



Aide-Memoire
Options for reflecting
weapons and ammunition
management in decisions
of the Security Council

Third Edition

Office for Disarmament Affairs
New York, 2025

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NOTE

This Aide-Memoire was developed by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, in cooperation with the UN Institute for Disarmament Research.

Made possible by the financial support of Switzerland.

This publication is available from
<https://publications.unoda.org/en-us/aide-memoire-third-edition/>.

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Cover photo: © MONUSCO/Abel Kavanagh

Contents

Foreword	1
Methodology	3
1. Issues for consideration and examples of good practice	7
1.1 Preambular paragraphs	8
Recall past WAM-related actions of the Security Council and take note of relevant UN documents	8
Reaffirm the central role of WAM-related international and regional instruments	8
Express concern at the impacts of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of conventional arms and ammunition, and shortcomings of WAM	8
Stress the responsibility of Member States to prevent the threats posed by illicit transfers of conventional arms and ammunition, including through implementation of relevant international instruments, coordinated action, and implementation of WAM-related international instruments, standards and guidelines	10
Recall that improved WAM is fundamental to achieving peace, stability and sustainable development	11
Stress the importance of gendered approaches to combatting small arms trafficking and misuse, and women's participation in WAM	12
Recognize progress in WAM implementation	12
Acknowledge the links between WAM and broader security challenges	12
1.2 Operative paragraphs	14
Call upon national authorities and relevant international partners to implement WAM activities	16
Stress the need for implementation of international and regional WAM-related instruments	20
Request the implementation of WAM measures in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) processes, including as part of Community Violence Reduction (CVR)	22

Request the implementation of WAM measures in civilian disarmament and voluntary weapons collections	25
Request the implementation of WAM measures in non-voluntary disarmament	27
Call to include WAM as a key component of Security Sector Reform (SSR)	28
Call for WAM in arms embargo contexts	30
Request Member States to implement WAM to prevent acquisition of weapons by terrorists	37
Request Member States to implement WAM to fight transnational organized crime	39
2. Recommendations from the Secretary-General to support the mainstreaming of WAM-related matters in the work of the Security Council	43

Annexes

Annex 1	Selection of previously-agreed language formulations related to weapons and ammunition management	71
Annex 2	Definitions or descriptions of categories of conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, and conventional ammunition	168
Annex 3	List of key words used	171
Annex 4	List of acronyms	173

Foreword

The diversion, trafficking, misuse, and destabilizing accumulation of conventional arms and ammunition continue to initiate, sustain, and exacerbate armed conflict; fuel armed violence; and facilitate acts of terrorism and organized crime, undermining peace and security at the national, regional and global levels. These adverse effects are cross-cutting and multidimensional, affecting security, human rights, sustainable development, gender equality, and conflict prevention.

The negative impact of illicit arms and ammunition flows has been recognized by the **Secretary-General in his New Agenda for Peace**. He called for urgent action to reduce the **human cost of weapons**, emphasizing the protection of civilians and the integration of arms control into all phases of the peace and security continuum. The **Pact for the Future**, adopted at the 2024 Summit of the Future, reiterated the commitment of Member States to addressing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and ammunition as an integral element of conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts.

The Security Council plays a proactive and important role in addressing the cross-cutting challenges related to weapons and ammunition. It has increasingly incorporated weapons and ammunition management considerations into its thematic agenda—from the protection of civilians to women, peace and security; children and armed conflict; security sector reform; and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The Council has also addressed weapons and ammunition-related issues

in country-specific and regional contexts, including through the mandates of peace operations and the design and implementation of arms embargoes.

The use of arms and ammunition-related language in Security Council decisions has evolved significantly—not only over the last three decades, but also since the release of the second edition of this *Aide-Memoire* in 2020. Since 2020, resolutions increasingly embed **weapons and ammunition management benchmarks within arms embargo regimes**, to monitor their enforcement or to facilitate their review for adjustments, easing, strengthening or incremental lifting.

The Council has also shown growing interest in **technological innovations** to enhance through-life management of weapons and ammunition, including for diversion prevention, supply chain monitoring, stockpile management systems, arms and ammunition marking and tracing, and intelligence investigations. The importance of harnessing science, technology and innovation to advance the United Nations' objectives—including for weapons and ammunition management—was emphasized by the Council's adoption of a Presidential Statement on science and diplomacy in October 2024 under the Swiss presidency.

Emerging threats and risks have been receiving increasing attention. This includes threats posed by new weapons systems such as the proliferation of uncrewed aerial systems and components for improvised explosive devices, especially

their use by non-State armed groups. Concurrently, the Council recognizes the importance of **community-based approaches** to address armed violence linked to gangs and criminal groups, tailoring weapons and ammunition management mandates of peace operations to urban settings and community dynamics.

Moreover, weapons and ammunition management are more systematically integrated into **broader conflict prevention and resolution efforts**, encompassing preventative and early warning mechanisms, mediation, ceasefires, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and security sector reform. This integration underscores the vital role of weapons and ammunition management as a cross-cutting enabler of peace and security.

This third edition of the *Aide-Memoire* responds to this evolving context by providing an updated and comprehensive resource designed to assist Member States—especially those serving on the Security Council—in incorporating accurate and consistent weapons and ammunition management language into Council decisions. It offers a detailed compilation of past Security Council practice and outlines options for consideration. Designed as a practical tool to assist with the drafting and negotiation of Security Council decisions, the *Aide-Memoire* aims to support the systematic and effective mainstreaming of weapons and ammunition considerations across the Council's agenda. It promotes coherent and technically sound provisions grounded in United Nations guidance—such as the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG). It is informed by key normative frameworks, including the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons, the Global Framework

on Conventional Ammunition, the Firearms Protocol, the Arms Trade Treaty, and relevant regional instruments.

To facilitate access to this wealth of practice, we are pleased to announce the launch of the **Weapons and Ammunition Management Dashboard**—an interactive, user-friendly digital tool accompanying the *Aide-Memoire*. The Dashboard covers a curated sample of Security Council resolutions and presidential statements, offering searchable and downloadable information that supports policymakers and practitioners in their efforts to strengthen weapons and ammunition management provisions. It will be regularly updated to reflect evolving Council practice.

We hope this third edition of the *Aide-Memoire* and the Dashboard will serve as valuable resources in the ongoing work of the Security Council to enhance weapons and ammunition management, reduce armed violence, protect civilians, and contribute to sustainable peace worldwide.



Izumi Nakamitsu
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High Representative for
Disarmament Affairs



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Permanent Representative of
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Methodology

This is the third edition of this *Aide-Memoire* which was originally published in 2018. A second edition was published in 2020. For this third edition, content has been updated to reflect the evolution in the Security Council's practice up to **August 2024**. This edition also includes additional and relevant WAM-related recommendations made by the Secretary-General to support the Council in further enhancing its actions on the matter.

The main body of the *Aide-Memoire* (and its supporting Annex 1) is based on a review of more than 773 UNSC country/region-specific¹ and thematic resolutions,² as well as relevant presidential statements issued since the end of the 1990s. A 30-year time frame was used to ensure a broad pool of language options. This time period also corresponds with the establishment of several of the main United Nations peace operations.

While most arms-related language used in Security Council resolutions has historically related to small arms and light

weapons (SALW), UN weapons and ammunition management (WAM) activities are increasingly being implemented in contexts also affected by the use of heavy weapons and their associated ammunition. This *Aide-Memoire* therefore covers the management of all categories of conventional weapons and related ammunition, as categorized in the UN Register of Conventional Arms (see [Annex 2](#)).

Consultations with policy-level experts and with those implementing United Nations WAM activities in the field assisted in refining the scope and content. The original version of this *Aide-Memoire* underwent both an internal and external review process. The third edition of the *Aide-Memoire* underwent an internal review process.

The first section of the *Aide-Memoire* highlights key WAM-related concepts, with accompanying good practice language, for consideration by those drafting resolutions, including for both preambular and operative sections of Security Council resolutions. This section is supported by a

¹ Including resolutions on Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Iraq, Lake Chad Basin, Great Lakes region, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Middle East (Yemen), Peace and Security in Africa, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Western Sahara.

² Including resolutions on Children and Armed Conflict, Mine Action, Peacekeeping, Policing, Protection of Civilians, Security Sector Reform, Small Arms and Light Weapons, Sanctions, Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts, and Women, Peace and Security.

catalogue of verbatim language derived from a wide range of country-specific and thematic resolutions, as well as Security Council presidential statements, to provide additional resource (Annex 1).

The second section outlines key recommendations on WAM from the biennial reports of the Secretary General on SALW to the Security Council submitted between 2008 and 2024. These recommendations are presented with a short background and context analysis outlining current challenges and opportunities for implementing them.

What is Weapons and Ammunition Management?

Weapons and ammunition management is the oversight, accountability and governance of arms and ammunition throughout their life cycle, including the establishment of relevant national frameworks, processes and practices for safe and secure materiel acquisition, stockpiling, transfers, tracing and disposal.³ WAM does not focus on small arms and light weapons only, but on a broader range of conventional weapons, related systems, and ammunition.

Weapons and Ammunition Management Dashboard

The Weapons and Ammunition Management Dashboard has been created by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs as an information resource alongside this *Aide-Memoire*. It features provisions related to WAM in decisions of the Security Council across a selected sample of 773 country/region-specific and thematic resolutions, as well as presidential statements, adopted since 1990. Readers and users are encouraged to explore and use the Dashboard, which allows to filter, undertake searches and download data. The Dashboard will be regularly updated.

³ United Nations. Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards. Sub-module 4.11 on Transitional Weapons and Ammunition Management, 2020 (<https://unddr.com/modules/IDDRS-4.11-Transitional-Weapons-Ammunition-Management.pdf>).

1. Issues for consideration and examples of good practice

This section highlights good practice in terms of language formulation and specific WAM measures, grouped by subject and drawn from country and region-specific resolutions, as well as thematic resolutions. These include resolutions focusing on Children and Armed Conflict, Mine Action, Peacekeeping, Policing, Protection of Civilians, Security Sector Reform, Small Arms and Light Weapons, Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts, and Women, Peace and Security.⁴

The relevance and applicability of the language can be considered on a case-by-case basis. Comprehensive excerpts of relevant resolutions are provided in Annex 1, and are also available on the WAM Dashboard.

