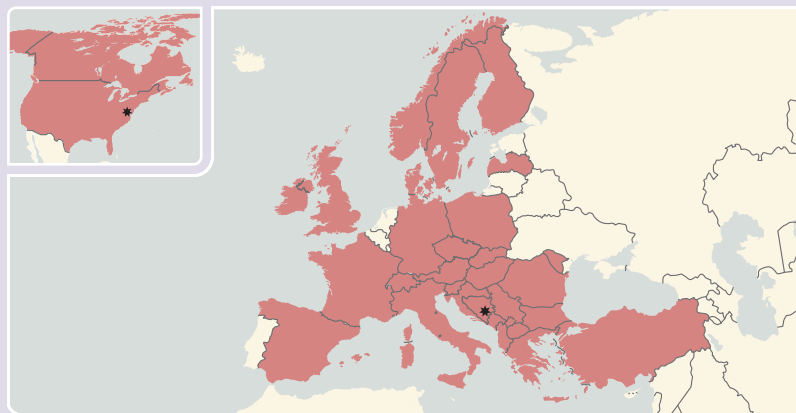
## Legally binding regional instruments

- None

## Other official documents of interest

- Regional Platform for Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism leading to Terrorism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters in South East Europe (SEE CVE-FTF Platform) (2015)
- South East Europe Regional Implementation Plan for Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2014);
- EU Council Decision 2013/730/CFSP in Support of SEESAC's Disarmament and Arms Control Activities in South East Europe (2013)
- Regional Cooperation Council Strategy and Work Programme 2014 – 2016;
- Regional Micro-disarmament Standards on the subjects of: National Commissions; Legislation; Export Documentation; Marking and Tracing; Management; Accounting; Monitoring; Verification; Collection; Destruction Planning; Destruction; Storage; Ammunition Storage; Accident Investigations; Ammunition Management; EOD Clearance of Ammunition Depot Explosions; EOD Support; Border Controls; SALW Survey; Safer Community Plans; Development of Awareness Programmes; Children; Gender; Education.

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

**Albania, Austria, BiH, Bulgaria, Canada, Council of Europe, CEDB, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, EBRD, EIB, EU (both DG NEAR and EEAS), Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, IOM, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, NATO, Norway, OECD, OSCE, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, UN, UNDP, UNECE, US, WB**

**Bold** = founding member

### ■ Former members: SELEC, UNMIK

### ■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

South-east European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC)

## Headquarters

Bucharest, Romania

## Website

www.selec.org

## Short description

SELEC supports and enhances coordination among member states to prevent and combat crime where such crime involves or appears to involve an element of trans-border activity.

## Membership

12 members  
(all UN member states)

## Notes

The Southeast European Cooperative Initiative Regional Centre for Combating Trans-border Crime (SECI Centre), SELEC's predecessor, was established in 1996 to focus on regional cooperation among the countries of South-east Europe. SELEC replaced SECI in 2011. Slovenia withdrew its membership in January 2013. There are currently 17 observer states, 5 observer organizations, and 2 permanent advisers: INTERPOL and the WCO. US and Italian liaison officers are based at SELEC headquarters.

## Funding

Articles 35 and 36 of the SELEC Convention state that the SELEC budget shall be established on an annual basis, based on contributions from member states and other external sources. The contribution is based on an

assessed percentage. Observer states generally provide modest contributions. The United States has provided about USD 15 million in direct grants and equipment since 1996. Small-arms-related activities come under the Anti-Terrorism Task Force and are financed by the core budget.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 92%  
(11 states)
- ✚ Signatories: 8%  
(1 state)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 0%  
(0 states)

## Notes

Turkey is a signatory.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

The SELEC Convention entered into force upon the ninth ratification of the Agreement on Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Trans-border Crime (2011). All members have since ratified it. SELEC supports crime prevention activities; facilitates exchanges of information, criminal intelligence, and requests for operational assistance; establishes, operates, and maintains a computerized information system; notifies and informs NFPs of connections between suspects, criminals, or crimes; collects, analyses, and disseminates information and criminal intelligence; provides strategic analysis to produce relevant threat assessments; acts as a depositary of good practice in law enforcement methods and techniques; and implements multinational training and conferences. It also promotes joint planning and action on trans-border crime. Eight task forces implement its operational activities. Small arms fall under one of three sub-groups of the Anti-Terrorism Task Force, established in 2003 and coordinated by Albania. Five states participated in Operation Ploughshares (2002), which produced data on the trafficking of 493 small

arms and just under 20,000 rounds of ammunition. Eight members participated in Operation Safe Place (2004), which seized 3,423 small arms, 400,000 rounds of ammunition, and more than 30,000 artillery shells, and identified individuals and groups engaged in the illegal trade, transfer, and possession of small arms. Both exercises led to improved reporting on small arms trafficking and data for analyzing trafficking patterns. SELEC (with US support) organized a law enforcement workshop on MANPADS in 2013. SELEC's Anti-Terrorism Task Force continues to investigate small arms and ammunition seized during various operations of its members.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

SELEC has concluded agreements and MoUs with several RO partners, including the OSCE, RCC and SEESAC. (SELEC also works with several regional and UN bodies, including the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development.)

### Legally binding regional instruments

- Convention of the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre: Agreement on Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Trans-border Crime (2009)

### Other official documents of interest

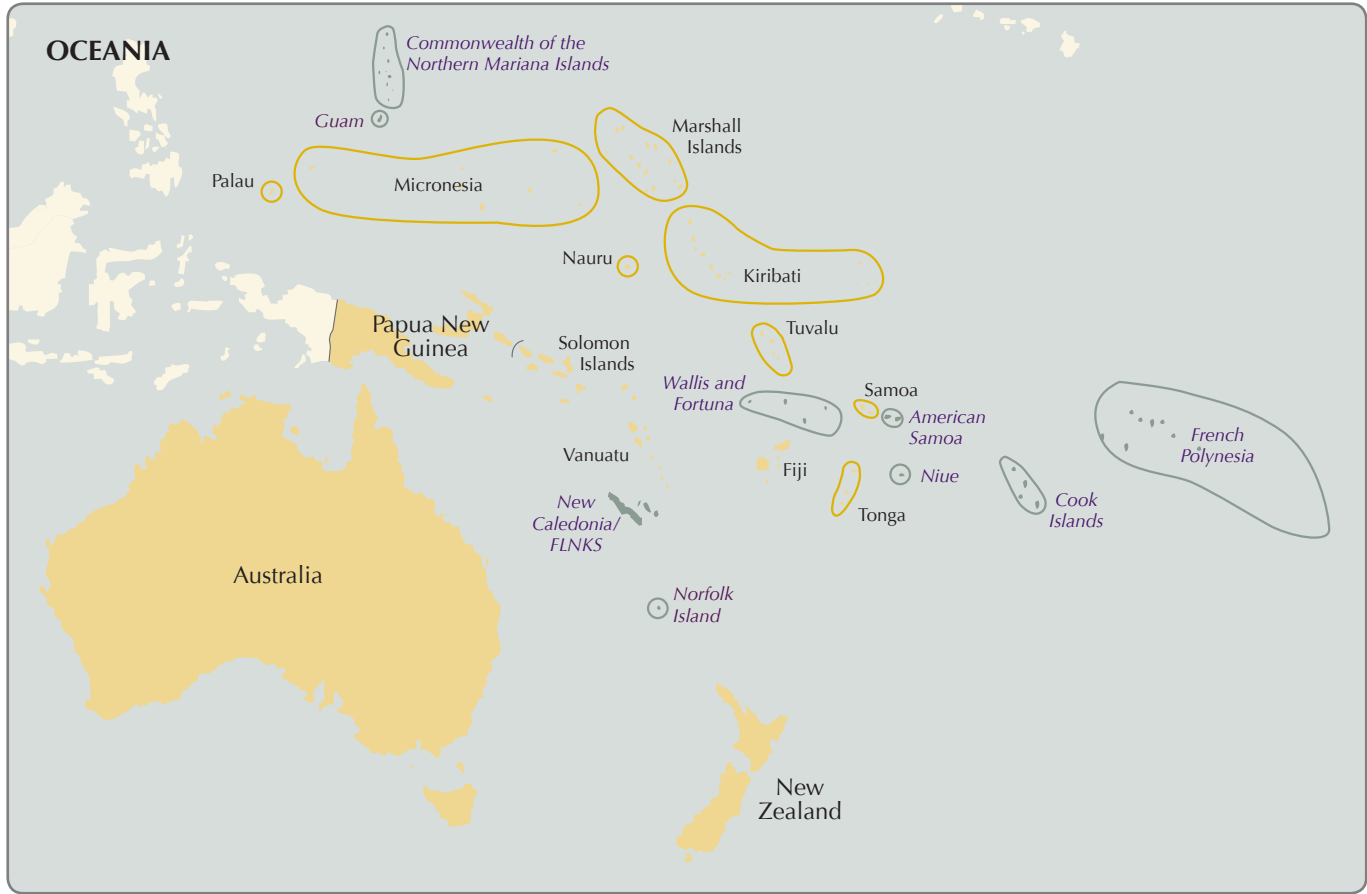
- None

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



- **Current members**  
Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Turkey
- **Bold = founding member**
- **Former members:** Slovenia
- **Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016





## Section contents

|             |                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>MSG</b>  | Melanesian Spearhead Group       |
| <b>OCO</b>  | Oceania Customs Organization     |
| <b>PICP</b> | Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police |
| <b>PIF</b>  | Pacific Islands Forum            |



## Name

Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG)

## Headquarters

Porta Vila, Vanuatu

## Website

www.msgsec.info

## Short description

The MSG promotes economic growth among member countries through trade, cultural exchanges, economic and technical cooperation, and policy alignment.

## Membership

5 members  
(4 UN member states)

### Notes

Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu established the MSG in 1986. In 1989 the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) became a member. (The FLNKS is a group of political parties seeking independence for the French territory New Caledonia.) Fiji joined in 1996.

## Funding

All members of the MSG contribute to the regular budget. At present there is no external funding for PoA-related activities. The Government of Luxembourg provided budget support for convening the 1st Workshop on the ATT in 2012. In 2015 the Pacific Small Arms Action Group (PSAAG) provided supplementary funding for the 2nd

Workshop on the PoA and ATT.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✚ States parties: 0%  
(0 states)
- ✔ Signatories: 25%  
(1 state)
- ✘ Not yet joined: 75%  
(3 states)

### Notes

Vanuatu is a signatory. Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands have not yet joined. FLNKS is not a UN member state and cannot join.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

In 2012 the MSG Secretariat and the Government of Luxembourg organized a workshop on the ATT. The results of this workshop were presented in April 2014 to the MSG's 11th Sub-Committee on Security (SCS) meeting, which supported the formulation of a common position on the ATT. The SCS also agreed to appoint a lead negotiator on the ATT for the MSG region, ensuring that Fiji could participate in a common Pacific Island position despite its suspension from PIF at the time. In June 2015 the MSG agreed to establish a Regional Police Academy and Formed Police Unit in order to provide a platform for capacity building, technical training, and police cooperation among member states. In September 2015, in partnership with the PSAAG, the MSG held the 2nd Workshop on the PoA and ATT, focusing on reporting mechanisms, ratification, and implementation of the instruments. The MSG has also engaged through information sharing and technical support with the PSAAG, Oxfam, OCHA-Oceania, and UNDPKO on areas related to the PoA, ATT, humanitarian assistance, and peacekeeping operations.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

MSG members agreed to work closely with other ROs, in particular the PICP and PIF, on important issues relating to security and policing, as well as working in partnership with various civil society organizations.

