



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			●		●			●				●									●	●	●	●		●	
Total in Africa	2*	8	6	4	7	9	7	5	10	9	6*	7	12	6*	4*	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	7	6	9	4	6

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	
		●	●					●	●				●		●			●			●	●		●		●	●		16	
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		

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		●				●	●			●	●					●		
Total in the Americas	3	4	2	2	4	4	4	1*	3*	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	

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									●			●		●					●		●									
Total in Asia	1	3*	2*	3	2	1	3	3	3	0*	0*	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	5*	2	5*	2	1	3	0	1*	3	1	0	2

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	●					●	●	●							●	●								●		●		●
Total in Europe	7	1	5	1*	5	5	8	8	6	6	5	5	6*	6	8	7	2	5	6	6	1	5	5	5	4	5	2	5

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
Total in Oceania	3*	4	3	3	3	3	3*	3	4*	3	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	

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, SARPPCCO	✔ 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, SARPPCCO	✘ 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 ATT¹

As of 1 April 2016

Regional organization	Eligible members (number that are UN member states) ²			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) ²			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: ¹ 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). ² 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-

priate 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.