Based on Security Council practice, this section addresses issues for consideration in preambular paragraphs, followed by issues to be considered for operative paragraphs.⁵

⁴ See footnotes 1 and 2.

⁵ Preambular paragraphs provide the background context for actioning a specific resolution, including referring to past Security Council actions and underlining the issues to be addressed. Operative paragraphs outline actions for meeting the objectives set out in the preambular paragraphs.

1.1 Preambular paragraphs

Issue

Examples of good practice

Recall past WAM-related actions of the Security Council and take note of relevant UN documents

- Recall past actions of the Council by referencing relevant resolutions, including country-specific resolutions, stressing key WAM issues and/or thematic resolutions such as 2117 (2013), 2220 (2015), 2370 (2017), 2457 (2019), and 2616 (2021) on small arms and light weapons, and related matters, as well as relevant presidential statements (see also [Annex 1](#)).
- Take note of relevant reports of the Secretary-General, UN Panels or Groups of Experts and other UN Sanction Monitoring Teams regarding WAM issues and progress.

Reaffirm the central role of WAM-related international and regional instruments

- Reaffirm the significance and central role of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, including the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition; the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons; and the Global Framework for Through-life Management of Conventional Ammunition; as well as the relevant regional instruments, as crucial instruments in countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons.
- Emphasize the importance of implementing the Arms Trade Treaty as a key instrument for regulating the international trade in conventional arms and preventing their diversion.

Express concern at the impacts of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of conventional arms and ammunition, and shortcomings of WAM

- Express concerns that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of conventional arms and ammunition continue to, for example, pose threats to international peace and security, cause significant loss of life, contribute to instability and insecurity and to undermine the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- Note with concern that the destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of conventional weapons, especially small arms and light weapons, in many regions of the world increases the intensity and duration of armed conflicts, undermines the sustainability of peace agreements, impedes the success of peacebuilding, frustrates efforts aimed at the prevention of armed conflict, and hinders considerably the provision of humanitarian assistance.

- Recall with grave concern that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons fuel armed conflicts and have a wide range of negative human rights, humanitarian, development and socioeconomic consequences, in particular on the security of civilians in armed conflict, including the disproportionate impact on violence perpetrated against women and girls and exacerbating sexual and gender-based violence in conflict.
- Emphasize the close connection between arms trafficking and terrorism and/or transnational organized crime and exploitation of natural resources as a major factor fuelling conflicts.
- Condemn any flows of weapons and ammunition supplies, including when they result in supplies to designated entities and when they undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States, as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region.
- Strongly condemn the continued flow of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, military equipment, unmanned aircraft systems (UASs)⁶ and their components, and improvised explosive device (IED) components to terrorist groups, illegal armed groups and criminals, and encouraging Member States to prevent and disrupt procurement networks for such weapons, systems and components.
- Express concern at diversion from national stockpiles which enables non-State and terrorist groups to increase their armed capabilities, while emphasizing the need for strengthened weapons and ammunition management.
- Express concern about the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms and ammunition.
- Express concern about cross-border criminal activities, such as the illicit transfer, trafficking, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons and ammunition, particularly in relation to border controls and neighbouring States.

⁶ Note that the term “uncrewed aerial systems” (UAS) is increasingly used by States instead of “unmanned aerial vehicle” (UAV). “Uncrewed aerial systems” is a gender-neutral term.

- Note with concern that illicit transfer, theft from national stockpiles, and illicit craft production can be sources of small arms and light weapons that fuel terrorism and armed conflict.
- Express concern about the use of schools by armed forces and non-State armed groups as weapons and ammunition storage facilities, which endangers children and civilian populations.
- Express concern about the serious challenges posed by transnational organized crime, including arms trafficking, particularly when connected to non-State armed groups and terrorist organizations.
- Express concern about the use of mercenaries and their connection to illicit flows of accumulation and misuse of weapons and ammunition, particularly in relation to neighbouring States and border management.

Stress the responsibility of Member States to prevent the threats posed by illicit transfers of conventional arms and ammunition, including through implementation of relevant international instruments, coordinated action, and implementation of WAM-related international instruments, standards and guidelines

- Underline the responsibility of States to prevent the threats posed by the illicit transfers of conventional weapons and ammunition to international peace and security and the devastating impact on civilians in armed conflict.
- Underline the responsibility of States to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their weapons and ammunition stockpiles.
- Stress the need for the authorities to ensure physical protection, control, management, traceability, and accountability of weapons, ammunition and military equipment transferred to their control.
- Stress the significance of relevant international instruments, inter alia the Arms Trade Treaty; the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, including the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition; the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons; the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms for Law Enforcement Officials; and relevant regional instruments—as crucial instruments in countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons.
- Stress the importance of coordinated international and regional support to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of conventional weapons and ammunition.

Recall that improved WAM is fundamental to achieving peace, stability and sustainable development

- Recognize the value of effective physical security and management of stockpiles of small arms, light weapons and their ammunition in accordance with global and regional standards, including through the utilization of voluntary guidelines, such as the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) developed under the UN SaferGuard Programme, and the Modular Small Arms Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC).
-
- Recall that improved arms and ammunition management is a fundamental component of greater peace and stability.
 - Recall General Assembly resolution A/70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to sustainable development, including through the implementation of WAM activities.
 - Underline the importance of addressing armed violence, including through the strengthening of WAM.
 - Stress the importance of the authorities achieving the necessary weapons and ammunition management reforms and encouraging them to maintain their efforts and continue their progress in this regard.
 - Recognize the linkages between effective weapons and ammunition management and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, particularly target 16.4 on significantly reducing illicit arms flows.
 - Recognize that improved arms and ammunition management is a fundamental component of greater peace and stability for regions affected by conflict.
 - Emphasize the importance of developing infrastructure, systems, and policies for weapons confiscation, storage, and destruction as part of comprehensive peace processes.
-

Stress the importance of gendered approaches to combating small arms trafficking and misuse, and women's participation in WAM

- Stress the importance of women's full and effective participation in all efforts related to countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, in line with resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on Women, Peace and Security.
- Recognize the importance of mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes designed to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, including WAM-related activities.
- Acknowledge the differential impact of armed violence on women, men, girls and boys, and the need for gender-responsive approaches to weapons and ammunition management that address these differences.
- Emphasize the importance of collecting sex-disaggregated data on the impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons to inform more effective policy responses.

Recognize progress in WAM implementation

- Acknowledge progress in achieving key benchmarks, particularly in the operationalization of National Small Arms and Light Weapons Commissions, development of national laws, and establishment of national coordination mechanisms for weapons and ammunition management.
- Note progress in better monitoring and management of weapons through national commissions on small arms and light weapons, marking of arms and related lethal materiel, and improvements to armouries.

Acknowledge the links between WAM and broader security challenges

- Recognize the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms.
- Express concern about cross-border criminal activities, such as arms trafficking and illicit trade, as well as the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, particularly in relation to border controls and neighbouring States.
- Emphasize the importance of regional and international cooperation to combat arms trafficking, particularly in addressing transnational organized crime.

Issue

Examples of good practice

- Express concern about the use of mercenaries and their connection to illicit flows of arms, accumulation and misuse of weapons, particularly in relation to neighbouring States and border management.
 - Recognize the importance of addressing gang violence through effective weapons and ammunition management and community violence reduction programs.
-

1.2 Operative paragraphs

Operative paragraphs generally encourage, request or mandate actors to adopt measures to tackle issues introduced in the preambular paragraphs. WAM-related measures can be included in different sections of resolutions or, reflecting more recent Security Council practice, in a single, comprehensive section of their own, allowing for more concise and clearer language around courses of action to be taken.

This section is divided into the following nine WAM-related Security Council actions: the request for implementation of 1) general WAM measures; 2) relevant international norms;

3) Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR); 4) civilian disarmament; 5) non-voluntary disarmament; 6) Security Sector Reform (SSR); 7) arms embargoes; 8) measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons by terrorists; and 9) measures to fight transnational organized crime. Each sub-section is divided into types of stakeholders mandated by the Security Council, namely: national authorities, UN system actors, international partners, including Member States, and regional organizations.

Checklist

When drafting operative paragraphs related to WAM efforts, good practice includes the use of comprehensive language to ensure effective implementation through the precise identification of:

- ☐ **Specific actors to be called upon:** This can include national authorities, international partners, including UN Member States, UN system actors and entities, UN other peace operations, regional or other international organizations. The language should also underscore the importance of the participation of women in designing, planning, and implementing WAM initiatives and activities.
- ☐ **Types of arms and ammunition to be managed:** Clear and consistent language regarding the types of arms and ammunition or related materiel in question is key. The UN Register of Conventional Arms provides a list of categories of conventional systems which can be used as a reference (see [Annex 2](#)). Systems and items such

as ammunition, unmanned aircraft systems (UAS)⁷ and their components, as well as IED components, may merit dedicated attention.

- **Activities requested:** This can include WAM-related technical, technical advisory, legislative, administrative, training, assessment or support activities, including, inter alia:
 - Reviewing, developing, enacting and strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks at the national level;
 - Establishing and operationalizing comprehensive coordination mechanisms at the national level (at strategic and operational levels);
 - Developing, adopting and implementing comprehensive national strategies and/or action plans;
 - Developing, adopting and implementing administrative or standard operating procedures (SOPs) for WAM or specific aspects;
 - Building/constructing or rehabilitating physical infrastructure for storage (e.g., armouries, ammunition depots);
 - Enhancing accounting including marking and record-keeping systems;
 - Establishing baseline inventories and registries;

- Establishing an effective tracing system for the conduct and processing of domestic and international tracing operations;
- Disposal of surplus, seized, captured, collected or found material, noting that destruction as the preferred method of disposal.

- **Normative framework:** Activities must be implemented in compliance with international and regional instruments and should be consistent with technical guidelines, including MOSAIC, the IATG, and the UN Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS).
- **Resources:** Identifying sources of funding and technical assistance is key to enabling the effective implementation of activities, including through bilateral support from Member States, international assistance mechanisms, or UN trust funds, amongst others.
- **Time frame to be abided by:** Identify specific benchmarks and time frames for completion or stocktaking of WAM-related activities.
- **Reporting requirements:** Consider informational requirements and reporting to evaluate progress over time (e.g., regular updates to the Security Council or its subsidiary organs (e.g., Committees), or through the Secretary-General's reports).