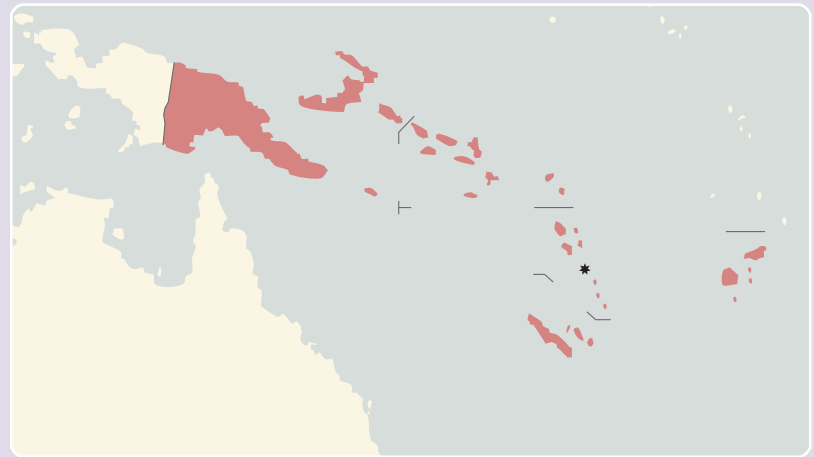
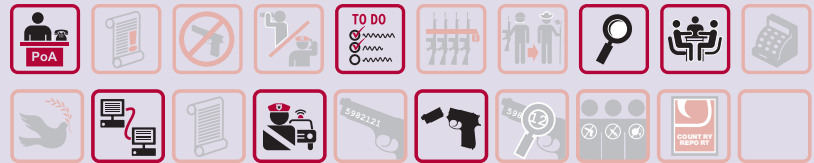
### Legally binding regional instruments

- None

### Other official documents of interest

- Agreement Establishing the MSG Regional Police Academy (not yet ratified) (2015)
- Framework Agreement for the Melanesian Spearhead Group Formed Police Unit (not yet ratified) (2015)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

Fiji, FLNKS, **Papua New Guinea**, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu

**Bold** = founding member

### ■ Former members: None

### ■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Oceania Customs Organization (OCO)

## Headquarters

Suva, Fiji

## Website

www.ocosec.org

## Short description

OCO acts as a focal point for customs organizations in the Pacific region and promotes the effectiveness and efficiency of its member administrations by:

- 1) assisting members to align activities where appropriate with international customs standards and best practices;
- 2) coordinating activities and the sharing of

resources among members; and 3) promoting collaboration and communication both among members, and with private sector bodies and international organizations.

## Membership

24 members  
(15 UN member states)

### Notes

OCO was established in 1999 with 23 members. The Customs Head of Administration Regional Meeting (CHARM), which has met annually since 1986, decided in 1998 to disband and that OCO should take its place. OCO's Secretariat, first based in Brisbane and then in Noumea, moved to Suva in 2006. Timor-Leste joined OCO in May 2011, becoming the organization's 24th member.

## Funding

Australia and New Zealand fund approximately 80 per cent of the Secretariat's core budget, with the

remainder made up of members' annual contributions. In 2011 the EDF 10 provided OCO with a multi-million euro grant to implement the Trade Facilitation in Customs Cooperation (TFCC) Project.

## RO members and the ATT

- ✦ States parties: 27%  
(4 states)
- ✦ Signatories: 27%  
(4 states)
- ✦ Not yet joined: 47%  
(7 states)

### Notes

Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, and Vanuatu are signatories. Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, and Tonga have not yet joined. American Samoa, CNMI, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, and Wallis and Futuna are not UN member states and cannot join.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

A core part of OCO's regional mandate is to strengthen the law enforcement capacity of its members by promoting and facilitating information sharing, and providing technical assistance, training, and policy advice. Central to this mandate is strengthening the capacity to protect borders from the importation of unlawful and harmful goods. To this end OCO developed the Customs Regional Intelligence Network (CRIN) to facilitate the sharing of information among members on seizures of unlawful restricted goods and various types of commercial fraud. OCO has recently established a Working Group to Strengthen Information Sharing. The Working Group intends to revitalize CRIN, which had been limited in its implementation over the past few years due to reforms of OCO's Secretariat. Those reforms were undertaken to streamline the Secretariat and have resulted in a reduction in staffing numbers, with the work previously undertaken by the Law Enforcement and Security Division now assigned to a single law enforcement adviser. As part of its strategic plan OCO has recognized that the unlawful importation of firearms, ammunition,

and their parts remains an important issue for it to address. OCO continues to support PIF's work to help its members to implement the PoA. In 2014 an OCO representative joined the PIF Small Arms and Light Weapons Technical Experts Group. In December 2014 OCO attended a regional small arms workshop organized by UNIDIR, the ISACS Implementation Support Unit, and PIF designed to strengthen regional capabilities to design, monitor, and evaluate small arms control policies, using the ISACS assessment tool. .

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

OCO and the PICP have both contributed to the regional Model Weapons Control Bill developed primarily by PIFS. OCO regularly attends the annual PIF Regional Security Committee meeting where issues regarding small arms regulation and the implementation of the PoA and ATT are discussed as an integral part of the agenda.

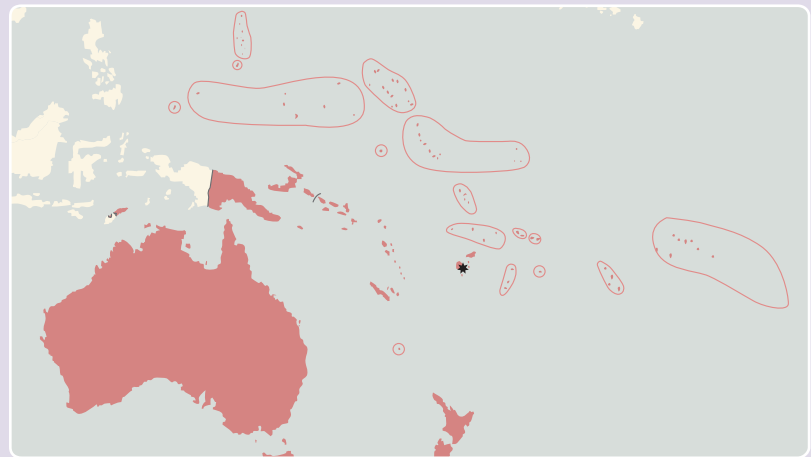
### Legally binding regional instruments

■ None

### Other official documents of interest

■ None

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



#### ■ Current members

American Samoa, Australia, CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

**Bold** = founding member

■ Former members: None

■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP)

## Headquarters

Wellington,  
New Zealand

## Website

www.picp.co.nz

## Short description

The PICP facilitates the training of its members' police forces and seeks to improve information sharing and cooperation among them to enhance their three broad strategies of ethics and integrity, regional cooperation, and sustainable capacity development.

## Membership

21 members  
(14 UN member states)

### Notes

The PICP has its origins with the South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference (SPCPC), which was created in 1970. The original members were British Solomon Islands (now Solomon Islands), Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands (now Kiribati and Tuvalu, respectively), Nauru, New Hebrides (now Vanuatu), and Tonga. The SPCPC's membership expanded to 16 by the end of the 1970s, while five additional states joined between 1990 and 1992. The organization assumed its current name in 2005 to better reflect the composition of its membership. The PICP lifted its suspension of Fiji (imposed in 2006) in 2015. In the same year the PICP received applications from Bougainville, Timor-Leste, and Tokelau for observer status. PICP members unanimously voted in favour of these applications in September 2015, with one provision: Bougainville will only be allowed to attend future annual conferences if Papua New Guinea also attends.

## Funding

The PICP is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand (New Zealand Aid Programme), New Zealand Police, and Australian Federal Police. The organization has received supplemental support from the US government for its armouries project.

## RO members and the ATT

- States parties: 29%  
(4 states)
- Signatories: 29%  
(4 states)
- Not yet joined: 43%  
(6 states)

### Notes

Australia, New Zealand, Samoa, and Tuvalu are states parties. American Samoa, CNMI, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, and Niue are not UN member states and cannot join.

## PoA POC

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## PoA-related activities

The PICP has been training the region's police forces for over 40 years, encouraging best practices and information sharing to promote law and order and combat transnational crime. Besides possessing expertise and providing frameworks for meetings, seminars, and working groups, the Secretariat also assists members with generating financial support for their programmes and initiatives. During the 1980s and 1990s, twelve PICP members received 22 patrol boats to help protect fisheries. In 2005 the PICP worked with nine of these members to use the patrol boats for broader law enforcement purposes, and to share information among their police, customs, military, and immigration forces, among other bodies. The PICP partners with the Pacific Transnational Crime Network (established in 2002 and consisting of 18 transnational crime units (TCUs) in 13 states). The Pacific Transnational Crime Coordination Centre (PTCCC, Samoa) has managed and coordinated TCUs' and regional law enforcement agencies' criminal intelligence since 2004. During 2008–2012 the PICP reviewed the

safety of its members' police armouries and upgraded depots for Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Niue, Tonga, and Tuvalu. The PICP also drafted and shared a model armoury and firearms policy for them. Given that these updates are fairly recent and that the illicit trade in small arms is not a daily threat in the South Pacific, the PICP's current priorities are to maintain awareness raising and offer support as required. The PICP engages directly and facilitates the sharing of small-arms-related information and intelligence as required.

### PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The PICP participates in two Working Groups: on Border Management Issues and on Information Sharing. The latter is made up of representatives from the OCO, PIDC, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, and PIFS. Working group meetings discuss mechanisms and processes that Pacific police forces can use to share information on all crime types, including firearms offences. The PICP helped PIFS to draft its 2000 Model Weapons Control Bill and frequently cooperates with the MSG.

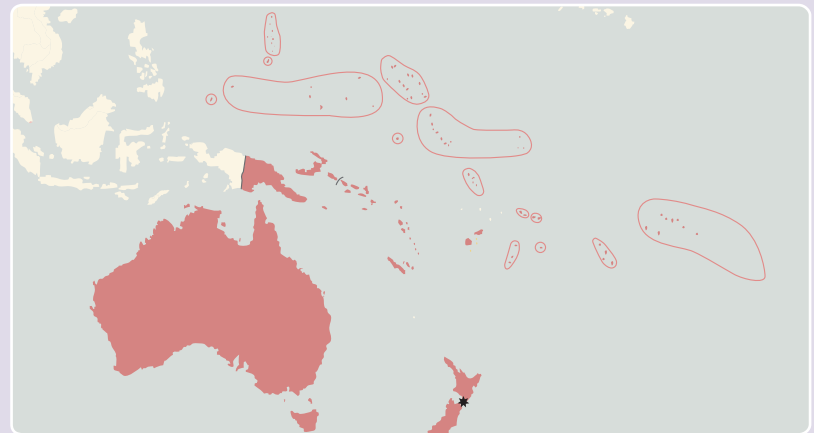
### Legally binding regional instruments

■ None

### Other official documents of interest

■ None

### PoA-related programmes and initiatives



#### ■ Current members

American Samoa, Australia, CNMI, Cook Islands, **Fiji**, French Polynesia, Guam, **Kiribati**, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, **Nauru**, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, **Solomon Islands**, **Tonga**, **Tuvalu**, **Vanuatu**

**Bold** = founding member

■ Former members: None

■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016



## Name

Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)

## Headquarters

Suva, Fiji

## Website

www.forumsec.org

## Short description

PIF seeks to stimulate economic growth and enhance political governance and security for its members by providing policy advice, and strengthening regional cooperation and integration.

## Membership

16 members  
(14 UN member states)

### Notes

PIF began as the South Pacific Forum in 1971 with seven members. It changed its name in 2000 to reflect its expanded membership. The organization's secretariat—the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)—took its current name that same year (replacing the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, or SPEC). Besides its 16 members, it has three associate members: French Polynesia, New Caledonia, and Tokelau. Fiji, which was suspended in 2009, was reinstated as an active member in October 2014.

## Funding

All PIF members and associates contribute to the regular budget. Australia and New Zealand together contribute about 75 per cent of the dues. Papua New Guinea pays the third-largest assessment

(about 5 per cent). Members' assessed contributions represent a small percentage of the overall operating budget. External supplemental support for PoA-related activities has come principally from Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.

## RO members and the ATT

- ☑ States parties: 29%  
(4 states)
- ☑ Signatories: 29%  
(4 states)
- ☒ Not yet joined: 43%  
(6 states)

### Notes

Australia, New Zealand, Samoa, and Tuvalu are states parties. Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, and Vanuatu are signatories. Cook Islands and Niue are not UN member states and cannot join.

## PoA POC

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🌐 A C D E F G P R S \*

## PoA-related activities

The Forum Regional Security Committee (FRSC) is the primary PIF body addressing regional law enforcement and security issues. It has focused on arms proliferation since 1996. FRSC oversaw the development of the document Towards a Common Approach to Weapons Control (Nadi Framework), which led to the Model Weapons Control Bill (2003). Under the terms of the Biketawa Declaration (covering regional crisis management and conflict resolution), PIF members undertook the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI, 2003). RAMSI collected several thousand weapons and initiated many SSR activities, including police training. Some collected weapons were destroyed. The Working Group for Strengthening Information Management (WGSIM) was established in 2009. FRSC amended the 2003 Model Weapons Control Bill in 2010 to include brokering provisions, and forum leaders endorsed the PoA Regional Implementation Guidelines, including the provision of technical assistance to members (within available resources). In 2014 FRSC endorsed an ATT Model Law (initiated by New Zealand and



developed in consultation with legal officials across the region and PIFS). In 2014 PIF also organized a regional workshop in partnership with UNIDIR and the ISACS Implementation Support Unit to promote ISACS and the use of associated implementation software for national small arms assessments. PIFS hosted another workshop in 2014 with UNRCPD and the Small Arms Survey.

## PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

PIFS has long worked with ROs such as PICP and OCO on a number of security-related activities. OCO and the PICP collaborated with PIFS in developing the Nadi Framework and the PIF Model Weapons Control Bill. These—and other—ROs participate in FRSC meetings on law enforcement and security threats and collaborate on a number of law enforcement initiatives. PIFS chairs an annual meeting of this grouping to: 1) coordinate and prioritize activities; and 2) develop the Pacific Transnational Crime Assessment, which identifies current and emerging transnational crime trends.

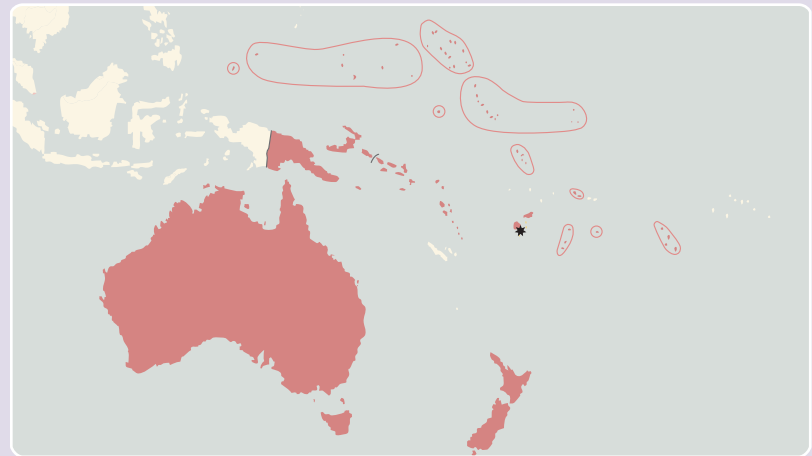
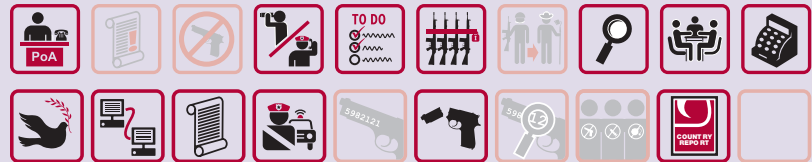
## Legally binding regional instruments

- None

## Other official documents of interest

- Aitutaki Declaration on Regional Security Cooperation (1997)
- Nadi Framework (2000)
- PoA Regional Implementation Guidelines (2010)
- PIFS Model Weapons Control Bill (2003; amended 2010)

## PoA-related programmes and initiatives



### ■ Current members

**Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu**

**Bold** = founding member

### ■ Former members: None

### ■ Membership pending: None

Profile updated March 2016





## **PART III**

### Annexes



## Annexe 1. Members of the profiled regional organizations

As of 1 April 2016

### UN member states (191)\*:

Afghanistan  
Albania  
Algeria  
Andorra  
Angola  
Antigua and Barbuda  
Argentina  
Armenia  
Australia  
Austria  
Azerbaijan  
  
Bahamas  
Bahrain  
Bangladesh  
Barbados  
Belarus  
Belgium  
Belize  
Benin  
Bhutan  
Bolivia  
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)  
Botswana  
Brazil

Brunei  
Bulgaria  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
  
Cambodia  
Cameroon  
Canada  
Cape Verde  
Central African Republic (CAR)  
Chad  
Chile  
China  
Colombia  
Comoros  
Costa Rica  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Croatia  
Cuba  
Cyprus  
Czech Republic  
  
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)  
Denmark  
Djibouti  
Dominica  
Dominican Republic

Ecuador  
Egypt  
El Salvador  
Equatorial Guinea  
Eritrea  
Estonia  
Ethiopia

Fiji  
Finland  
France (FR)

Gabon  
Gambia  
Georgia  
Germany  
Ghana  
Greece  
Grenada  
Guatemala  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Guyana

Haiti  
Honduras  
Hungary

Iceland  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran  
Iraq  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy

Jamaica  
Japan  
Jordan

Kazakhstan  
Kenya  
Kiribati  
Kuwait  
Kyrgyzstan

Laos  
Latvia  
Lebanon  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Libya  
Liechtenstein  
Lithuania  
Luxembourg

Macedonia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Malaysia  
Maldives  
Mali  
Malta  
Marshall Islands  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mexico  
Micronesia  
Moldova  
Monaco  
Mongolia  
Montenegro  
Morocco  
Mozambique  
Myanmar

Namibia  
Nauru  
Nepal  
Netherlands  
New Zealand

Nicaragua  
Niger  
Nigeria  
North Korea  
Norway

Oman  
  
Pakistan  
Palau  
Panama  
Papua New Guinea  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Philippines  
Poland  
Portugal

Qatar  
  
Republic of the Congo (RoC)  
Romania  
Russian Federation (RF)  
Rwanda

St. Kitts and Nevis  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)  
Samoa  
San Marino  
São Tomé and Príncipe (STP)  
Saudi Arabia  
Senegal  
Serbia  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Singapore  
Slovakia  
Slovenia  
Solomon Islands

Somalia  
South Africa  
South Korea  
South Sudan  
Spain  
Sri Lanka  
Sudan  
Suriname  
Swaziland  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Syria

Tajikistan  
Tanzania  
Thailand  
Timor-Leste  
Togo  
Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
Turkmenistan  
Tuvalu

Uganda  
Ukraine  
United Arab Emirates (UAE)  
United Kingdom (UK)  
United States (US)  
Uruguay  
Uzbekistan

Vanuatu  
Venezuela  
Vietnam  
Yemen  
  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

\* As of 1 April 2016 there were 193 UN member states. Maldives and North Korea are not included in this list as they are not members of any of the 52 regional organizations profiled in this Handbook.

**Non-UN member states, territories, polities, and economies (17):**

American Samoa  
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)  
Cook Islands  
French Polynesia  
Guam  
Holy See  
Hong Kong  
Kanak and Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS)  
Kosovo  
Montserrat  
New Caledonia  
Niue  
Norfolk Island  
Palestinian Territories  
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR)  
Taiwan  
Wallis and Futuna

**Organizations, banks, and institutions (14):**

Council of Europe  
Council of Europe Development Bank (CEDB)  
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)  
European Investment Bank (EIB)  
EU Director-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG-NEAR)  
EU European External Action Service (EEAS)  
International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)  
United Nations (UN)  
UN Development Programme (UNDP)  
UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)  
World Bank (WB)

## Annexe 2. Membership of profiled regional organizations by region

As of 1 April 2016

| ROs                    | UN member states from Africa (54) |          |          |          |              |          |          |            |           |          |           |               |           |           |           |            |          |          |          |          |          |          |               |          |          |          |          |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                        | Algeria                           | Angola   | Benin    | Botswana | Burkina Faso | Burundi  | Cameroon | Cape Verde | CAR       | Chad     | Comoros   | Côte d'Ivoire | DRC       | Djibouti  | Egypt     | Eq. Guinea | Eritrea  | Ethiopia | Gabon    | Gambia   | Chana    | Guinea   | Guinea-Bissau | Kenya    | Lesotho  | Liberia  |          |
| AFRIPOL                | ●                                 | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●            | ●        | ●        | ●          | ●         | ●        | ●         | ●             | ●         | ●         | ●         | ●          | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●             | ●        | ●        | ●        |          |
| AU                     | ●                                 | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●            | ●        | ●        | ●          | ●         | ●        | ●         | ●             | ●         | ●         | ●         | ●          | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●             | ●        | ●        | ●        |          |
| CCPAC                  |                                   |          |          |          |              |          | ●        |            | ●         | ●        |           |               | ●         |           |           | ●          |          |          | ●        |          |          |          |               |          |          |          |          |
| CEMAC                  |                                   |          |          |          |              |          | ●        |            | ●         | ●        |           |               |           |           |           | ●          |          |          | ●        |          |          |          |               |          |          |          |          |
| CEN-SAD                |                                   |          | ●        |          | ●            |          |          | ●          | ●         | ●        | ●         |               |           | ●         | ●         |            | ●        |          |          |          | ●        | ●        | ●             | ●        | ●        | ●        |          |
| COMESA                 |                                   | ●        |          |          |              | ●        |          |            |           |          | ●         |               | ●         | ●         | ●         |            | ●        | ●        |          |          |          |          |               | ●        | ●        |          |          |
| EAC                    |                                   |          |          |          |              | ●        |          |            |           |          |           |               |           |           |           |            |          | ●        |          |          |          |          |               | ●        | ●        |          |          |
| EAPCCO                 |                                   |          |          |          |              | ●        |          |            |           |          | ●         |               |           | ●         |           |            | ●        | ●        |          |          |          |          |               |          | ●        |          |          |
| ECCAS                  |                                   | ●        |          |          |              | ●        |          | ●          | ●         |          |           |               | ●         |           |           | ●          |          |          | ●        |          |          |          |               |          |          |          |          |
| ECOWAS                 |                                   |          | ●        |          | ●            |          |          | ●          |           |          |           | ●             |           |           |           |            |          |          |          | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●             |          |          | ●        |          |
| G5 Sahel               |                                   |          |          |          | ●            |          |          |            |           | ●        |           |               |           |           | ●         |            |          |          |          |          |          |          |               |          |          |          |          |
| GGC                    |                                   | ●        |          |          |              |          | ●        |            |           |          |           |               | ●         |           |           | ●          |          |          | ●        |          | ●        |          |               |          |          |          |          |
| ICC                    |                                   | ●        | ●        |          | ●            | ●        | ●        | ●          | ●         | ●        |           | ●             | ●         |           |           | ●          |          |          | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●             |          |          | ●        |          |
| ICGLR                  |                                   | ●        |          |          |              | ●        |          |            | ●         |          |           |               | ●         |           |           |            |          |          |          |          |          |          |               |          | ●        |          |          |
| IGAD                   |                                   |          |          |          |              |          |          |            |           |          |           |               |           | ●         |           |            |          | ●        | ●        |          |          |          |               |          | ●        |          |          |
| IOC                    |                                   |          |          |          |              |          |          |            |           |          | ●         |               |           |           |           |            |          |          |          |          |          |          |               |          |          |          |          |
| MRU                    |                                   |          |          |          |              |          |          |            |           |          |           | ●             |           |           |           |            |          |          |          |          |          |          | ●             |          |          | ●        |          |
| RECSA                  |                                   |          |          |          |              | ●        |          |            | ●         |          |           |               | ●         |           |           |            | ●        | ●        |          |          |          |          |               | ●        |          |          |          |
| SADC                   |                                   | ●        |          | ●        |              |          |          |            |           |          |           |               | ●         |           |           |            |          |          |          |          |          |          |               |          |          | ●        |          |
| SARCOM                 |                                   |          |          |          |              |          |          |            | ●         | ●        |           |               | ●         |           |           |            |          |          |          |          |          |          |               |          |          |          |          |
| SARPCCO                |                                   | ●        |          |          |              |          |          |            |           |          |           |               | ●         |           |           |            |          |          |          |          |          |          |               |          |          |          |          |
| WAPCCO                 |                                   |          | ●        |          | ●            |          |          | ●          |           |          |           | ●             |           |           |           |            |          |          |          |          | ●        | ●        | ●             | ●        |          | ●        |          |
| <b>Total in Africa</b> | <b>2*</b>                         | <b>8</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>7</b>     | <b>9</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>5</b>   | <b>10</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>6*</b> | <b>7</b>      | <b>12</b> | <b>6*</b> | <b>4*</b> | <b>7</b>   | <b>7</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>7</b>      | <b>6</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>6</b> |