⁷ Note that the term “uncrewed aerial systems” (UAS) is increasingly used by States instead of “unmanned aerial vehicle” (UAV). “Uncrewed aerial systems” is a gender-neutral term.

Call upon national authorities and relevant international partners to implement WAM activities

Request UN Member States to implement WAM measures

- Call upon Member States to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of conventional weapons and ammunition, including small arms and light weapons, and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage, and security of their stockpiles and the collection, recording and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition.
- Call upon Member States to strengthen border management and control measures to prevent the illicit cross-border movement of weapons and ammunition, particularly in conflict-affected regions.
- Encourage Member States to develop and implement comprehensive national action plans on weapons and ammunition management that address the full life cycle of weapons and ammunition.
- Call upon Member States to implement measures to prevent the diversion of weapons and ammunition to unauthorized end-users, including through robust end-user certification processes and post-delivery cooperation.

Call upon relevant national authorities to implement WAM measures to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of conventional weapons and ammunition

- Call on, with the support of the respective UN operation, UN system entities, and other international partners, to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons, by ensuring the safe and effective management, storage, and security of their stockpiles of arms and ammunition and the collection, recording, and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition.
- Recognize the value of WAM and call for compliance with regional and international instruments, as well as utilization of relevant UN guidance, especially MOSAIC and the IATG, including with regard to:
 - Adoption of appropriate national legislation, administrative and standard operating procedures;
 - Institutional and operational capacity-building including training on WAM;
 - Systems to control international transfers, including to prevent diversion of weapons and ammunition;

- Effective physical security and management of stockpiles including the construction of and/or the rehabilitation of physical infrastructure;
 - Securing relevant infrastructure;
 - Implementation of a national marking programme;
 - Establishment and maintenance of a registry of weapons and ammunition owned by the national security forces;
 - Collection, recording (including documentation, and photographing) and/or the disposal including the destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly-held weapons and ammunition;
 - Establishment of a system to ensure trackability and traceability of arms, including SALW, and ammunition recovered from the illicit sphere.
-
- Call for the creation and the operationalization of a national coordination mechanism (e.g., a commission) on the control of arms, including SALW, and the management of ammunition, in accordance with the relevant regional instrument as applicable, to better monitor and manage weapons and ammunition.
 - Encourage the development of national legal frameworks that criminalize the unauthorized possession, transfer, and misuse of weapons and ammunition.
 - Call for adherence to the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.
 - Call for the establishment of baseline arms inventories and national weapons registries as a foundation for effective weapons and ammunition management.
 - Encourage the development of specialized WAM units within security forces with dedicated training and resources.
-

Call on relevant international actors, including UN system actors and regional organizations, to assist and facilitate implementation of WAM measures by national authorities

- Emphasize that Member States, UN operations and other Council-mandated entities, where appropriate and mandated, and intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations may be in a position to assist in capacity-building of governments upon request to ensure the safe and effective management, storage, security, marking, record-keeping and tracing of stockpiles, and collection, and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition.
- Call on relevant international actors to provide technical, financial and material assistance to facilitate the implementation of WAM-related activities by national authorities as well as by UN Operations where so mandated (see also [SG recommendation 7 of S/2015/289](#)).
- Urge Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, to take further measures to facilitate women's full and meaningful participation in all policymaking, planning and implementation processes to combat and eradicate the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (see also [SG recommendation 4 of S/2015/289](#)).
- Encourage regional organizations to develop and implement regional roadmaps or strategies on weapons and ammunition management that promote harmonized approaches across Member States.
- Call on international partners to support the development of sustainable national training capacities on weapons and ammunition management.
- Encourage international actors to support gender-responsive approaches to weapons and ammunition management that address the differential impacts of armed violence on women, men, girls and boys.

Mandate UN system actors to assess and support the implementation of WAM measures by national authorities

- Request the Secretary-General to include information on WAM when reporting on country-specific situations, where relevant.
- Request UN operations and UN systems actors, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, to:
 - Conduct WAM-related assessments (e.g., a comprehensive national WAM baseline assessment, assessments to monitor progress, and specific technical assessments);

- Provide legal, technical, financial, material or personnel capacity-building (e.g., training) assistance with regard to through-life management of weapons, including SALW, and ammunition, such as, inter alia:
 - » Developing and operationalizing a national coordination mechanism (e.g., a national commission, or equivalent body), under a national lead authority, supported by relevant technical entities (e.g., committees, working group, etc.);
 - » Developing, adopting, implementing, and monitoring and evaluating the impact of the implementation of, national strategies, policies, and/or action plan(s) at the national level;
 - » Reviewing and developing national laws, legislation and regulations for through-life management of conventional weapons, including SALW and ammunition;
 - » Developing, adopting, and implementing administrative or standard operating procedures (SOPs) of a general or specific nature and on specific aspects;
 - » Developing and implementing a national system to control international arms transfers;
 - » Safe, secure and accountable management of weapons and ammunition stockpiles (e.g., construction or rehabilitation of physical infrastructure);
 - » Marking and registration of weapons and ammunition;
 - » A system to ensure trackability and traceability of arms and ammunition; and
 - » Disposal including destruction of arms and ammunition.
- Protect relevant infrastructure;
- Coordinate and facilitate assistance regarding WAM.
- Request UN operations to seize, collect, record and dispose of, or secure, illicit and/ or surplus small arms and light weapons as well as surplus ammunition stockpiles, and to encourage the development and reinforcement of national capacities to store ammunition stockpiles according to international standards, including through the rehabilitation or construction of armouries and ammunition depots (see also [SG recommendation 9 of S/2008/258](#)).

Address emerging technologies and evolving threats in WAM

- Call upon national authorities to develop measures to address the management of unmanned aircraft systems (UASs)⁸ and their components within existing WAM frameworks.
- Encourage the development of specialized procedures for the management of improvised explosive device (IED) components and precursors.
- Call for the integration of new technologies, such as electronic marking and tracking systems, to enhance the effectiveness of weapons and ammunition management.
- Encourage research and development of technologies that can improve marking and tracing capabilities and reduce the risk of diversion.

Stress the need for implementation of international and regional WAM-related instruments

Call on UN Member States to join (sign/ratify/accede to) and/or implement international conventional arms control instruments

- Call for the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, in order to make real progress in preventing, combating and eradicating their illicit trade. In particular, encourage strengthening of physical security and stockpile management, destruction of surplus and obsolete weapons, and marking at the time of manufacture and import.
- Call for the full and effective implementation by States at the national, regional and international levels, of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, in particular, paying special attention to applying measures contained therein on the prevention of the diversion of small arms and light weapons, in order to make real progress in preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

⁸ Note that the term “uncrewed aerial systems” (UAS) is increasingly used by States instead of “unmanned aerial vehicle” (UAV). “Uncrewed aerial systems” is a gender-neutral term.

- Urge States to consider ratifying or acceding to relevant international conventions, such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Protocols, and the Arms Trade Treaty, and take steps to ensure the full implementation of their provisions (see *also* [SG recommendation 5 of S/2013/503](#)).
- Call upon Member States to implement the Arms Trade Treaty and to establish or strengthen national control systems in line with the Treaty, particularly regarding the prevention of diversion of conventional arms to unauthorized end-users.
- Encourage Member States to participate in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures as important tools for promoting transparency in armaments,

Encourage Member States, including States neighbouring affected countries, to implement regional legally binding and political instruments

- Encourage neighbouring States to take effective action to counter the illicit flow of weapons and ammunition into the affected State and to ensure the traceability of the weapons and ammunition produced on their territories as required by the [relevant regional instrument].
 - Encourage all States signatories to the [relevant regional instrument] to implement its provisions as an important means in support of the arms embargo on the [country subject to an arms embargo].
 - Encourage Member States to develop, support and implement regional roadmaps and strategies for SALW control.
 - Call upon regional organizations to develop harmonized approaches to weapons and ammunition management, including standardized procedures for marking, record-keeping, and tracing.
 - Encourage regional cooperation mechanisms for border management and control to prevent cross-border trafficking of weapons and ammunition, particularly in conflict-affected regions.
 - Support the implementation of regional centres of excellence for training and capacity-building on weapons and ammunition management.
-

Promote synergies between WAM-related instruments and other international frameworks

- Encourage Member States to recognize and strengthen the linkages between the implementation of WAM-related instruments and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Target 16.4 on significantly reducing illicit arms flows.
- Call for enhanced coordination between WAM activities and counter-terrorism efforts, including the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons.
- Promote the integration of WAM considerations into national action plans on Women, Peace and Security, recognizing the gendered impacts of armed violence and the importance of women's participation in WAM initiatives.
- Encourage synergies between WAM activities and efforts to combat transnational organized crime, including through implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Firearms Protocol.

Request the implementation of WAM measures in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) processes, including as part of Community Violence Reduction (CVR)

Call upon national authorities to allocate funds to DDR WAM activities and to manage materiel retrieved through DDR

- Request, where appropriate, national authorities to allocate appropriate funding to its DDR Programme and complementary community violence reduction initiatives, including with regards to weapons and ammunition management activities.
- Encourage the national DDR entity and relevant institutions to enhance the collection and disposal of weapons and ammunition as part of the DDR process, including community-violence reduction activities.
- Call upon the authorities, including the National Commission on small arms and light weapons, to ensure that those arms are neutralized and not illegally disseminated, in accordance with the relevant regional instrument, as applicable.
- Call upon national authorities to establish baseline inventories of weapons and ammunition collected through DDR processes to ensure proper tracking and accountability.

- Encourage national authorities to develop specialized standard operating procedures for the management of weapons and ammunition collected through DDR processes, including clear protocols for marking, registration, and disposal.
- Request national authorities to integrate WAM considerations into national DDR strategies and action plans, with specific provisions for different categories of weapons and ammunition.