Notes: \* Members of ROs outside of the Africa region. ● = current (but not suspended) members; ● = current but suspended members; ● = former members; ● = membership pending

| UN member states from Africa (54) |            |      |            |           |         |            |         |       |         |     |        |     |         |            |              |         |              |             |       |           |          |      | Other   |        | Total current members |        |          |              |      |    |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-------|---------|-----|--------|-----|---------|------------|--------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|------|---------|--------|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------------|------|----|
| Libya                             | Madagascar | Mali | Mauritania | Mauritius | Morocco | Mozambique | Namibia | Niger | Nigeria | RoC | Rwanda | STP | Senegal | Seychelles | Sierra Leone | Somalia | South Africa | South Sudan | Sudan | Swaziland | Tanzania | Togo | Tunisia | Uganda |                       | Zambia | Zimbabwe | Réunion (FR) | SADR |    |
| ●                                 | ●          | ●    | ●          | ●         |         | ●          | ●       | ●     | ●       | ●   | ●      | ●   | ●       | ●          | ●            | ●       | ●            | ●           | ●     | ●         | ●        | ●    | ●       | ●      | ●                     | ●      |          | ●            | 54   |    |
| ●                                 | ●          | ●    | ●          | ●         | ●       | ●          | ●       | ●     | ●       | ●   | ●      | ●   | ●       | ●          | ●            | ●       | ●            | ●           | ●     | ●         | ●        | ●    | ●       | ●      | ●                     | ●      | ●        |              | ●    | 54 |
|                                   |            |      |            |           |         |            |         |       |         | ●   |        | ●   |         |            |              |         |              |             |       |           |          |      |         |        |                       |        |          |              | 8    |    |
|                                   |            |      |            |           |         |            |         |       |         | ●   |        |     |         |            |              |         |              |             |       |           |          |      |         |        |                       |        |          |              | 6    |    |
| ●                                 |            | ●    | ●          |           | ●       |            |         | ●     | ●       |     |        | ●   | ●       |            | ●            | ●       |              |             |       | ●         |          |      | ●       | ●      |                       |        |          |              | 28   |    |
| ●                                 | ●          |      |            | ●         |         | ●          | ●       |       |         |     | ●      |     |         | ●          |              |         |              | ●           | ●     | ●         | ●        | ●    |         |        | ●                     | ●      |          |              | 19   |    |
|                                   |            |      |            |           |         |            |         |       |         |     | ●      |     |         |            |              |         |              | ●           | ●     |           |          | ●    |         | ●      | ●                     |        |          |              | 6    |    |
|                                   |            |      |            |           |         |            |         |       |         |     | ●      |     |         | ●          |              | ●       |              | ●           | ●     |           |          | ●    |         | ●      |                       |        |          |              | 13   |    |
|                                   |            | ●    |            |           |         |            |         |       |         | ●   | ●      | ●   |         |            |              |         |              | ●           | ●     |           |          | ●    |         |        |                       |        |          |              | 11   |    |
|                                   |            | ●    | ●          |           |         |            |         | ●     | ●       |     |        |     | ●       |            | ●            |         |              |             |       |           |          | ●    |         |        |                       |        |          |              | 15   |    |
|                                   |            | ●    | ●          |           |         |            |         | ●     |         |     | ●      |     |         |            |              |         |              |             |       |           |          |      |         |        |                       |        |          |              | 5    |    |
|                                   |            |      |            |           |         |            |         | ●     | ●       |     |        | ●   |         |            |              |         |              |             |       |           |          |      |         |        |                       |        |          |              | 8    |    |
|                                   |            | ●    |            |           |         |            |         | ●     | ●       | ●   | ●      | ●   | ●       |            | ●            |         |              |             |       |           |          | ●    |         |        |                       |        |          |              | 26   |    |
|                                   |            |      |            |           |         |            |         |       |         | ●   | ●      |     |         |            |              |         |              | ●           | ●     |           |          | ●    |         |        | ●                     | ●      |          |              | 12   |    |
|                                   |            | ●    |            |           |         |            |         |       |         |     |        |     |         |            | ●            |         |              | ●           | ●     |           |          |      |         | ●      |                       |        |          |              | 8    |    |
|                                   |            |      |            |           |         |            |         |       |         |     |        |     |         | ●          | ●            |         |              |             |       |           |          |      |         |        | ●                     | ●      |          |              | 5    |    |
|                                   |            |      |            |           |         |            |         |       |         |     | ●      | ●   |         |            | ●            |         |              |             | ●     | ●         |          |      |         |        | ●                     | ●      |          |              | 4    |    |
|                                   |            | ●    |            |           |         |            |         |       |         | ●   | ●      |     |         | ●          |              | ●       |              | ●           | ●     |           |          | ●    |         | ●      |                       | ●      | ●        |              | 15   |    |
| ●                                 |            | ●    |            |           |         |            | ●       | ●     |         |     |        |     |         | ●          |              |         | ●            |             | ●     |           |          |      |         |        | ●                     | ●      |          |              | 15   |    |
|                                   | ●          |      |            |           |         |            | ●       | ●     |         |     |        |     |         | ●          |              |         | ●            |             | ●     |           |          | ●    |         |        | ●                     | ●      |          |              | 15   |    |
|                                   |            | ●    | ●          |           |         |            |         | ●     | ●       |     |        |     | ●       |            | ●            |         |              | ●           |       |           | ●        |      | ●       |        |                       | ●      | ●        |              | 15   |    |
| 5*                                | 6          | 7    | 5*         | 6         | 1*      | 4          | 4       | 7     | 7       | 9   | 9      | 7   | 6       | 8          | 7            | 6*      | 4            | 7           | 9*    | 5         | 8        | 6    | 3*      | 8      | 6                     | 5      | 1        | 2            | 16   |    |

| ROs                          | UN member states from the Americas (35) |                     |           |          |          |          |          |           |           |          |          |            |          |          |                    |          |             |         |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|-------------|---------|
|                              | Countries                               | Antigua and Barbuda | Argentina | Bahamas  | Barbados | Belize   | Bolivia  | Brazil    | Canada    | Chile    | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba     | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Ecuador  | El Salvador | Grenada |
| AMERIPOL**                   | ●                                       | ●                   | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●         | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●          | ●        | ●        | ●                  | ●        | ●           | ●       |
| CARICOM                      | ●                                       |                     | ●         | ●        | ●        |          |          |           |           |          |          |            |          | ●        |                    |          |             | ●       |
| MERCOSUR                     |   | ●                   |           |          |          | ●        | ●        |           |           |          |          |            |          |          |                    |          |             |         |
| OAS                          | ●                                       | ●                   | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●         | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●          | ●        | ●        | ●                  | ●        | ●           | ●       |
| SICA                         |   |                     |           |          | ●        |          |          |           |           |          |          | ●          |          |          | ●                  |          | ●           |         |
| UNASUR                       |   | ●                   |           |          |          | ●        | ●        |           |           | ●        | ●        |            |          |          |                    | ●        |             |         |
| <b>Total in the Americas</b> | <b>3</b>                                | <b>4</b>            | <b>2</b>  | <b>2</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>1*</b> | <b>3*</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>2</b>   | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>3</b>           | <b>3</b> | <b>2</b>    |         |

Notes: \* Members of ROs outside of the Americas region. \*\* AMERIPOL membership is made up of police corps, with Costa Rica, Panama, and the US each represented by two corps.  
 ● = current (but not suspended) members; ● = current but suspended members; ● = former members; ● = membership pending



| UN member states from the Americas (35) |        |       |          |         |        |           |        |          |      |                     |           |     |          |                     |               |         |           | Other           |                       |
|---|--------|-------|----------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|------|---------------------|-----------|-----|----------|---------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Guatemala                               | Guyana | Haiti | Honduras | Jamaica | Mexico | Nicaragua | Panama | Paraguay | Peru | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | SVG | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago | United States | Uruguay | Venezuela | Montserrat (UK) | Total current members |
| ●                                       | ●      | ●     | ●        | ●       | ●      | ●         | ●      | ●        | ●    | ●                   | ●         | ●   | ●        | ●                   | ●             | ●       | ●         |                 | 30                    |
|   | ●      | ●     |          | ●       |        |           |        |          |      | ●                   | ●         | ●   | ●        | ●                   |               |         |           | ●               | 15                    |
|   |        |       |          |         |        |           |        | ●        | ●    |                     |           |     |          |                     |               | ●       | ●         |                 | 6                     |
| ●                                       | ●      | ●     | ●        | ●       | ●      | ●         | ●      | ●        | ●    | ●                   | ●         | ●   | ●        | ●                   | ●             | ●       | ●         |                 | 35                    |
| ●                                       |        |       | ●        |         |        | ●         | ●      |          |      |                     |           |     |          |                     |               |         |           |                 | 8                     |
|   | ●      |       |          |         |        |           |        | ●        | ●    |                     |           |     | ●        |                     |               | ●       | ●         |                 | 12                    |
| 3                                       | 4      | 3     | 3        | 3       | 2*     | 3         | 3      | 4        | 4    | 3                   | 3         | 2   | 3        | 3                   | 2*            | 4       | 3         | 1               |                       |

| ROs                  | UN member states from Asia (47) |           |            |          |            |          |          |          |          |           |           |          |           |          |          |          |          |          |            |          |            |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |             |          |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
|                      | Afghanistan                     | Armenia   | Azerbaijan | Bahrain  | Bangladesh | Bhutan   | Brunei   | Cambodia | China    | Cyprus    | Georgia   | India    | Indonesia | Iran     | Iraq     | Israel   | Japan    | Jordan   | Kazakhstan | Kuwait   | Kyrgyzstan | Laos     | Lebanon  | Malaysia | Maldives | Mongolia  | Myanmar  | Nepal    | North Korea | Oman     |
| APEC                 |                                 |           |            |          |            |          | ●        |          | ●        |           |           |          | ●         |          |          | ●        |          |          |            |          |            |          |          | ●        |          |           |          |          |             |          |
| ASEAN                |                                 |           |            |          |            |          | ●        | ●        |          |           |           |          | ●         |          |          |          |          |          |            |          |            | ●        |          | ●        |          |           | ●        |          |             |          |
| ASEANAPOL            |                                 |           |            |          |            |          | ●        | ●        |          |           |           |          | ●         |          |          |          |          |          |            |          |            | ●        |          | ●        |          |           | ●        |          |             |          |
| BIMSTEC              |                                 |           |            |          | ●          | ●        |          |          |          |           |           | ●        |           |          |          |          |          |          |            |          |            |          |          |          |          |           | ●        | ●        |             |          |
| CICA                 | ●                               |           | ●          | ●        | ●          |          |          | ●        | ●        |           |           | ●        |           | ●        | ●        | ●        |          | ●        | ●          |          | ●          |          |          |          |          | ●         |          |          |             |          |
| CIS                  |                                 | ●         | ●          |          |            |          |          |          |          | ●         |           |          |           |          |          |          |          |          | ●          |          | ●          |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |             |          |
| CSTO                 |                                 | ●         | ●          |          |            |          |          |          |          | ●         |           |          |           |          |          |          |          |          | ●          |          | ●          |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |             |          |
| EAEU                 |                                 |           |            |          |            |          |          |          |          |           |           |          |           |          |          |          |          |          | ●          |          | ●          |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |             |          |
| GCC                  |                                 |           |            | ●        |            |          |          |          |          |           |           |          |           |          |          |          |          |          |            | ●        |            |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |             | ●        |
| LAS                  |                                 |           |            | ●        |            |          |          |          |          |           |           |          |           |          | ●        |          |          | ●        |            | ●        |            |          | ●        |          |          |           |          |          |             | ●        |
| SCO                  |                                 |           |            |          |            |          |          |          | ●        |           |           | ●        |           | ●        |          |          |          |          | ●          |          | ●          |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |             |          |
| <b>Total in Asia</b> | <b>1</b>                        | <b>3*</b> | <b>2*</b>  | <b>3</b> | <b>2</b>   | <b>1</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>0*</b> | <b>0*</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>5*</b>  | <b>2</b> | <b>5*</b>  | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1*</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>0</b>    | <b>2</b> |

Notes: \* Members of ROs outside of the Asia region. \*\* Besides Egypt, nine other UN member states from Africa are members of LAS: Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, and Tunisia. \*\*\* Five UN member states from the Americas are members of APEC: Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and the US. \*\*\*\* Three UN member states from Oceania are members of APEC: Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea.

● = current (but not suspended) members; ● = current but suspended members; ● = former members; ● = membership pending

| UN member states from Asia (47) |             |       |              |           |             |           |       |            |          |             |        |              |     |            | UN member states from: |       |       |                      |                         |         |         | Non-UN member states: |         |                         | Total current members |           |                         |        |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------|------------|----------|-------------|--------|--------------|-----|------------|------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------|
| Pakistan                        | Philippines | Qatar | Saudi Arabia | Singapore | South Korea | Sri Lanka | Syria | Tajikistan | Thailand | Timor-Leste | Turkey | Turkmenistan | UAE | Uzbekistan | Vietnam                | Yemen | Egypt | Africa – other (9)** | Americas – other (5)*** | Belarus | Moldova | Russian Federation    | Ukraine | Oceania – other (3)**** |                       | Hong Kong | Palestinian Territories | Taiwan |
|                                 | ●           |       |              | ●         | ●           |           |       |            | ●        |             |        |              |     |            | ●                      |       |       | ●                    |                         |         |         | ●                     |         | ●                       |                       |           | ●                       | 21     |
|                                 | ●           |       |              | ●         |             |           |       |            | ●        | ●           |        |              |     |            | ●                      |       |       |                      |                         |         |         |                       |         |                         |                       |           |                         | 10     |
|                                 | ●           |       |              | ●         |             |           |       |            | ●        |             |        |              |     |            | ●                      |       |       |                      |                         |         |         |                       |         |                         |                       |           |                         | 10     |
|                                 |             |       |              |           |             | ●         |       |            | ●        |             |        |              |     |            |                        |       |       |                      |                         |         |         |                       |         |                         |                       |           |                         | 7      |
| ●                               |             | ●     |              |           | ●           |           |       | ●          | ●        |             | ●      |              | ●   | ●          | ●                      |       | ●     |                      |                         |         |         | ●                     | ●       |                         |                       | ●         |                         | 26     |
|                                 |             |       |              |           |             |           |       | ●          |          |             | ●      |              | ●   | ●          |                        |       |       |                      |                         | ●       | ●       | ●                     | ●       |                         |                       |           |                         | 9      |
|                                 |             |       |              |           |             |           |       | ●          |          |             |        |              |     | ●          |                        |       |       |                      |                         | ●       |         | ●                     |         |                         |                       |           |                         | 6      |
|                                 |             |       |              |           |             |           |       |            |          |             |        |              |     |            |                        |       |       |                      |                         | ●       |         | ●                     |         |                         |                       |           |                         | 5      |
|                                 |             | ●     | ●            |           |             |           |       |            |          |             |        |              | ●   |            |                        |       |       |                      |                         |         |         | ●                     |         |                         |                       |           |                         | 6      |
|                                 |             | ●     | ●            |           |             |           | ●     |            |          |             |        |              | ●   |            |                        | ●     | ●     | ●                    |                         |         |         |                       |         |                         |                       | ●         |                         | 22     |
| ●                               |             |       |              |           |             |           |       | ●          |          |             |        |              |     | ●          |                        |       |       |                      |                         |         |         | ●                     |         |                         |                       |           |                         | 6      |
| 1                               | 3           | 3     | 2            | 3         | 2           | 1         | 1     | 4*         | 5        | 0*          | 1*     | 0*           | 3   | 3*         | 4                      | 1     | 1*    | 1*                   | 1*                      | 3*      | 1*      | 6*                    | 1*      | 1*                      | 1*                    | 1*        | 2*                      | 1*     |

| ROs                    | UN member states from Europe (43) |          |          |           |          |          |          |          |                |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |              |           |            |           |          |          |          |            |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
|                        | Albania                           | Andora   | Austria  | Belarus   | Belgium  | BiH      | Bulgaria | Croatia  | Czech Republic | Denmark  | Estonia  | Finland  | France    | Germany  | Grece    | Hungary  | Iceland  | Ireland  | Italy    | Latvia   | Lichtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Macedonia | Malta    | Moldova  | Monaco   | Montenegro |
| BSEC                   | ●                                 |          |          |           |          |          | ●        |          |                |          |          |          |           |          | ●        |          |          |          |          |          |              |           |            |           |          | ●        |          |            |
| EU                     | ●                                 |          | ●        |           | ●        |          | ●        | ●        | ●              | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        |          | ●        | ●        | ●        |              | ●         | ●          | ●         | ●        |          |          | ●          |
| EUROCONTROL            | ●                                 |          | ●        |           | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●              | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        |          | ●        | ●        | ●        |              | ●         | ●          | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●          |
| Europol                | ●                                 |          | ●        |           | ●        |          | ●        | ●        | ●              | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        |          | ●        | ●        | ●        |              | ●         | ●          | ●         | ●        |          |          | ●          |
| NATO                   | ●                                 |          |          |           | ●        |          | ●        | ●        | ●              | ●        | ●        |          | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        |              | ●         | ●          | ●         | ●        |          |          | ●          |
| OSCE                   | ●                                 | ●        | ●        | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●              | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●            | ●         | ●          | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●          |
| RACVIAC                | ●                                 |          |          |           |          | ●        | ●        | ●        |                |          |          |          |           |          | ●        |          |          |          |          |          |              |           |            |           | ●        |          | ●        |            |
| RCC                    | ●                                 |          | ●        |           |          | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●              | ●        |          | ●        | ●         | ●        | ●        | ●        |          | ●        | ●        | ●        |              |           |            | ●         |          | ●        |          | ●          |
| SELEC                  | ●                                 |          |          |           |          | ●        | ●        | ●        |                |          |          |          |           |          | ●        | ●        |          |          |          |          |              |           |            | ●         |          | ●        |          | ●          |
| <b>Total in Europe</b> | <b>7</b>                          | <b>1</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>1*</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>6</b>       | <b>6</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6*</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>1</b>     | <b>5</b>  | <b>5</b>   | <b>5</b>  | <b>4</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>5</b>   |

Notes: \* Members of ROs outside of the Europe region. \*\* In addition to the 31 UN member states, RCC members include 15 international organizations and bodies.

● = current (but not suspended) members; ● = current but suspended members; ● = former members; ● = membership pending

| UN member states from Europe (43) |        |        |          |         |                    |            |        |          |          |       |        |             |                | UN member states from: |        |               |         |            |        |         |            |            |            | Non-UN member states: |              | Total current members |            |          |        |    |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|--------------------|------------|--------|----------|----------|-------|--------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|--------|---------------|---------|------------|--------|---------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|--------|----|
| Netherlands                       | Norway | Poland | Portugal | Romania | Russian Federation | San Marino | Serbia | Slovakia | Slovenia | Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | United Kingdom | Ukraine                | Canada | United States | Armenia | Azerbaijan | Cyprus | Georgia | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Tajikistan | Turkey                | Turkmenistan |                       | Uzbekistan | Holy See | Kosovo |    |
|                                   |        |        |          | ●       | ●                  |            | ●      |          |          |       |        |             |                | ●                      |        |               | ●       | ●          |        | ●       |            |            |            | ●                     |              |                       |            |          |        | 12 |
| ●                                 |        | ●      | ●        | ●       |                    |            | ●      | ●        | ●        | ●     | ●      |             | ●              |                        |        |               |         |            | ●      |         |            |            |            | ●                     |              |                       |            |          |        | 28 |
| ●                                 | ●      | ●      | ●        | ●       |                    |            | ●      | ●        | ●        | ●     | ●      | ●           | ●              | ●                      |        |               | ●       |            | ●      | ●       |            |            |            |                       |              |                       |            |          |        | 41 |
| ●                                 |        | ●      | ●        | ●       |                    |            | ●      | ●        | ●        | ●     | ●      |             | ●              |                        |        |               |         |            | ●      |         |            |            |            |                       | ●            |                       |            |          |        | 28 |
| ●                                 | ●      | ●      | ●        | ●       |                    |            |        | ●        | ●        | ●     |        |             | ●              |                        | ●      | ●             |         |            |        |         |            |            |            | ●                     |              |                       |            |          |        | 28 |
| ●                                 | ●      | ●      | ●        | ●       | ●                  | ●          | ●      | ●        | ●        | ●     | ●      | ●           | ●              | ●                      | ●      | ●             | ●       | ●          | ●      | ●       | ●          | ●          | ●          |                       | ●            | ●                     | ●          | ●        |        | 57 |
|                                   |        |        |          | ●       |                    |            | ●      |          |          |       |        |             |                |                        |        |               |         |            |        |         |            |            |            |                       |              |                       |            |          |        | 8  |
|                                   | ●      | ●      |          | ●       |                    |            | ●      | ●        | ●        | ●     | ●      | ●           | ●              |                        | ●      | ●             |         |            |        |         |            |            |            |                       |              |                       |            |          | ●      | 46 |
|                                   |        |        |          | ●       |                    |            | ●      |          | ●        |       |        |             |                |                        |        |               |         |            |        |         |            |            |            |                       |              |                       |            |          |        | 12 |
| 5                                 | 4      | 6      | 5        | 9       | 2*                 | 1          | 6      | 6        | 6        | 6     | 5      | 3           | 6              | 3*                     | 3*     | 3*            | 3*      | 2*         | 4      | 3*      | 1*         | 1*         | 1*         | 2*                    | 1            | 1*                    | 1          | 1        |        |    |

| ROs                     | UN member states from Oceania (14) |          |          |                  |            |          |             |          |                  |          |                 |          |          |          | Non-UN member states |          |              |                  |          |          |               |          |                |             | Total current members |                   |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|----------|--------------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
|                         | Australia                          | Fiji     | Kiribati | Marshall Islands | Micronesia | Nauru    | New Zealand | Palau    | Papua New Guinea | Samoa    | Solomon Islands | Tonga    | Tuvalu   | Vanuatu  | American Samoa       | CNMI     | Cook Islands | French Polynesia | Guam     | FLNKS    | New Caledonia | Niue     | Norfolk Island | Timor-Leste |                       | Wallis and Futuna |
| MSG                     |                                    | ●        |          |                  |            |          |             |          | ●                |          | ●               |          |          | ●        |                      |          |              |                  |          | ●        |               |          |                |             |                       | 5                 |
| OCO                     | ●                                  | ●        | ●        | ●                | ●          | ●        | ●           | ●        | ●                | ●        | ●               | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●                    | ●        | ●            | ●                | ●        |          | ●             | ●        | ●              | ●           | ●                     | 24                |
| PICP                    | ●                                  | ●        | ●        | ●                | ●          | ●        | ●           | ●        | ●                | ●        | ●               | ●        | ●        | ●        | ●                    | ●        | ●            | ●                | ●        |          | ●             | ●        |                |             |                       | 21                |
| PIF                     | ●                                  | ●        | ●        | ●                | ●          | ●        | ●           | ●        | ●                | ●        | ●               | ●        | ●        | ●        |                      |          | ●            |                  |          |          |               | ●        |                |             |                       | 16                |
| <b>Total in Oceania</b> | <b>3*</b>                          | <b>4</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>3</b>         | <b>3</b>   | <b>3</b> | <b>3*</b>   | <b>3</b> | <b>4*</b>        | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b>        | <b>3</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>2</b>             | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b>     | <b>2</b>         | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b>      | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b>       | <b>1</b>    | <b>1</b>              |                   |

Notes: \* Members of ROs outside of the Oceania region.

● = current (but not suspended) members; ● = current but suspended members; ● = former members; ● = membership pending

### Annexe 3. UN member states' membership of profiled ROs, and affiliation with the ATT

As of 1 April 2016

| Country             | No. of ROs | Regional organizations                             | ATT              |
|---------------------|------------|--|------------------|
| Afghanistan         | 1          | CICA   | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Albania             | 7          | BSEC, EUROCONTROL, NATO, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC | ✚ State Party    |
| Algeria             | 3          | AFRIPOL, AU, LAS                                   | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Andorra             | 1          | OSCE   | ✔ Signatory      |
| Angola              | 8          | AFRIPOL, AU, ECCAS, GCC, ICC, ICGLR, SADC, SARPCCO | ✔ Signatory      |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 3          | AMERIPOL, CARICOM, OAS,                            | ✚ State Party    |
| Argentina           | 4          | AMERIPOL, MERCOSUR, OAS, UNASUR                    | ✚ State Party    |
| Armenia             | 6          | BSEC, CIS, CSTO, EAEU, EUROCONTROL, OSCE           | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Australia           | 4          | APEC, OCO, PICP, PIF                               | ✚ State Party    |
| Austria             | 5          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, OSCE, RCC                | ✚ State Party    |
| Azerbaijan          | 4          | BSEC, CICA, CIS, OSCE                              | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Bahamas             | 2          | CARICOM, OAS                                       | ✚ State Party    |
| Bahrain             | 3          | CICA, GCC, LAS                                     | ✔ Signatory      |
| Bangladesh          | 2          | BIMSTEC, CICA                                      | ✔ Signatory      |
| Barbados            | 2          | CARICOM, OAS                                       | ✚ State Party    |
| Belarus             | 4          | CIS, CSTO, EAEU OSCE                               | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Belgium             | 5          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE               | ✚ State Party    |
| Belize              | 4          | AMERIPOL, CARICOM, OAS, SICA                       | ✚ State Party    |
| Benin               | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, ICC, WAPCCO          | ✔ Signatory      |
| Bhutan              | 1          | BIMSTEC  | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Bolivia             | 4          | AMERIPOL, MERCOSUR, OAS, UNASUR                    | ✘ Not yet joined |
| BiH                 | 5          | EUROCONTROL, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC             | ✚ State Party    |
| Botswana            | 4          | AFRIPOL, AU, SADC, SARPCCO                         | ✘ Not yet joined |