Request UN operations to support national authorities in implementing DDR WAM activities

- Call for the inclusion within specific peace agreements and on a case-by-case basis, within UN operations mandates, clear terms for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and complementary community violence reduction initiatives, including the safe and timely disposal of arms and ammunition.
- Request UN operations to support the implementation of DDR, including transitional weapons and ammunition management activities (TWAM), in line with MOSAIC, the IATG and the IDDRS (see [also SG recommendation 2 of S/2011/255](#)).
- Request UN operations to assist in the establishment of the DDR programme and complementary CVR, taking into consideration gender and age dimensions, and its implementation through voluntary disarmament and weapons collection and destruction.
- Encourage, within its mandate and limits of capabilities and areas of deployment, UN operations to assist national authorities in collecting and storing the arms collected through DDR and CVR, and in registering all relevant information related to those arms (see [also SG recommendation 2 of S/2011/255](#)).
- Request UN operations to support host States in developing and implementing community disarmament programmes, including technical support to mentor the safe handling of weapons and ammunition collected, comprising the verification, securing, storage and disposal of non-serviceable items.
- Request UN operations to assist in guarding weapons, ammunition and other military materiel handed over by the former combatants and to secure, neutralize or destroy such materiel.

- Authorize UN operations to use all necessary means, within its capacity and in the areas where its armed units are deployed, to monitor and provide security at their (pre-) disarmament assembly sites, collect and secure weapons and military materiel to dispose of it, as appropriate.
 - Request UN operations to set up a CVR and WAM Advisory Unit.
 - Request UN operations to provide technical assistance in developing electronic weapons registration systems for DDR processes that can be integrated with national weapons registries.
 - Encourage UN operations to support the development of specialized WAM training programmes for national DDR personnel, focusing on safe handling, storage, and disposal of collected weapons and ammunition.
 - Request UN operations to assist national authorities in establishing mobile weapons collection and registration units that can operate in remote areas as part of community violence reduction initiatives.
 - Request UN operations to support the implementation of weapons marking programmes for collected weapons, including through the provision of marking equipment and technical expertise.
 - Encourage UN operations to assist in establishing secure temporary storage facilities for weapons and ammunition collected during DDR processes, particularly in areas where permanent infrastructure is not yet available.
 - Request UN operations to support the development of community-based monitoring networks to identify and report on weapons circulation as part of broader community violence reduction strategies.
 - Encourage the development of linkages between DDR-related WAM activities and longer-term national weapons control frameworks, including through the development of transition plans for handing over WAM responsibilities to national authorities.
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Issue

Encourage the submission by non-State armed groups of an inventory of weapons and ammunition in their possession

Examples of good practice

- Encourage armed groups and militias to submit an inventory of arms and related materiel in their possession with a view to their participation in the programmes of disarmament and encouraging those who have not yet done so to do so rapidly in line with the ceasefire/peace agreement (*see also SG recommendation 6 of S/2011/255*).
- Request UN operations to develop standardized templates and procedures for documenting weapons and ammunition held by non-State armed groups to facilitate their eventual collection and processing.

Request the implementation of WAM measures in civilian disarmament and voluntary weapons collections

Urge national authorities to conduct disarmament processes in line with WAM technical guidelines

- Urge national authorities to conduct a genuine, non-discriminatory and comprehensive disarmament process consistent with technical guidelines set out in MOSAIC and IATG.
- Encourage national authorities to develop comprehensive civilian disarmament strategies that include clear provisions for the safe handling, transportation, and disposal of collected weapons and ammunition.
- Call upon national authorities to establish dedicated civilian disarmament coordination mechanisms that include representatives from security forces, civil society, and relevant international partners to ensure a coherent approach.
- Urge national authorities to integrate community violence reduction programmes with civilian disarmament initiatives to address the root causes of weapons proliferation.

Request UN operations to assist relevant national authorities in managing collected arms and ammunition

- Request UN operations to assist the national authorities, including the National Commission on small arms and light weapons in collecting, registering, securing and disposing of weapons and ammunition.
- Request UN operations to coordinate with the Government to ensure that collected weapons are not disseminated or utilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy.
- Request UN operations to destroy collected weapons and ammunition, in compliance with relevant regional instruments.
- Request UN operations to provide technical assistance in establishing and maintaining electronic databases of collected weapons and ammunition to ensure proper tracking and accountability throughout the collection and disposal process.
- Encourage UN operations to support the development of community-based weapons collection points with appropriate security measures and trained personnel.
- Request UN operations to assist national authorities in developing public awareness campaigns about the risks of illicit weapons possession and the benefits of voluntary surrender programmes.
- Request UN operations to support the establishment of incentive programmes for voluntary weapons surrender that are appropriate to the local context and do not inadvertently create markets for weapons.

Promote sustainable approaches to civilian disarmament

- Encourage the development of long-term monitoring mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of civilian disarmament programs and their impact on community security.
- Call for the integration of civilian disarmament initiatives with broader security sector reform and rule of law programs to ensure sustainability.
- Request UN operations to support national authorities in developing specialized procedures for handling particularly sensitive or dangerous items collected during civilian disarmament, such as explosives or military-grade weapons.
- Encourage the development of gender-responsive approaches to civilian disarmament that address the different roles, needs, and perspectives of women, men, girls and boys.

Request the implementation of WAM measures in non-voluntary disarmament**Request national authorities and regional organizations to document and register captured weapons and ammunition**

- Request the Government and relevant regional organizations to document and register all military equipment captured as part of offensive operations, or in the course of carrying out their mandate, including recording the type and serial number of weapons and/ or ammunition, photographing all items and relevant markings.
- Request national authorities to establish standardized procedures for documenting captured weapons, including digital registration systems that can be integrated with national weapons databases.
- Encourage the development of joint administrative or operational procedures between national authorities and regional organizations including peace operations to ensure proper registration and documentation of captured weapons and ammunition.
- Request national authorities to share information on captured weapons with relevant international bodies, including Panels and Groups of Experts and Sanctions Monitoring Teams assisting Committees, to facilitate tracing and identification of points of diversion.

Request UN operations to seize and destroy weapons and report on these activities

- Request UN operations to actively seize, confiscate, record and destroy, as appropriate, the weapons and ammunition of armed elements, including all militias and non-State armed groups, who refuse or fail to lay down their arms.
- Request UN operations to report on the confiscation and destruction of weapons and ammunition as part of the Secretary-General's regular reporting cycle.
- Request UN operations to develop specialized procedures for handling particularly sensitive or dangerous items seized during operations, such as explosives or advanced weapons systems.
- Request UN operations to include in their reporting disaggregated data on types, quantities, and sources of seized weapons to help identify patterns of illicit flows.

Enhance coordination mechanisms for non-voluntary disarmament

- Encourage the establishment of coordination mechanisms between UN operations, national authorities, and regional organizations to enhance information sharing on weapons seizure operations and their outcomes.
- Request UN operations to provide technical assistance to national authorities in developing the capacity to safely handle and dispose of seized weapons and ammunition.
- Encourage the development of protocols for determining the appropriate disposition of seized weapons, including criteria for destruction versus potential redistribution to legitimate security forces under appropriate safeguards.
- Request UN operations to support the development of community awareness programs about weapons seizure operations to build local support and reduce resistance.

Call to include WAM as a key component of Security Sector Reform (SSR)

General

- Emphasize the importance of SSR in assisting States to develop proper procedures for stockpile management, physical security, marking, record-keeping and tracing.
- Recognize the linkages between security sector reform and other important factors of stabilization and reconstruction, such as, but not limited to, transitional justice, arms embargoes, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration as well as long-term rehabilitation of former combatants, taking into consideration gender and age, national small arms and light weapons management, arms embargo implementation, armed violence reduction, organized crime and anti-corruption measures, protection of civilians, as well as gender equality and human rights issues.
- Call upon national authorities to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of conventional weapons and ammunition, especially small arms and light weapons, and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of stockpiles, and the collection, recording and destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and further stress the importance of incorporating such elements into SSR programmes.
- Emphasize the importance of integrating weapons and ammunition management into national security strategies and defence sector planning processes as a fundamental component of effective security governance.

- Recognize that effective weapons and ammunition management contributes to preventing the diversion of arms to unauthorized users, reducing the risk of unplanned explosions, and enhancing accountability within security institutions.
- Stress the importance of developing comprehensive legal and regulatory frameworks for weapons and ammunition management as part of broader security sector governance reforms.

Call upon relevant national authorities to implement SSR, including WAM measures, and upon international partners to provide assistance

- Call upon national authorities to prioritize the implementation of its SSR strategy and to take forward critical reforms regarding improved monitoring and management of weapons, including through the registration of arms and related materiel and improvement of armouries, and encourage the international community to consider providing assistance to this end.
- Call upon national authorities to establish specialized weapons and ammunition management units within security forces with clear mandates, adequate resources, and trained personnel.
- Encourage national authorities to develop standardized procedures for the lifecycle management of weapons and ammunition, including acquisition, storage, issuance, maintenance, and disposal.
- Call upon national authorities to implement robust oversight mechanisms for weapons and ammunition management, including regular audits, inspections, and inventory controls as part of broader security sector accountability frameworks.
- Encourage international partners to support the development of sustainable national training capacities on weapons and ammunition management for security sector personnel.

Request UN operations to support the national authorities in implementing SSR, including WAM measures

- Request UN operations to support the national authorities in implementing its SSR strategy, through operation and command-level advice and mentorship to the defence and security forces, including on the monitoring and management of weapons, within the operation's capabilities and in close coordination with international partners.
- Request UN operations to assist national authorities in developing comprehensive weapons and ammunition management policies and standard operating procedures as part of broader security sector reform efforts.

- Request UN operations to provide technical assistance in establishing electronic weapons and ammunition management systems that enhance accountability and traceability within security institutions.
- Encourage UN operations to support the integration of weapons and ammunition management considerations into security sector-wide needs assessments and strategic planning processes.
- Request UN operations to facilitate coordination between different security sector institutions on weapons and ammunition management to ensure coherent approaches across the security sector.

Promote synergies between WAM and broader security governance reforms

- Encourage the establishment of national coordination mechanisms that bring together relevant security sector institutions, oversight bodies, and civil society organizations to develop coherent approaches to weapons and ammunition management.
- Call for the integration of weapons and ammunition management considerations into security sector-related benchmarks and indicators for measuring progress in security transitions.
- Encourage the development of specialized training modules on weapons and ammunition management for integration into broader security sector training curricula.
- Promote the adoption of gender-responsive approaches to weapons and ammunition management within security institutions, including through increased participation of women in relevant decision-making processes.