| Country        | No. of ROs | Regional organizations   | ATT              |
|----------------|------------|--|------------------|
| Brazil         | 4          | AMERIPOL, MERCOSUR, OAS, UNASUR  | ✓ Signatory      |
| Brunei         | 3          | APEC, ASEAN, ASEANAPOL   | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Bulgaria       | 8          | BSEC, EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC, SELEC                           | ✗ State Party    |
| Burkina Faso   | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, G5 Sahel, ICC, WAPCCO                              | ✗ State Party    |
| Burundi        | 9          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, EAC, EAPCCO, ECCAS, ICC, ICGLR, RECSA                       | ✓ Signatory      |
| Cambodia       | 3          | ASEAN, ASEANAPOL, CICA   | ✓ Signatory      |
| Cameroon       | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CCPAC, CEMAC, ECCAS, GGC, ICC                                       | ✓ Signatory      |
| Canada         | 5          | APEC, NATO, OAS, OSCE, RCC   | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Cape Verde     | 5          | AFRIPOL, AU, ECOWAS, ICC, WAPCCO   | ✓ Signatory      |
| CAR            | 10         | AFRIPOL, AU, CCPAC, CEMAC, CEN-SAD, ECCAS, ICC, ICGLR, RECSA, SARCOM             | ✗ State Party    |
| Chad           | 9          | AFRIPOL, AU, CCPAC, CEMAC, CEN-SAD, ECCAS, G5 Sahel, ICC, SARCOM                 | ✗ State Party    |
| Chile          | 4          | AMERIPOL, APEC, OAS, UNASUR  | ✓ Signatory      |
| China          | 3          | APEC, CICA, SCO  | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Colombia       | 3          | AMERIPOL, OAS, UNASUR  | ✓ Signatory      |
| Comoros        | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, COMESA, EAPCCO, IOC, LAS                                   | ✓ Signatory      |
| Costa Rica     | 3          | AMERIPOL, OAS, SICA  | ✗ State Party    |
| Côte d'Ivoire  | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, ICC, MRU, WAPCCO                                   | ✗ State Party    |
| Croatia        | 8          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC                        | ✗ State Party    |
| Cuba           | 2          | AMERIPOL, OAS  | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Cyprus         | 4          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, OSCE   | ✓ Signatory      |
| Czech Republic | 6          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC  | ✗ State Party    |
| Denmark        | 6          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC  | ✗ State Party    |
| DRC            | 12         | AFRIPOL, AU, CCPAC, COMESA, ECCAS, GGC, ICC, ICGLR, RECSA, SADC, SARCOM, SARPCCO | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Djibouti       | 8          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, COMESA, EAPCCO, IGAD, LAS, RECSA                           | ✓ Signatory      |



| Country            | No. of ROs | Regional organizations                                 | ATT              |
|--------------------|------------|--|------------------|
| Dominica           | 2          | CARICOM, OAS   | ✳ State Party    |
| Dominican Republic | 3          | AMERIPOL, OAS, SICA                                    | ✳ State Party    |
| Ecuador            | 3          | AMERIPOL, OAS, UNASUR                                  | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Egypt              | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, CICA, COMESA, LAS                | ✘ Not yet joined |
| El Salvador        | 3          | AMERIPOL, OAS, SICA                                    | ✳ State Party    |
| Equatorial Guinea  | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CCPAC, CEMAC, ECCAS, GGC, ICC             | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Eritrea            | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, COMESA, EAPCCO, IGAD, RECSA      | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Estonia            | 5          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE                   | ✳ State Party    |
| Ethiopia           | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, EAPCCO, IGAD, RECSA               | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Fiji               | 4          | MSG, OCO, PICP, PIF                                    | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Finland            | 5          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, OSCE, RCC                    | ✳ State Party    |
| France             | 7          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, IOC, NATO, OSCE, RCC         | ✳ State Party    |
| Gabon              | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CCPAC, CEMAC, ECCAS, GGC, ICC             | ✔ Signatory      |
| Gambia             | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, ICC, WAPCCO              | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Georgia            | 3          | BSEC, EUROCONTROL, OSCE                                | ✔ Signatory      |
| Germany            | 6          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC              | ✳ State Party    |
| Ghana              | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, ICC, WAPCCO              | ✳ State Party    |
| Greece             | 8          | BSEC, EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC, SELEC | ✳ State party    |
| Grenada            | 2          | CARICOM, OAS   | ✳ State Party    |
| Guatemala          | 3          | AMERIPOL, OAS, SICA                                    | ✔ Signatory      |
| Guinea             | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, ICC, MRU, WAPCCO         | ✳ State Party    |
| Guinea-Bissau      | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, ICC, WAPCCO              | ✔ Signatory      |
| Guyana             | 4          | AMERIPOL, CARICOM, OAS, UNASUR                         | ✳ State Party    |
| Haiti              | 3          | AMERIPOL, CARICOM, OAS                                 | ✔ Signatory      |

| Country       | No. of ROs | Regional organizations  | ATT              |
|---------------|------------|---|------------------|
| Honduras      | 3          | AMERIPOL, OAS, SICA   | ✓ Signatory      |
| Hungary       | 7          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC, SELEC              | * State Party    |
| Iceland       | 2          | NATO, OSCE  | * State Party    |
| India         | 2          | BIMSTEC, CICA   | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Indonesia     | 3          | APEC, ASEAN, ASEANAPOL  | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Iran          | 1          | CICA  | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Iraq          | 2          | CICA, LAS   | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Ireland       | 5          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, OSCE, RCC                           | * State Party    |
| Israel        | 1          | CICA  | ✓ Signatory      |
| Italy         | 6          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC                     | * State Party    |
| Jamaica       | 3          | AMERIPOL, CARICOM, OAS  | * State Party    |
| Japan         | 1          | APEC  | * State Party    |
| Jordan        | 2          | CICA, LAS   | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Kazakhstan    | 6          | CICA, CIS, CSTO, EAEU, OSCE, SCO                              | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Kenya         | 9          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, COMESA, EAC, EAPCCO, ICGLR, IGAD, RECSA | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Kiribati      | 3          | OCO, PICP, PIF  | ✓ Signatory      |
| Kuwait        | 2          | GCC, LAS  | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Kyrgyzstan    | 6          | CICA, CIS, CSTO, EAEU, OSCE, SCO                              | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Laos          | 2          | ASEAN, ASEANAPOL  | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Latvia        | 6          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC                     | * State Party    |
| Lebanon       | 1          | LAS   | ✓ Signatory      |
| Lesotho       | 4          | AFRIPOL, AU, SADC, SARPCCO                                    | * State Party    |
| Liberia       | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, ICC, MRU, WAPCCO                | * State Party    |
| Libya         | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, COMESA, LAS, SARCOM                     | ✓ Signatory      |
| Liechtenstein | 1          | OSCE  | * State Party    |

| Country          | No. of ROs | Regional organizations                              | ATT              |
|------------------|------------|---|------------------|
| Lithuania        | 5          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE                | ✘ State Party    |
| Luxembourg       | 5          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE                | ✘ State Party    |
| Macedonia        | 5          | EUROCONTROL, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC              | ✘ State Party    |
| Madagascar       | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, IOC, SADC, SARPCCO             | ✔ Signatory      |
| Malawi           | 5          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, SADC, SARPCCO                  | ✔ Signatory      |
| Malaysia         | 3          | APEC, ASEAN, ASEANAPOL                              | ✔ Signatory      |
| Maldives         | 0          |   | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Mali             | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, G5 Sahel, ICC, WAPCCO | ✘ State Party    |
| Malta            | 4          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, OSCE                      | ✘ State Party    |
| Marshall Islands | 3          | OCO, PICP, PIF                                      | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Mauritania       | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, G5 Sahel, LAS, WAPCCO         | ✘ State Party    |
| Mauritius        | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, IOC, SADC, SARPCCO             | ✘ State Party    |
| Mexico           | 3          | AMERIPOL, APEC, OAS                                 | ✘ State Party    |
| Micronesia       | 3          | OCO, PICP, PIF                                      | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Moldova          | 6          | BSEC, CIS, EUROCONTROL, OSCE, RCC, SELEC            | ✘ State Party    |
| Monaco           | 2          | EUROCONTROL, OSCE                                   | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Mongolia         | 2          | CICA, OSCE  | ✔ Signatory      |
| Montenegro       | 5          | EUROCONTROL, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC              | ✘ State Party    |
| Morocco          | 2          | CEN-SAD, LAS  | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Mozambique       | 4          | AFRIPOL, AU, SADC, SARPCCO                          | ✔ Signatory      |
| Myanmar          | 3          | ASEAN, ASEANAPOL, BIMSTEC                           | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Namibia          | 4          | AFRIPOL, AU, SADC, SARPCCO                          | ✔ Signatory      |
| Nauru            | 3          | OCO, PICP, PIF                                      | ✔ Signatory      |
| Nepal            | 1          | BIMSTEC   | ✘ Not yet joined |

| Country            | No. of ROs | Regional organizations  | ATT              |
|--------------------|------------|---|------------------|
| Netherlands        | 5          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE                            | ✦ State Party    |
| New Zealand        | 4          | APEC, OCO, PICP, PIF  | ✦ State Party    |
| Nicaragua          | 3          | AMERIPOL, OAS, SICA   | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Niger              | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, G5 Sahel, ICC, WAPCCO             | ✦ State Party    |
| Nigeria            | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, GGC, ICC, WAPCCO                  | ✦ State Party    |
| North Korea        | 0          |   | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Norway             | 4          | EUROCONTROL, NATO, OSCE, RCC                                    | ✦ State Party    |
| Oman               | 2          | GCC, LAS  | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Pakistan           | 1          | CICA  | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Palau              | 3          | OCO, PICP, PIF  | ✓ Signatory      |
| Panama             | 3          | AMERIPOL, OAS, SICA   | ✦ State Party    |
| Papua New Guinea   | 5          | APEC, MSG, OCO, PICP, PIF                                       | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Paraguay           | 4          | AMERIPOL, MERCOSUR, OAS, UNASUR                                 | ✦ State Party    |
| Peru               | 4          | AMERIPOL, APEC, OAS, UNASUR                                     | ✦ State Party    |
| Philippines        | 3          | APEC, ASEAN, ASEANAPOL  | ✓ Signatory      |
| Poland             | 6          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC                       | ✦ State Party    |
| Portugal           | 5          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE                            | ✦ State Party    |
| Qatar              | 3          | CICA, GCC, LAS  | ✗ Not yet joined |
| RoC                | 9          | AFRIPOL, AU, CCPAC, CEMAC, ECCAS, GGC, ICC, ICGLR, RECSA        | ✓ Signatory      |
| Romania            | 9          | BSEC, EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC | ✦ State Party    |
| Russian Federation | 8          | APEC, BSEC, CICA, CIS, CSTO, EAEU, OSCE, SCO                    | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Rwanda             | 9          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, EAC, EAPCCO, ECCAS, ICC, ICGLR, RECSA      | ✓ Signatory      |
| Samoa              | 3          | OCO, PICP, PIF  | ✦ State Party    |
| San Marino         | 1          | OSCE  | ✦ State Party    |

| Country             | No. of ROs | Regional organizations  | ATT              |
|---------------------|------------|---|------------------|
| STP                 | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CCPAC, CEN-SAD, ECCAS, GGC, ICC                          | ✓ Signatory      |
| Saudi Arabia        | 2          | GCC, LAS  | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Senegal             | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, ICC, WAPCCO                             | ✗ State Party    |
| Serbia              | 6          | BSEC, EUROCONTROL, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC                          | ✗ State Party    |
| Seychelles          | 8          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, EAPCCO, IOC, RECSA, SADC, SARPCCO                | ✗ State Party    |
| Sierra Leone        | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, ICC, MRU, WAPCCO                        | ✗ State Party    |
| Singapore           | 3          | APEC, ASEAN, ASEANAPOL  | ✓ Signatory      |
| Slovakia            | 6          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC                             | ✗ State Party    |
| Slovenia            | 6          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC                             | ✗ State Party    |
| Solomon Islands     | 4          | MSG, OCO, PICP, PIF   | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Somalia             | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, EAPCCO, IGAD, LAS, RECSA                        | ✗ Not yet joined |
| South Africa        | 4          | AFRIPOL, AU, SADC, SARPCCO  | ✗ State Party    |
| South Korea         | 2          | APEC, CICA  | ✓ Signatory      |
| South Sudan         | 7          | AFRIPOL, AU, EAC, EAPCCO, ICGLR, IGAD, RECSA                          | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Spain               | 6          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC                             | ✗ State Party    |
| Sri Lanka           | 1          | BIMSTEC   | ✗ Not yet joined |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 3          | AMERIPOL, CARICOM, OAS  | ✗ State Party    |
| St. Lucia           | 3          | AMERIPOL, CARICOM, OAS  | ✗ State Party    |
| SVG                 | 2          | CARICOM, OAS  | ✗ State Party    |
| Sudan               | 10         | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, COMESA, EAPCCO, ICGLR, IGAD, LAS, RECSA, SARCOM | ✗ Not yet joined |
| Suriname            | 3          | CARICOM, OAS, UNASUR  | ✓ Signatory      |
| Swaziland           | 5          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, SADC, SARPCCO                                    | ✓ Signatory      |
| Sweden              | 5          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, OSCE, RCC                                   | ✗ State Party    |
| Switzerland         | 3          | EUROCONTROL, OSCE, RCC  | ✗ State Party    |