Call for WAM in arms embargo contexts

General

- Recognize the importance of aligning objectives of arms embargoes with weapons and ammunition management measures and goals, as applicable.
 - Recognize the linkages between effective weapons and ammunition management and the prevention of diversion of weapons and ammunition to unauthorized end-users, including terrorist groups and non-State armed actors.
 - Emphasize the importance of establishing clear benchmarks related to weapons and ammunition management for the review and potential modification of arms embargo measures.
-

Request Member States subject to an arms embargo to brief the Security Council Sanctions Committee on WAM capacity and needs

- Request the host Government to appoint a focal point responsible for briefing the Sanctions Committee and providing information relevant to the Committee's work on the structure of the security forces under its control, the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Government security forces, and related training needs (see also [SG recommendation 1 of S/2013/503](#) and [recommendation 2 of S/2017/1025](#)).
- Request Member States subject to an arms embargo to establish a dedicated coordination mechanism for weapons and ammunition management that can serve as an interface with the Sanctions Committee and relevant international partners.
- Request Member States to provide regular updates on the implementation of standard operating procedures for weapons and ammunition management, including tracking systems for weapons post-distribution.

Request Member States subject to an arms embargo to implement WAM measures

- Call for the enforcement of the relevant arms embargo, including by avoiding diversions of state owned or controlled arms and ammunition, by enhancing weapons and ammunition management procedures and implementing a national weapon marking programme in accordance with the International Tracing Instrument.
- Calls upon national authorities to conduct a baseline inventory of military equipment, arms and ammunition in the possession of the security forces (see also [SG recommendation 12 of S/2013/503](#)).
- Call for the implementation of weapons and ammunition management efforts to support the enforcement of arms embargoes, including registration and marking of exempted materiel, and for the notification on progress to the relevant Sanctions Committee.
- Request that seized, confiscated or surrendered weapons, ammunition and other related materiel subject to embargo are recorded and disposed of in an appropriate manner.
- Call for the acceleration of efforts to implement weapons and ammunition management measures including through enacting relevant domestic laws and registering and tracking of exempted arms and other materiel imported by security forces.

- Request national authorities to establish a joint verification team which would conduct routine inspections of security forces' stockpiles, inventory records and the supply chain of weapons, and request that any such group provides its findings to the relevant Sanctions Committee.
- Request national authorities to report to the Security Council on a regular basis on the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the security forces as well as procedures, codes of conduct and training needs.
- Note that further improved weapons management is vital in order to prevent the diversion of weapons, and reiterate that the Security Council is committed to monitoring and assessing improvements in order to review the arms embargo when all conditions, including those related to weapons and ammunition management, as set out in Security Council resolutions, are met.
- Call upon national authorities to develop detailed standard operating procedures for weapons and ammunition management, including issue and receipt systems to track all weapons post-distribution.
- Request national authorities to ensure the safe and effective management, storage, and security of their stockpiles of weapons, ammunition, and other military equipment down to the unit level.
- Call for the establishment of a National Commission to coordinate weapons and ammunition management efforts and serve as a focal point for international assistance.

Call upon Member States and other relevant international partners to support WAM efforts of States subject to an arms embargo and their neighbouring countries

- Call for the provision of assistance, including training, to States subject to arms embargoes, to strengthen weapons and ammunition management.
- Call for the provision of assistance to countries neighbouring States that are subject to arms embargoes, to strengthen their weapons and ammunition management, as well as their capacity to implement and monitor arms embargoes (see also [SG recommendation 9 of S/2013/503](#)).
- Urge Member States to adopt measures to ensure the effective and timely marking and tracing of small arms and light weapons, particularly in relation to conflict and post-conflict situations, and to assist the United Nations to detect violations of applicable arms embargoes.
- Encourage international partners to provide training and technical support for the development of national weapons registration, recording, and marking procedures.

- Call for coordinated international support to assist Member States in developing the capacity to properly manage their existing weapons and ammunition stockpiles, including by establishing necessary planning documents, protocols, and training for recording, storage, distribution, and management.

Authorize Member States to seize, register and dispose of materiel subject to an arms embargo

- Decide to authorize, upon discovery of items prohibited by the arms embargo, Member States to seize, record and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal).

Request UN operations to support WAM efforts of States subject to an arms embargo

- Decide that UN operations and other relevant Council-mandated entities, located in a Member State or region with a Council-mandated arms embargo, may, if deemed necessary by the Council, assist with appropriate expertise and capacity-building for host governments in the field of weapons collection, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programmes, enhancing physical security and stockpile management practices, record-keeping and tracing capacities, development of national export and import control systems, enhancement of border security, and strengthening judicial institutions and law enforcement capacity.
- Request UN operations to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo, in particular, seize, collect, record and dispose of arms or related materiel deemed in violation of the arms embargo.
- Request UN operations to inspect inventories of weapons and ammunition obtained in accordance with the provisions of the arms embargo to ensure all such weapons and ammunition are accounted for.
- Request UN operations to support the establishment of a baseline arms inventory as well as arms marking and registration systems in situations where a United Nations arms embargo coincides with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts.

- Encourage the establishment of a UN operations Arms Embargo Working Group (AEWG), or embargo monitoring unit, which aims to coordinate the mission's efforts on the implementation of the arms embargo, to reinforce its role in countering arms trafficking and to serve as a channel for information-sharing on arms trafficking and recommendations on related arms control activities (see also [SG recommendation 1 of S/2017/1025](#)).
- Encourage UN operations to establish or designate a component, unit or cell to coordinate mission efforts on the implementation of arms embargoes, reinforce their role in countering arms trafficking, and serve as channels for information-sharing.

Request the Sanctions Committee or its Panel or Group of Experts/ Sanctions Monitoring Team to assess the WAM capacity of States subject to an arms embargo

- Request the relevant Sanctions Committee to assess the threats and challenges posed by the proliferation of all arms and related materiel, and to submit a report to the Council on proposals to counter this threat, and to prevent the proliferation of arms and related materiel, including, inter alia, measures to secure these arms and related materiel, to ensure that stockpiles are managed safely and securely.
 - Request the Panel or Group of Experts to include in its reporting to the Sanctions Committee both an assessment of the progress made in the infrastructure and procedures in place to ensure safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the security forces and an assessment of any diversions in order to assist the Council in any review of the respective arms embargo.
 - Request the Panel or Group of Experts to consult with the Government subject to the arms embargo on measures to safely procure and secure arms and related materiel.
 - Request Panels or Groups of Experts to assess progress in the implementation of weapons registration, recording, and marking procedures and their effectiveness in preventing diversion.
 - Request Panels or Groups of Experts to provide specific recommendations on improving weapons and ammunition management systems based on identified gaps and challenges.
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Call on UN operations and national authorities to grant Panels or Groups of Experts/Monitoring Teams access to weapons storage facilities

- Call on the UN operation and host Government to support the investigative work of Monitoring Teams and Panels of Experts, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate.

Request the Secretary-General to assess the implementation of WAM requirements by States subject to an arms embargo

- Request the Secretary-General to provide an update to the Security Council on progress made by the Government subject to arms embargo in addressing the management of arms and ammunition (see *also* [SG recommendation 6 of S/2019/1011](#)).

Request the Secretariat to provide WAM-related benchmarks and assessments of progress towards them to review arms embargo measures

- Request the Secretariat to provide options for benchmarks that the Security Council can use to review and to assess arms embargo measures, including those related to the ability of the national authorities to safely, securely and effectively manage weapons and ammunition in accordance with good practice and norms.
- Encourage the use of the UN Register of Conventional Arms national reporting from States under embargo when assessing and reviewing arms embargo measures.
- Request the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the UN operation, UN entities, and the Panel or Group of Experts, to conduct an assessment of progress achieved in relation to key WAM benchmarks and further express its intention to review the arms embargo measures in light of this assessment.

Issue

Establish WAM benchmarks to guide the revision of arms embargo measures

Examples of good practice

- Establish clear and well identified key benchmarks regarding the reform of the security sector, the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration process, and the management of weapons and ammunition that serve in guiding the Security Council to review arms embargo measures.
- Affirm that it is prepared to review the appropriateness of arms embargo measures in light of the evolution of the security situation in the country and of the progress achieved in relation to the SSR process, the DDR process, and the management of weapons and ammunition (see also [SG recommendation 10 of S/2008/258](#)).

Address emerging technologies and evolving threats in arms embargo contexts

- Request national authorities to develop measures to prevent the diversion of unmanned aircraft systems (UASs)⁹ components, as well as improvised explosive device (IED) components.
- Encourage the development of specialized procedures for monitoring and controlling the flow of dual-use items that could be used in the manufacture of IEDs or UAS.
- Call for the consideration and integration of new technologies to enhance the effectiveness of weapons and ammunition marking, registration, and tracing in arms embargo contexts.

⁹ Note that the term “uncrewed aerial systems” (UAS) is increasingly used by States instead of “unmanned aerial vehicle” (UAV). “Uncrewed aerial systems” is a gender-neutral term.

Request Member States to implement WAM to prevent acquisition of weapons by terrorists**General**

- Recognize the value of measures aimed at achieving effective physical security and stockpile management as an important means of eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists.
- Recognize the need for Member States to undertake appropriate measures consistent with international law to address the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, in particular to terrorists, including by putting in place, where they do not exist, adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the production, export, import, brokering, transit or retransfer of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction, taking into consideration the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in order to prevent the illicit trafficking to terrorists of such weapons.
- Encourage Member States to strengthen measures to prevent and combat the illicit procurement of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, unmanned aircraft systems (UASs)¹⁰ and their components, and improvised explosive device (IED) components by terrorist groups.
- Call upon Member States to enhance cooperation and information-sharing on the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups, including those on UN sanctions lists, and to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons and ammunition, particularly in regions affected by armed conflict.
- Urge Member States to implement risk assessment procedures and strengthen pre-transfer assessments to prevent the diversion of weapons and ammunition to terrorists, including through robust end-user certification and post-delivery cooperation.
- Encourage Member States to develop and implement comprehensive national action plans that address the nexus between terrorism and illicit arms trafficking, including measures for enhanced border security and stockpile management.

¹⁰ Note that the term “uncrewed aerial systems” (UAS) is increasingly used by States instead of “unmanned aerial vehicle” (UAV). “Uncrewed aerial systems” is a gender-neutral term.

Request relevant UN system actors to examine Member States' WAM efforts to eliminate diversions to terrorists

- Request the Counter-Terrorism Committee to examine Member States efforts to eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists.
- Request the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), in cooperation with UNODC and other relevant entities, to continue to identify good practices in countering the illicit trafficking of weapons to terrorists and to share these practices with Member States.
- Encourage the Counter-Terrorism Committee, in cooperation with Sanctions Committee and Panels of Expert, to enhance coordination on efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons and ammunition.
- Request the Secretary-General to include in relevant reports information on measures taken by Member States to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, ammunition, and components, including through improved weapons and ammunition management.

Address emerging technologies and evolving weapons-related terrorist threats

- Call upon Member States to develop measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring new and emerging weapons technologies, including unmanned aircraft systems (UASs),¹¹ 3D-printed weapons components, and convertible or easily modifiable weapons.
- Encourage Member States to strengthen controls over dual-use items that could be used in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices or the modification of conventional weapons.
- Urge Member States to enhance monitoring of online marketplaces and dark web platforms that may facilitate the illicit acquisition of weapons, ammunition and components by terrorist groups.
- Encourage the development of specialized training programmes for law enforcement, customs, and border security officials on identifying and interdicting new methods of weapons and ammunition trafficking used by terrorist groups.

¹¹ Note that the term “uncrewed aerial systems” (UAS) is increasingly used by States instead of “unmanned aerial vehicle” (UAV). “Uncrewed aerial systems” is a gender-neutral term.

Request Member States to implement WAM to fight transnational organized crime**Call upon States and regional organizations to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea by seizing and disposing of weapons**

- Call upon States and regional organizations that are able to do so to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, including by seizing and disposing of boats, vessels, arms, and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery at sea.
- Encourage Member States to strengthen cooperation in addressing maritime security threats, including through enhanced information sharing on illicit arms and ammunition trafficking routes and networks that operate across maritime domains.
- Call upon Member States to develop specialized procedures for the interdiction, seizure, and disposal of weapons and ammunition trafficked through maritime routes, including through joint maritime operations where appropriate.
- Encourage the development of regional maritime security strategies that include specific provisions for countering arms and ammunition trafficking at sea, including through coordinated patrol activities and joint training exercises.

Strengthen border management to combat arms and ammunition trafficking by transnational criminal networks

- Call upon Member States to strengthen border management and control measures to prevent the illicit cross-border movement of weapons and ammunition, particularly in regions affected by transnational organized crime.
- Encourage the development of specialized border security units with training in weapons identification, interdiction techniques, and evidence collection to support prosecution of arms traffickers.
- Request Member States to enhance cooperation and information sharing on transnational criminal networks involved in arms and ammunition trafficking, including through regional coordination mechanisms and international law enforcement networks.

Issue

Address linkages between illicit arms and ammunition trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime

Examples of good practice

- Encourage Member States to develop comprehensive approaches to combat the nexus between arms and ammunition trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, and illicit resource exploitation.
- Call upon Member States to strengthen legal frameworks to prosecute arms and ammunition trafficking as part of broader efforts to combat transnational organized crime, including through implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Firearms Protocol.
- Request Member States to develop specialized investigative techniques and prosecutorial strategies to disrupt financial flows associated with arms and ammunition trafficking networks, including through anti-money laundering measures and asset seizure.

Enhance international cooperation in tracing illicit weapons and ammunition

- Encourage Member States to strengthen national capacities for weapons tracing and to enhance international cooperation in tracing illicit weapons, including through INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System (iARMS).
 - Call upon Member States to systematically trace seized weapons and ammunition to identify points of diversion and trafficking routes.
 - Encourage the sharing of ballistic information across borders to link weapons used in crimes to specific trafficking networks and to support criminal investigations and prosecutions.
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2. Recommendations from the Secretary-General to support the mainstreaming of WAM-related matters in the work of the Security Council

In its Presidential Statement S/PRST/2007/24 and reiterated in Resolution 2220 (2015), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council on a biennial basis a report on the issue of small arms and light weapons (SG SALW report).

These reports provide an overview of significant developments and trends as well as recommendations, principally directed to Security Council members. The section below sets out recommendations from reports issued between 2008 and 2024 that focus on weapons and ammunition management

(WAM). Each recommendation is accompanied by a brief analysis providing context and highlighting current challenges.

While many of these recommendations focus on SALW, they are generally applicable to all categories of conventional weapons, including SALW. In most cases, they are also applicable to ammunition, including small calibre ammunition. Most of these recommendations are reflected in some aspects of the Council's practice; however, they could be implemented more systematically across its work.

General WAM recommendations

Recommendation

The Security Council is encouraged to promote the sustained and systematic integration of weapons and ammunition management into the work of the United Nations on peace and security, including when mandating peace operations. In addition, it is recommended that the Council include more systematically references to relevant normative frameworks and guidance, such as the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium, in applicable resolutions of the Council, in line with the good practice highlighted in the *Aide-Memoire: Options for Reflecting Weapons and Ammunition Management in Decisions of the Security Council*. (S/2021/839, recommendation 11, paragraph 51; S/2023/823, recommendation 27, paragraph 86)

The Security Council is encouraged to ensure that peace operations are consistently and appropriately mandated to assist host States in the effective, safe and secure management of weapons and ammunition. (S/2023/823, recommendation 17, paragraph 49)

Background and comments

Understanding how illicit arms, including SALW and ammunition, fuel and prolong conflict and armed violence can help leverage effective through-life weapons and ammunition management as a tool for preventing, managing, and resolving conflict as part of the UN's broader efforts for peace and security. (See for instance S/RES/2171 (2014), in which the Council affirmed that a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy should include, inter alia, early warning, preventive diplomacy, mediation, preventive deployment, peacekeeping, practical disarmament and other measures to contribute to combating the proliferation and illicit trade of arms, accountability measures as well as inclusive post-conflict peacebuilding).

The Council continues to examine and address the various linkages between weapons and ammunition dynamics and international peace and security. The increasing number of arms-related provisions in Council resolutions, as indicated in the verbatim section (Annex 1) of this *Aide-Memoire*, underscores the key role of WAM in peace operations and other activities of the Council to address conflict-affected situations and the activities of armed groups. The UN Secretary-General continues to advocate for the sustained, systematic and targeted integration of WAM into the work of the UN on peace and security, including through the Council's country-specific, regional and thematic discussions and decisions.

General WAM recommendations

Recommendation

When formulating mandates for peace operations, the Security Council is encouraged to make use of the *Aide-Memoire* [Options for reflecting weapons and ammunition management in decisions of the Security Council] with a view to providing language that ensures the effective implementation of activities related to the management of weapons and associated ammunition, in particular small arms and light weapons. Such language should address, to the greatest extent possible, specific actors, types of arms and ammunition to be managed, activities requested, time frames and resourcing. ([S/2019/1011, recommendation 3, paragraph 52](#))

The Security Council should ensure that peacekeeping and special political missions are consistently mandated to assist host countries in the effective management of their arms and ammunition stockpiles. States should consider the provision of adequate technical and financial assistance in this regard. ([S/2015/289, recommendation 7](#))

Background and comments

Most UN operations are currently mandated by the Security Council to implement WAM activities, including in relation to the protection of civilians, SSR, DDR, or the implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of arms embargoes and their measures. Language used in resolutions in this regard is continuously developing to address WAM challenges more efficiently. With the support of this *Aide-Memoire*, over the past six years, good practice has permeated across the mandates of peace operations, in particular with regards to WAM safeguards supporting the implementation, monitoring and enforcement of arms embargoes. The establishment of mandates for new UN operations, such as recently UNITAMS (Sudan), and the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission (Haiti), for instance, constitute key entry points for better practice and further mainstreaming of WAM across areas relevant to the work of the Council.

As the verbatim section (Annex 1) of this *Aide-Memoire* indicates, the majority of UN operations' mandates currently include WAM provisions. In recent practice, Council resolutions have included a dedicated, comprehensive section on WAM measures, allowing for more concise and clearer language around courses of action to be taken (see [S/RES/2448 \(2018\)](#), *op.58 to 63* on the situation in the Central African Republic, for instance). Council resolutions on various thematic areas also call on Member States to provide technical and financial support to WAM efforts.

General WAM recommendations

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Security Council encourage peace operations to integrate conventional arms and ammunition-related risks in conflict analysis, prevention, management and resolution efforts. (S/2023/823, recommendation 28, paragraph 87)

The Security Council should continue to support United Nations efforts in weapons and ammunition management, including national-level capacity-building, to reduce risks to civilians. The management of small arms and light weapons and associated ammunition is particularly critical in that regard. Applicable standards such as the IATG and MOSAIC should always be drawn upon to implement weapons and ammunition management through gender-sensitive, age-sensitive and disability-sensitive approaches. (S/2019/1011, recommendation 2, paragraph 45)

Background and comments

Integrating risks associated with the illicit proliferation, circulation and misuse of arms and ammunition into conflict and risk analysis and assessments of peace operations is critical to identifying and addressing arms and arms-related vulnerabilities and threats, including, those that undermine the achievement of other mandated objectives of United Nations peace operations. When incorporated into civilian casualty recording and human rights monitoring, such information provides a practical means to address concerns related to the use of conventional weapons and ammunition. The Arms-Related Risk Analysis Toolkit,¹² developed by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, provides practical guidance on the integration of conventional arms control into United Nations conflict prevention and management activities.

Developed over the past decade, the UN's technical guidelines on WAM, MOSAIC and the IATG are expert-vetted and now widely used sets of voluntary best practices, available to those seeking high-quality practical advice on WAM. This technical framework should always be referred to when mandating any type of WAM activities. Recently, the Council has more systematically included them in its country as well as thematic resolutions (see for instance S/RES/2429 (2018), op. 40).

¹² See “The Arms-Related Risk Analysis Toolkit: Practical Guidance for Integrating Conventional Arms-Related Risks into Conflict Analysis and Prevention”, UNIDIR, Geneva, Switzerland, 2021 (<https://doi.org/10.37559/CAAP/21/PACAV/04>).