| Country             | No. of ROs | Regional organizations                                   | ATT              |
|---------------------|------------|--|------------------|
| Syria               | 1          | LAS  | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Tajikistan          | 5          | CICA, CIS, CSTO, OSCE, SCO                               | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Tanzania            | 8          | AFRIPOL, AU, EAC, EAPCCO, ICGLR, RECSA, SADC, SARPCCO    | ✔ Signatory      |
| Thailand            | 5          | APEC, ASEAN, ASEANAPOL, BIMSTEC, CICA                    | ✔ Signatory      |
| Timor-Leste         | 1          | OCO  | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Togo                | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, ICC, WAPCCO                | ✱ State Party    |
| Tonga               | 3          | OCO, PICP, PIF   | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3          | AMERIPOL, CARICOM, OAS                                   | ✱ State Party    |
| Tunisia             | 4          | AFRIPOL, AU, CEN-SAD, LAS                                | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Turkey              | 8          | BSEC, CICA, EUROCONTROL, NATO, OSCE, RACVIAC, RCC, SELEC | ✔ Signatory      |
| Turkmenistan        | 1          | OSCE   | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Tuvalu              | 3          | OCO, PICP, PIF   | ✱ State Party    |
| Uganda              | 8          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, EAC, EAPCCO, ICGLR, IGAD, RECSA     | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Ukraine             | 4          | BSEC, CICA, EUROCONTROL, OSCE                            | ✔ Signatory      |
| UAE                 | 3          | CICA, GCC, LAS   | ✔ Signatory      |
| United Kingdom      | 6          | EU, EUROCONTROL, Europol, NATO, OSCE, RCC                | ✱ State Party    |
| United States       | 6          | AMERIPOL, APEC, NATO, OAS, OSCE, RCC                     | ✔ Signatory      |
| Uruguay             | 4          | AMERIPOL, MERCOSUR, OAS, UNASUR                          | ✱ State Party    |
| Uzbekistan          | 4          | CICA, CIS, OSCE, SCO                                     | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Vanuatu             | 4          | MSG, OCO, PICP, PIF                                      | ✔ Signatory      |
| Venezuela           | 3          | MERCOSUR, OAS, UNASUR                                    | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Vietnam             | 4          | APEC, ASEAN, ASEANAPOL, CICA                             | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Yemen               | 1          | LAS  | ✘ Not yet joined |
| Zambia              | 6          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, ICGLR, SADC, SARPCCO                | ✔ Signatory      |
| Zimbabwe            | 5          | AFRIPOL, AU, COMESA, SADC, SARPCCO                       | ✔ Signatory      |

Notes: red text indicates suspended member.

## Annexe 4. Regional Organizations' members and the ATT<sup>1</sup>

As of 1 April 2016

| Regional organization | Eligible members (number that are UN member states) <sup>2</sup> |               |                  | Ineligible members | Total number of members |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
|                       | ✦ States parties   | ✦ Signatories | ✦ Not yet joined | Ineligible to join | Full membership         |
| AFRIPOL               | 34% (18)   | 40% (21)      | 26% (14)         | 1                  | 54                      |
| AMERIPOL              | 56% (15)   | 30% (8)       | 15% (4)          | 0                  | 30                      |
| APEC                  | 26% (5)  | 37% (7)       | 37% (7)          | 2                  | 21                      |
| ASEAN                 | 0  | 50% (5)       | 50% (5)          | 0                  | 10                      |
| ASEANAPOL             | 0  | 50% (5)       | 50% (5)          | 0                  | 10                      |
| AU                    | 34% (18)   | 40% (21)      | 26% (14)         | 1                  | 54                      |
| BIMSTEC               | 0  | 29% (2)       | 71% (5)          | 0                  | 7                       |
| BSEC                  | 50% (6)  | 25% (3)       | 25% (3)          | 0                  | 12                      |
| CARICOM               | 86% (12)   | 14% (2)       | 0                | 1                  | 15                      |
| CCPAC                 | 25% (2)  | 50% (4)       | 25% (2)          | 0                  | 8                       |
| CEMAC                 | 33% (2)  | 50% (3)       | 17% (1)          | 0                  | 6                       |
| CEN-SAD               | 50% (14)   | 21% (6)       | 29% (8)          | 0                  | 28                      |
| CICA                  | 0  | 36% (9)       | 64% (16)         | 1                  | 26                      |
| CIS                   | 11% (1)  | 0             | 89% (8)          | 0                  | 9                       |
| COMESA                | 11% (2)  | 53% (10)      | 37% (7)          | 0                  | 19                      |
| CSTO                  | 0  | 0             | 100% (6)         | 0                  | 6                       |
| EAC                   | 0  | 50% (3)       | 50% (3)          | 0                  | 6                       |
| EAEU                  | 0  | 0             | 100% (5)         | 0                  | 5                       |
| EAPCCO                | 8% (1)   | 38% (5)       | 54% (7)          | 0                  | 13                      |
| ECCAS                 | 18% (2)  | 64% (7)       | 18% (2)          | 0                  | 11                      |
| ECOWAS                | 73% (11)   | 20% (3)       | 7% (1)           | 0                  | 15                      |
| EU                    | 96% (27)   | 4% (1)        | 0                | 0                  | 28                      |
| EUROCONTROL           | 85% (35)   | 10% (4)       | 5% (2)           | 0                  | 41                      |
| Europol               | 96% (27)   | 4% (1)        | 0                | 0                  | 28                      |
| G5 Sahel              | 100% (5)   | 0             | 0                | 0                  | 5                       |
| GCC                   | 0  | 33% (2)       | 67% (4)          | 0                  | 6                       |
| GGC                   | 13% (1)  | 63% (5)       | 25% (2)          | 0                  | 8                       |

| Regional organization | Eligible members (number that are UN member states) <sup>2</sup> |               |                  | Ineligible members | Total number of members |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
|                       | ★ States parties   | ✔ Signatories | ✘ Not yet joined | Ineligible to join | Full membership         |
| ICC                   | 50% (13)   | 38% (10)      | 12% (3)          | 0                  | 26                      |
| ICGLR                 | 8% (1)   | 50% (6)       | 42% (5)          | 0                  | 12                      |
| IGAD                  | 0  | 12% (1)       | 88% (7)          | 0                  | 8                       |
| IOC                   | 60% (3)  | 40% (2)       | 0                | 0                  | 5                       |
| LAS                   | 5% (1)   | 29% (6)       | 67% (14)         | 1                  | 22                      |
| MERCOSUR              | 50% (3)  | 17% (1)       | 33% (2)          | 0                  | 6                       |
| MRU                   | 100% (4)   | 0             | 0                | 0                  | 4                       |
| MSG                   | 0  | 25% (1)       | 75% (3)          | 1                  | 4                       |
| NATO                  | 89% (25)   | 7% (2)        | 4% (1)           | 0                  | 28                      |
| OAS                   | 60% (21)   | 23% (8)       | 17% (6)          | 0                  | 35                      |
| OCO                   | 27% (4)  | 27% (4)       | 47% (7)          | 9                  | 24                      |
| OSCE                  | 68% (38)   | 12% (7)       | 20% (11)         | 1                  | 57                      |
| PICP                  | 29% (4)  | 29% (4)       | 43% (6)          | 7                  | 21                      |
| PIF                   | 29% (4)  | 29% (4)       | 43% (6)          | 2                  | 16                      |
| RACVIAC               | 88% (7)  | 12% (1)       | 0                | 0                  | 8                       |
| RCC                   | 90% (28)   | 6% (2)        | 3% (1)           | 15                 | 46                      |
| RECSA                 | 13% (2)  | 33% (5)       | 53% (8)          | 0                  | 15                      |
| SADC                  | 27% (4)  | 60% (9)       | 13% (2)          | 0                  | 15                      |
| SARCOM                | 40% (2)  | 20% (1)       | 40% (2)          | 0                  | 5                       |
| SARPPCCO              | 27% (4)  | 60% (9)       | 13% (2)          | 0                  | 15                      |
| SCO                   | 0  | 0             | 100% (6)         | 0                  | 6                       |
| SELEC                 | 92% (11)   | 8% (1)        | 0                | 0                  | 12                      |
| SICA                  | 63% (5)  | 25% (2)       | 13% (1)          | 0                  | 8                       |
| UNASUR                | 42% (5)  | 33% (4)       | 25% (3)          | 0                  | 12                      |
| WAPCCO                | 75% (12)   | 19% (3)       | 6% (1)           | 0                  | 16                      |

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Only UN member states have full treaty-making capacity. As of 1 April 2016, there were 193 UN member states, of which 82 were states parties or states that had ratified the instrument by and would become a state party within 90 days, 50 were signatories (but had not yet ratified or acceded to the instrument), and 61 had not yet joined (had not signed, ratified, or acceded to the treaty). <sup>2</sup> Note that percentages do not always add up to 100 owing to rounding of numbers.



## Annexe 5. UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

(UN Document A/CONF.192/15)

Available online in English, as well as in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish, at: <http://poa-iss.org/PoA/PoA.aspx>

### I. Preamble

1. We, the States participating in the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, having met in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001,
2. *Gravely concerned* about the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world, which have a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences and pose a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the individual, local, national, regional and international levels,
3. *Concerned also* by the implications that poverty and underdevelopment may have for the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,
4. *Determined* to reduce the human suffering caused by the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and to enhance the respect for life and the dignity of the human person through the promotion of a culture of peace,
5. *Recognizing* that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects sustains conflicts, exacerbates violence, contributes to the displacement of civilians, undermines respect for international humanitarian law, impedes the provision of humanitarian assistance to victims of armed conflict and fuels crime and terrorism,
6. *Gravely concerned* about its devastating consequences on children, many of whom are victims of armed conflict or are forced to become child soldiers, as well as the negative impact on women and the elderly, and in this context, taking into account the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on children,
7. *Concerned also* about the close link between terrorism, organized crime, trafficking in drugs and precious minerals and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, and stressing the urgency of international efforts and cooperation aimed at combating this trade simultaneously from both a supply and demand perspective,
8. *Reaffirming* our respect for and commitment to international law and the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including the sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity, the peaceful resolution of international disputes, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States,
9. *Reaffirming* the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations,
10. *Reaffirming also* the right of each State to manufacture, import and retain small arms and light weapons for its self-defence and security needs, as well as for its capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,
11. *Reaffirming* the right of self-determination of all peoples, taking into account the particular situation of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, and recognizing the right of peoples to take legitimate action in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to realize their inalienable right of self-determination. This shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action that would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,
12. *Recalling* the obligations of States to fully comply with arms embargoes decided by the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,
13. *Believing* that Governments bear the primary responsibility for preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and, accordingly, should intensify their efforts to define the problems associated with such trade and find ways of resolving them,
14. *Stressing* the urgent necessity for international cooperation and assistance, including financial and technical assistance, as appropriate, to support and facilitate efforts at the local, national, regional and global levels to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,
15. *Recognizing* that the international community has a duty to deal with this issue, and acknowledging that the challenge posed by the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects is multi-faceted and involves, inter alia, security, conflict prevention and resolution, crime prevention, humanitarian, health and development dimensions,

16. *Recognizing also* the important contribution of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and industry in, inter alia, assisting Governments to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

17. *Recognizing further* that these efforts are without prejudice to the priorities accorded to nuclear disarmament, weapons of mass destruction and conventional disarmament,

18. *Welcoming* the efforts being undertaken at the global, regional, subregional, national and local levels to address the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and desiring to build upon them, taking into account the characteristics, scope and magnitude of the problem in each State or region,

19. *Recalling* the Millennium Declaration and also welcoming ongoing initiatives in the context of the United Nations to address the problem of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

20. *Recognizing* that the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, establishes standards and procedures that complement and reinforce efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

21. *Convinced* of the need for a global commitment to a comprehensive approach to promote, at the global, regional, subregional, national and local levels, the prevention, reduction and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace and security,

22. *Resolve* therefore to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects by:

- (a) Strengthening or developing agreed norms and measures at the global, regional and national levels that would reinforce and further coordinate efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;
- (b) Developing and implementing agreed international measures to prevent, combat and eradicate illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in small arms and light weapons;
- (c) Placing particular emphasis on the regions of the world where conflicts come to an end and where serious problems with the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of small arms and light weapons have to be dealt with urgently;
- (d) Mobilizing the political will throughout the international community to prevent and combat illicit transfers and manufacturing of small arms and light weapons in all their aspects, to cooperate towards these ends and to raise awareness of the

character and seriousness of the interrelated problems associated with the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in these weapons;

- (e) Promoting responsible action by States with a view to preventing the illicit export, import, transit and retransfer of small arms and light weapons.