General WAM recommendations

Recommendation

The Council could [also] consider mandating peace operations to assist States, in cooperation with United Nations entities and regional and subregional organizations, in national efforts to establish, review and regularly update comprehensive weapons and ammunition baselines, to identify priority areas, including international cooperation and assistance needs, in order to strengthen national weapons and ammunition management frameworks. [\(S/2023/823, recommendation 17, paragraph 49\)](#)

The Council could request briefings on good practices and lessons learned from peace operations mandated to assist host countries with weapons and ammunition management. [\(S/2023/823, recommendation 17, paragraph 49\)](#)

Background and comments

In situations and contexts considered by the Council, including armed conflict or post-conflict situations, national weapons control and ammunition management systems, capacities, processes, and procedures are often significantly and negatively impacted. States, peace operations, and other assistance providers have often limited understanding of clear priorities, types of support needed, its sequencing, and provision in high-risk and low-capacity environments. Over the past decade, the Central African Republic (2017, 2022), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2016), the Ivory Coast (2016), and Somalia (2014 until 2023) have undertaken nationally-led baseline assessments in cooperation with UNIDIR, UN peace operations (e.g., MINUSCA, MONUSCO, UNOCI, UNSOM), and regional organizations. Identified, sequenced, priorities as well as time- and actor-specific recommended options and actions inform international cooperation and assistance, including by peace operations, to strengthen national WAM frameworks.¹³

Peace operations have been mandated by the Council to assisted host countries in developing, establishing and implementing national frameworks for weapons and ammunition management in line with international obligations, commitments and standards, for more than a decade. Subsidiary organs of the Council have requested briefings to inform country-specific discussions. There is a growing body of knowledge on lessons learned and good practices available within and beyond the UN. In order to systematize this knowledge, the Council could request country-specific briefings and/or request briefings of a more general nature on lessons learned and good practices across peace operations in assisting host countries with weapons and ammunition management.

¹³ See, Hardy Giezendanner and Himayu Shiotani (2021) "A Reference Methodology for National Weapons and Ammunition Management Baseline Assessments", UNIDIR, Geneva, 2021. Available in English, French, and Spanish (<https://doi.org/10.37559/CAAP/21/WAM/02>).

General WAM recommendations

Recommendation

A concerted and coordinated effort is encouraged by troop- and police-contributing countries and field missions to further advance implementation of relevant policies to ensure the safety, accountability and security of weapons and ammunition and to minimize risks of their diversion and unplanned explosion, including through adequate storage, regular inspections, and proper budgeting and planning for destruction of unserviceable ammunition. (S/2023/823, recommendation 15, paragraph 46)

Background and comments

For UN peace operations to effectively fulfil their mandates, it is important that contingency-owned equipment (CoE), including military equipment, arms, and ammunition, is safely, securely, and accountably managed throughout its life cycle. Challenges have been observed in several areas, including adequate storage practices and infrastructure, poor record-keeping and inventory management, delayed or inappropriate disposal of unserviceable ammunition and the lack of related procedures and qualified personnel. Responding to the need to reduce the risk of unplanned explosions of ammunition depots and the diversion of arms and ammunition from United Nations peace operations to unauthorized parties, the UN developed the UN WAM policy (2020)¹⁴ the UN Ammunition Management Manual (2020),¹⁵ and the UN Standard Operating Procedures on Loss of Weapons and Ammunition in Peace Operations.¹⁶ This set of policies and procedures incorporates guidance from the MOSAIC and IATG, as well as good practices. To support their implementation, the UN has developed specialized training materials to enhance troop- and police-contributing countries' capacities in the safe and secure management of deployed weapons and ammunition.¹⁷

¹⁴ United Nations Weapons and Ammunition Management Policy, Departments of Operational Support (DOS), Peace Operations (DPO), Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), Safety and Security (DSS), Ref. 2019.03, January 2019. The policy is undergoing a UN review as of 2024–2025.

¹⁵ United Nations Manual on Ammunition Management, First Edition, Departments of Peace Operations (DPO) and Operational Support (DOS), January 2020. The manual is undergoing a UN review as of 2024–2025.

¹⁶ United Nations Standard Operating Procedures on Loss of Weapons and Ammunition in Peace Operations, Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), Peace Operations (DPO), Operational Support (DOS), Safety and Security (DSS). Ref. 2019.04, January 2019. The procedure is undergoing a UN review as of 2024–2025.

¹⁷ Available at: <https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org/en/training/stm/wam>.

Women and peace and security

Recommendation

Full and meaningful participation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to combating the misuse and illicit transfer of small arms, in line with the women and peace and security agenda, remains essential. (S/2015/289, recommendation 4)

The Security Council is encouraged (...) to promote the participation of women in all arms control and disarmament processes and forums. (S/2021/839, recommendation 6, paragraph 33)

To identify good practices, the Security Council could request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on gender equality in national, regional and international institutions and organizations working on conventional arms control and disarmament to track the implementation of resolutions 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015). (S/2023/823, recommendation 10, paragraph 31)

Background and comments

In its resolutions 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015), the Security Council explicitly referred to the full and effective participation of women in arms control and disarmament decision-making at all levels and in all aspects of conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Given the underrepresentation of women in the field of small arms and light weapons control, their inclusion must continue to be fostered.

Women and peace and security

Recommendation

The Security Council could explore ways to strengthen linkages between the women and peace and security agenda, and disarmament, including through the convening of specific meetings on this topic. ([S/2023/823, recommendation 9, paragraph 30](#))

The Security Council's encouragement to States to streamline their small arms and light weapons control efforts with those related to women and peace and security and conflict-related sexual violence would be helpful, in particular by ensuring frequent exchanges between national focal points and harmonizing national action plans under the respective portfolios. ([S/2021/839, recommendation 4, paragraph 30](#))

[The] Security Council is encouraged to mandate United Nations entities to systematically collect data on the impact of weapons and ammunition, disaggregated by gender and age, including when recording casualties and monitoring incidents of conflict-related sexual violence. ([S/2023/823, recommendation 8, paragraph 29](#))

Background and comments

Small arms and light weapons control efforts converge with the objective of the women and peace and security agenda on all four interconnected pillars, namely, participation, prevention, protection and relief and recovery. However, less than half of all national action plans on women and peace and security include specific actions on disarmament, non-proliferation or arms control. This highlights the need for greater harmonization between national strategies for implementing the women and peace and security agenda and regulating small arms and light weapons and strengthened coordination and exchange between national focal points on arms control instruments and national focal points on women, peace and security agenda.

Gender- and age-disaggregated data on the misuse and impact of small arms, light weapons, and ammunition on different groups allows understanding the needs and vulnerabilities of these groups and consequently informs prevention and protection strategies. Such information and data can be collected by UN entities, including when mandated to record casualties and monitor incidents of conflict-related sexual violence. It is important that such data collection and analysis includes arms- and ammunition-specific information.

Gender-sensitive WAM interventions have proven to be more effective in addressing the impact of the illicit circulation and misuse of weapons than those that do not incorporate a gender perspective. Therefore, ensuring that gender is adequately integrated into all stages of WAM initiatives is essential to their overall effectiveness. For detailed guidance see MOSAIC 6.10 on Women, Men and SALW and MOSAIC 6.20 on Children, Adolescents, Youth and SALW (see for instance [S/RES/2242 \(2015\)](#), op. 15).

Children and armed conflict

Recommendation

The Security Council is encouraged to further examine the role of small arms and light weapons in facilitating grave violations against children and to address the interlinkages in relevant resolutions, as well as in discussions of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, including when making recommendations on possible measures and actions to promote the protection of children in armed conflict.

[\(S/2023/823, recommendation 5, paragraph 25\)](#)

Background and comments

Conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons and ammunition, contribute significantly to the commission of grave violations against children, such as their recruitment and use, as well as killing, maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence, abduction, attacks on schools and hospitals, and the denial of humanitarian access. The Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict of the Security Council offers a key forum for identifying specific recommendations for action by the international community at large and specific States affected by conflict. While conclusions of the Working Group specifically addressing the issue of small arms and light weapons have yet to be issued, the Council is paying increased attention to weapons that result in the killing and maiming of children.

International instruments

Recommendation

The Secretary-General will continue to advocate the universalization of relevant legally binding instruments, such as the Firearms Protocol and the Arms Trade Treaty, and the implementation of politically binding instruments, such as the Programme of Action on Small Arms and the International Tracing Instrument, as well as the new Global Framework. (S/2023/823, recommendation 30, paragraph 89)

I encourage Member States that have not done so to sign and ratify the Arms Trade Treaty as soon as possible in order to ensure its early entry into force and subsequent implementation. I urge Member States in a position to do so to provide capacity-building assistance in this regard. (S/2013/503, recommendation 5)

Background and comments

The Global Framework on Ammunition,¹⁸ a politically binding instrument, closes the gap of a dedicated instrument on conventional ammunition. It complements the existing multilateral arms control framework. These include the Arms Trade Treaty,¹⁹ and the Firearms Protocol,²⁰ which are legally binding for States Parties; as well as the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons²¹ and the International Tracing Instrument,²² which are universal political instruments.

The Arms Trade Treaty is a central component of the international conventional arms control normative framework. Aiming at regulating or improving the regulation of the arms trade and preventing diversion of arms to the illicit trade, the Treaty encourages State parties to seek, and for State parties in a position to do so provide, upon request, assistance including legal or legislative assistance, institutional capacity-building, and technical, material or financial assistance. Such assistance may include assistance to improve stockpile management capacity, DDR, or strengthen legal frameworks at the national level (see article 16 on International Assistance) (see for instance S/PRST/2018/18).

¹⁸ See <https://front.un-arm.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Global-Framework-Ammunitions.pdf>.

¹⁹ See <https://thearmstradetreaty.org/>.

²⁰ See The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Firearms Protocol), General Assembly resolution 55/255 (2001) (<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/firearms-protocol/the-firearms-protocol.html>).

²¹ See, for instance, Report of the fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3, United Nations General Assembly, 5 July 2024 (<https://docs.un.org/en/A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3>; and [https://docs.un.org/en/A/CONF.192/15\(SUPP\)](https://docs.un.org/en/A/CONF.192/15(SUPP))).

²² See International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (https://front.un-arm.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/ITI_English.pdf).