## **II. Preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects**

1. We, the States participating in this Conference, bearing in mind the different situations, capacities and priorities of States and regions, undertake the following measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects:

### *At the national level*

2. To put in place, where they do not exist, adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the production of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction and over the export, import, transit or retransfer of such weapons, in order to prevent illegal manufacture of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, or their diversion to unauthorized recipients.
3. To adopt and implement, in the States that have not already done so, the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction, in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can be prosecuted under appropriate national penal codes.
4. To establish, or designate as appropriate, national coordination agencies or bodies and institutional infrastructure responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. This should include aspects of the illicit manufacture, control, trafficking, circulation, brokering and trade, as well as tracing, finance, collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons.
5. To establish or designate, as appropriate, a national point of contact to act as liaison between States on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action.
6. To identify, where applicable, groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit small arms and light weapons, and take action under appropriate national law against such groups and individuals.

7. To ensure that henceforth licensed manufacturers apply an appropriate and reliable marking on each small arm and light weapon as an integral part of the production process. This marking should be unique and should identify the country of manufacture and also provide information that enables the national authorities of that country to identify the manufacturer and serial number so that the authorities concerned can identify and trace each weapon.
8. To adopt where they do not exist and enforce, all the necessary measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons.
9. To ensure that comprehensive and accurate records are kept for as long as possible on the manufacture, holding and transfer of small arms and light weapons under their jurisdiction. These records should be organized and maintained in such a way as to ensure that accurate information can be promptly retrieved and collated by competent national authorities.
10. To ensure responsibility for all small arms and light weapons held and issued by the State and effective measures for tracing such weapons.
11. To assess applications for export authorizations according to strict national regulations and procedures that cover all small arms and light weapons and are consistent with the existing responsibilities of States under relevant international law, taking into account in particular the risk of diversion of these weapons into the illegal trade. Likewise, to establish or maintain an effective national system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit, for the transfer of all small arms and light weapons, with a view to combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.
12. To put in place and implement adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to ensure the effective control over the export and transit of small arms and light weapons, including the use of authenticated end-user certificates and effective legal and enforcement measures.
13. To make every effort, in accordance with national laws and practices, without prejudice to the right of States to re-export small arms and light weapons that they have previously imported, to notify the original exporting State in accordance with their bilateral agreements before the retransfer of those weapons.
14. To develop adequate national legislation or administrative procedures regulating the activities of those who engage in small arms and light weapons brokering. This legislation or procedures should include measures such as registration of brokers, licensing or authorization of brokering transactions as well as the appropriate penalties for all illicit brokering activities performed within the State's jurisdiction and control.
15. To take appropriate measures, including all legal or administrative means, against any activity that violates a United Nations Security Council arms embargo in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
16. To ensure that all confiscated, seized or collected small arms and light weapons are destroyed, subject to any legal constraints associated with the preparation of criminal prosecutions, unless another form of disposition or use has been officially authorized and provided that such weapons have been duly marked and registered.
17. To ensure, subject to the respective constitutional and legal systems of States, that the armed forces, police or any other body authorized to hold small arms and light weapons establish adequate and detailed standards and procedures relating to the management and security of their stocks of these weapons. These standards and procedures should, inter alia, relate to: appropriate locations for stockpiles; physical security measures; control of access to stocks; inventory management and accounting control; staff training; security, accounting and control of small arms and light weapons held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel; and procedures and sanctions in the event of thefts or loss.
18. To regularly review, as appropriate, subject to the respective constitutional and legal systems of States, the stocks of small arms and light weapons held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies and to ensure that such stocks declared by competent national authorities to be surplus to requirements are clearly identified, that programmes for the responsible disposal, preferably through destruction, of such stocks are established and implemented and that such stocks are adequately safeguarded until disposal.
19. To destroy surplus small arms and light weapons designated for destruction, taking into account, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on methods of destruction of small arms, light weapons, ammunition and explosives (S/2000/1092) of 15 November 2000.
20. To develop and implement, including in conflict and post-conflict situations, public awareness and confidence-building programmes on the problems and consequences of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, including, where appropriate, the public destruction of surplus weapons and the voluntary surrender of small arms and light weapons, if possible, in cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations, with a view to eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.
21. To develop and implement, where possible, effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, including the effective collection, control, storage and destruction of small arms and light weapons, particularly in post-conflict situations, unless another form of disposition or use has been duly authorized and such weapons have been marked and the alternate form of disposition or use has been recorded, and to include, where applicable, specific provisions for these programmes in peace agreements.

22. To address the special needs of children affected by armed conflict, in particular the reunification with their family, their reintegration into civil society, and their appropriate rehabilitation.

23. To make public national laws, regulations and procedures that impact on the prevention, combating and eradicating of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and to submit, on a voluntary basis, to relevant regional and international organizations and in accordance with their national practices, information on, inter alia, (a) small arms and light weapons confiscated or destroyed within their jurisdiction; and (b) other relevant information such as illicit trade routes and techniques of acquisition that can contribute to the eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

*At the regional level*

24. To establish or designate, as appropriate, a point of contact within subregional and regional organizations to act as liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action.

25. To encourage negotiations, where appropriate, with the aim of concluding relevant legally binding instruments aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and where they do exist to ratify and fully implement them.

26. To encourage the strengthening and establishing, where appropriate and as agreed by the States concerned, of moratoria or similar initiatives in affected regions or subregions on the transfer and manufacture of small arms and light weapons, and/or regional action programmes to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and to respect such moratoria, similar initiatives, and/or action programmes and cooperate with the States concerned in the implementation thereof, including through technical assistance and other measures.

27. To establish, where appropriate, subregional or regional mechanisms, in particular trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information-sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons across borders.

28. To encourage, where needed, regional and subregional action on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in order to, as appropriate, introduce, adhere, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures.

29. To encourage States to promote safe, effective stockpile management and security, in particular physical security measures, for small arms and light weapons, and to implement, where appropriate, regional and subregional mechanisms in this regard.

30. To support, where appropriate, national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, particularly in post-conflict situations, with special reference to the measures agreed upon in paragraphs 28 to 31 of this section.

31. To encourage regions to develop, where appropriate and on a voluntary basis, measures to enhance transparency with a view to combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

*At the global level*

32. To cooperate with the United Nations system to ensure the effective implementation of arms embargoes decided by the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

33. To request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within existing resources, through the Department for Disarmament Affairs, to collate and circulate data and information provided by States on a voluntary basis and including national reports, on implementation by those States of the Programme of Action.

34. To encourage, particularly in post-conflict situations, the disarmament and demobilization of ex-combatants and their subsequent reintegration into civilian life, including providing support for the effective disposition, as stipulated in paragraph 17 of this section, of collected small arms and light weapons.

35. To encourage the United Nations Security Council to consider, on a case-by-case basis, the inclusion, where applicable, of relevant provisions for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the mandates and budgets of peacekeeping operations.

36. To strengthen the ability of States to cooperate in identifying and tracing in a timely and reliable manner illicit small arms and light weapons.

37. To encourage States and the World Customs Organization, as well as other relevant organizations, to enhance cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) to identify those groups and individuals engaged in the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in order to allow national authorities to proceed against them in accordance with their national laws.

38. To encourage States to consider ratifying or acceding to international legal instruments against terrorism and transnational organized crime.

39. To develop common understandings of the basic issues and the scope of the problems related to illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the activities of those engaged in such brokering.

40. To encourage the relevant international and regional organizations and States to facilitate the appropriate cooperation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations,

in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, in view of the important role that civil society plays in this area.

41. To promote dialogue and a culture of peace by encouraging, as appropriate, education and public awareness programmes on the problems of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, involving all sectors of society.

### III. Implementation, international cooperation and assistance

1. We, the States participating in the Conference, recognize that the primary responsibility for solving the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects falls on all States. We also recognize that States need close international cooperation to prevent, combat and eradicate this illicit trade.

2. States undertake to cooperate and to ensure coordination, complementarity and synergy in efforts to deal with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects at the global, regional, subregional and national levels and to encourage the establishment and strengthening of cooperation and partnerships at all levels among international and intergovernmental organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions.

3. States and appropriate international and regional organizations in a position to do so should, upon request of the relevant authorities, seriously consider rendering assistance, including technical and financial assistance where needed, such as small arms funds, to support the implementation of the measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects as contained in the Programme of Action.

4. States and international and regional organizations should, upon request by the affected States, consider assisting and promoting conflict prevention. Where requested by the parties concerned, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, States and international and regional organizations should consider promotion and assistance of the pursuit of negotiated solutions to conflicts, including by addressing their root causes.

5. States and international and regional organizations should, where appropriate, cooperate, develop and strengthen partnerships to share resources and information on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

6. With a view to facilitating implementation of the Programme of Action, States and international and regional organizations should seriously consider assisting interested States, upon request, in building capacities in areas including the development of appro-

appropriate legislation and regulations, law enforcement, tracing and marking, stockpile management and security, destruction of small arms and light weapons and the collection and exchange of information.

7. States should, as appropriate, enhance cooperation, the exchange of experience and training among competent officials, including customs, police, intelligence and arms control officials, at the national, regional and global levels in order to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

8. Regional and international programmes for specialist training on small arms stockpile management and security should be developed. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should support these programmes. The United Nations, within existing resources, and other appropriate international or regional organizations should consider developing capacity for training in this area.

9. States are encouraged to use and support, as appropriate, including by providing relevant information on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, Interpol's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System database or any other relevant database that may be developed for this purpose.

10. States are encouraged to consider international cooperation and assistance to examine technologies that would improve the tracing and detection of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, as well as measures to facilitate the transfer of such technologies.

11. States undertake to cooperate with each other, including on the basis of the relevant existing global and regional legally binding instruments as well as other agreements and arrangements, and, where appropriate, with relevant international, regional and intergovernmental organizations, in tracing illicit small arms and light weapons, in particular by strengthening mechanisms based on the exchange of relevant information.

12. States are encouraged to exchange information on a voluntary basis on their national marking systems on small arms and light weapons.

13. States are encouraged, subject to their national practices, to enhance, according to their respective constitutional and legal systems, mutual legal assistance and other forms of cooperation in order to assist investigations and prosecutions in relation to the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

14. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should provide assistance in the destruction or other responsible disposal of surplus stocks or unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons.

15. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should provide assistance to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism.

16. Particularly in post-conflict situations, and where appropriate, the relevant regional and international organizations should support, within existing resources, appropriate programmes related to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants.

17. With regard to those situations, States should make, as appropriate, greater efforts to address problems related to human and sustainable development, taking into account existing and future social and developmental activities, and should fully respect the rights of the States concerned to establish priorities in their development programmes.

18. States, regional and subregional and international organizations, research centres, health and medical institutions, the United Nations system, international financial institutions and civil society are urged, as appropriate, to develop and support action-oriented research aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the nature and scope of the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

#### **IV. Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects**

1. We, the States participating in the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, recommend to the General Assembly the following agreed steps to be undertaken for the effective follow-up of the Conference:

- (a) To convene a conference no later than 2006 to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action, the date and venue to be decided at the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly;
- (b) To convene a meeting of States on a biennial basis to consider the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action;
- (c) To undertake a United Nations study, within existing resources, for examining the feasibility of developing an international instrument to enable States to identify and trace in a timely and reliable manner illicit small arms and light weapons;
- (d) To consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons.

2. Finally, we, the States participating in the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects:

- (a) Encourage the United Nations and other appropriate international and regional organizations to undertake initiatives to promote the implementation of the Programme of Action;

- (b) Also encourage all initiatives to mobilize resources and expertise to promote the implementation of the Programme of Action and to provide assistance to States in their implementation of the Programme of Action;

- (c) Further encourage non-governmental organizations and civil society to engage, as appropriate, in all aspects of international, regional, subregional and national efforts to implement the present Programme of Action.



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