End use/r controls

Recommendation

The Security Council may wish to consider encouraging States to significantly enhance their efforts to verify end-user certificates. They should develop an international framework for authentication, reconciliation and standardization of end-user certificates. (S/2008/258, [recommendation 11](#))

Background and comments

If used effectively, end use/r control systems including documentation can be an effective tool against the diversion of arms, ammunition and related material (during the pre-transfer, in-transfer, and post-delivery phase). Such controls rely on cooperation including information sharing between competent authorities in importing, exporting (and transit) States. Differences in national understandings and template documentations used however pose challenges to their effective use. Since 2017, States have advanced discussions on end use/r controls to prevent the diversion of arms, under the framework provided by the ATT. UNIDIR, along with other relevant research institutions, could be engaged by the Council on this matter.

Stockpile management

Recommendation

In line with my 2009 report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2009/277), the Security Council may wish to further identify ways to increase compliance by non-State armed groups with international norms relating to the use and stockpiling of weapons and ammunition in times of conflict. (S/2011/255, [recommendation 6](#))

Background and comments

UN system actors are increasingly operating in complex conflict environments characterised by well-equipped non-State armed groups (NSAG) with very limited WAM capacity and the absence of comprehensive peace agreements. Increasingly, UN actors are engaging with NSAGs, including on WAM issues.²³ While the Security Council has welcomed the submission of arms inventories from NSAG (see for instance [S/RES/1596 \(2005\)](#)), it may also encourage the dissemination of MOSAIC and IATG technical guidelines to NSAG.

²³ See United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA)/ Policy and Mediation Division (PMD) and United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)/Division for Policy, Evaluation and Training (DPET), 2017, "Aide Memoire: Engaging with Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) for Political Purposes: Considerations for United Nations Mediators and Missions". This document seeks to assist United Nations actors in thinking through whether and how to engage NSAGs. It provides guidance on modalities of engagement and related risks. See also the UN International DDR Standards, modules 4.10 and 4.11 (<https://www.unddr.org/modules/IDDRS-4.10-Disarmament.pdf> and [IDDRS-4.11-Transitional-Weapons-Ammunition-Management.pdf](#)).

Stockpile management

Recommendation

I encourage the Security Council to ensure that peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions are mandated to assist host countries in their stockpile management. Existing standards such as the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines developed under the “SaferGuard” programme and MOSAIC should be fully utilized in arms and ammunition stockpile management practices.

(S/2013/503, recommendation 2)

The Security Council should consider, on a case-by-case basis, the relevance of technologies such as time limitation or geographical limitation devices or biometric or radio frequency identification, to improve weapons stockpile management and reduce the diversion of weapons. A main hurdle for equipping weapons with such devices is their limited commercial viability. I encourage Member States to support further initiatives on the development and use of such technology. (S/2015/289, recommendation 8)

Background and comments

The Security Council has increasingly mandated UN operations to support the development of WAM capacity of host countries in line with MOSAIC and the IATG. Best practice identified in resolutions on the Central African Republic, for instance (see [UNSCR 2448 \(2018\)](#)) could serve as a useful example for enhancing WAM-related mandate provisions in other operational contexts.

There are many innovative ways to address the management of weapons in conflict areas. Options include radio frequency identification and fingerprint recognition, which are technologies that make it possible to personalise and track weapons and to secure weapons depots. While to date the Council has not referred to these developing technologies in WAM provisions of its country-/region- specific resolutions, it has requested Member States to examine technologies that would improve the tracing and detection of illicit transfers of small arms and light weapons, as well as measures to facilitate the transfer of such technologies between States (see for instance [S/RES/2220 \(2015\)](#), op. 5).

Stockpile management

Recommendation

In the context of discussions on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform programmes, peace support operations or the imposition or lifting of an arms embargo, the Security Council may wish to call on relevant States to conduct an inventory of their weapons and then submit information on their national holdings for inclusion in the Register of Conventional Arms. (S/2013/503, recommendation 12)

Background and comments

In conflict and post-conflict contexts, the precise composition of national stockpiles may be unknown. Undertaking inventories and record-keeping—which require a review of existing stocks, including the serviceability of materiel, and identification of surplus—are key activities for completing an effective needs assessment. Such an assessment is essential before new materiel is procured, as part of SSR efforts for instance.²⁴ In the context of reassessing arms embargo provisions, the Security Council has requested Member States to conduct an inventory of their military stockpiles (see for instance [S/RES/2244 \(2015\)](#), op. 6) to support effective acquisition of new materiel. Reporting this baseline information to the UN Register of Conventional Arms could also be set as a transparency criterion in the context of revising arms embargo provisions.

²⁴ See de Tessieres, Shiotani and Wilkin, 2018. The role of weapons and ammunition management in preventing conflict and supporting security transitions. UNIDIR.

Stockpile management

Recommendation

Destruction of surplus ammunition stockpiles should be a priority for relevant peacekeeping missions and Governments. The management of arms and ammunition stockpiles requires a level of regulatory capacity which will often need urgent attention in developing peacebuilding efforts.

(S/2008/258, recommendation 9)

The destruction of surplus arms and ammunition is cost-effective when compared with the costs of properly securing and maintaining stockpiles, and should be pursued vigorously by States, United Nations country teams and peacekeeping missions. The Security Council may wish to encourage States to apply the IATG. (S/2011/255, recommendation 4)

Background and comments

Over the past four decades, unplanned explosions at ammunition sites relating to poorly stored or managed ammunition stockpiles have affected more than 100 countries, resulting in high numbers of casualties and significant destruction of property.²⁵ Unsecured or poorly monitored national ammunition stockpiles account for a substantial percentage of the global diversion into illicit markets, a key factor in the prolongation and escalation of armed conflict, as well as in terrorism, crime and other forms of armed violence. They are also an important source for the assembly of improvised explosive devices (see for instance S/PRST/2018/18).

In the context of UN operations, the destruction of surplus or obsolete ammunition is rarely taken into consideration in relevant budgets, resulting in limited capacity available for such activities. Peace operations should consider supplementary budget lines for project-specific ammunition stockpile destruction, including for relevant Mine Action Service operations.

²⁵ Small Arms Survey, 2020. Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites (<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/?uems>).

Tracing

Recommendation

The Security Council may wish to encourage States to strengthen their tracing capacity and to enhance international cooperation regarding tracing in conflict, post-conflict and conflict prone contexts, including with the United Nations.

(S/2011/255, recommendation 1)

States are encouraged to ensure systematic tracing of weapons and ammunition, reporting and recording of lost and stolen small arms and light weapons, and making full use of the INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS) and Ballistic Information Network. States should also consider sharing information on trafficking cases in the Customs Enforcement Network of the World Customs Organization. **(S/2023/823, recommendation 13, paragraph 37; S/2008/258, recommendation 8)**

Background and comments

The tracing of weapons is a key tool for identifying points of diversion and, as a result, areas in which the security of stockpiles and shipments needs to be improved. Tracing efforts have developed over the past 20 years and are supported by the International Tracing Instrument, which promotes the timely and reliable tracing of illicit weapons and provides a framework for international tracing cooperation. The Council may wish to consider encouraging States to keep comprehensive records of illicit arms recovered from the illicit sphere (for time-periods in line with relevant international standards) to facilitate their traceability. UN peace operations could be mandated to issue tracing requests. They could also be mandated to cooperate with National Coordination Bureaus (NCBs) of INTERPOL to facilitate tracing. Tracing requests can also be made through the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS) network of INTERPOL (see *for instance* [S/RES/2220 \(2015\)](#)).

The Council may wish to promote the practical guidance provided by the UN on tracing of small arms, light weapons, and their ammunition, including through MOSAIC (module 05.31).

Recommendation

Owing to their unique position for monitoring the flows of illicit arms and ammunition in their areas of operation, United Nations peace operations will continue to enhance support for the systematic collection, centralization and analysis of data on seized, found and surrendered small arms and light weapons, including their ammunition. (S/2021/839, recommendation 17, paragraph 85)

Wherever a mission is mandated to provide support to the host State and competent national authorities in the processing of recovered weapons and the treatment of ammunition recovered from the illicit sphere, the Security Council is encouraged to consider the establishment or designation of a dedicated component, unit or cell within the mission. The Council could explicitly mandate peace operations, in cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies, to trace seized, found and surrendered small arms and light weapons, including their ammunition, in line with international instruments and standards. Such efforts should be coordinated and linked with already existing global data collection exercises to monitor the achievement of target 4 of Sustainable Development Goal 16. (S/2021/839, recommendation 16, paragraph 84)

Background and comments

As the verbatim section (Annex 1) of this *Aide-Memoire* indicates, the majority of UN operations' mandates include WAM provisions for the proper, adequate registration including (photographic) documentation of surrendered or collected, seized, captured, or found SALW, and ammunition. Relevant UN WAM policies require UN peace operations to develop and implement mission-specific standard operating procedures (SOPs) to systematize the collection, centralization, and analysis of data generated on illicit arms. Reference can also be made to MOSAIC (module 05.31), and IATGs. UN operations could be mandated to establish or designate a dedicated component, unit or cell within the mission (see below) for these tasks. UN operations could also be mandated to issue tracing requests; or where applicable and present, cooperate with a panel or group of experts for processing such requests.

Where UN peace operations have been mandated to monitor illicit flows of arms in contravention of arms embargo measures, and provide host States and competent national authorities with support to counter such flows and implement these measures, effective mandate implementation have proven challenging. Key challenges include mandate-awareness and compliance, capacity, expertise, coordination (including between mission components), cooperation and information sharing. To overcome such challenges, the Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit (IEMU), established within UNOCI (see, for reference, S/RES/2153 of 2014); an Arms Embargo Working Group, reinforced by an Arms Embargo Cell (AEC), as established within MONUSCO in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see, for reference, S/RES/2136 (2014)), are noteworthy, valuable examples for cooperation between UN peace operations, panels and groups of experts, and host States.²⁶

²⁶ See also, Compendium of the High-level Review of United Nations Sanctions, June 2015, circulated by the Secretary-General as a document of the General Assembly, and of the Security Council, in particular pp. 44–45 (<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/799508?v=pdf>).

Recommendation

In post-conflict weapons collection programmes, weapons should be recorded in sufficient detail to ensure accountability and to facilitate their tracing in the event of diversion. Record-keeping systems should be designed in such a way as to ensure that personnel are aware of the types of information that they need to record, including ammunition markings. Developed by the United Nations, MOSAIC provides practical guidance in this regard. The United Nations Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards have been developed further, drawing on MOSAIC, to specify the basic requirements with regard to record-keeping systems. (S/2011/255, recommendation 2)

Background and comments

Record-keeping of collected weapons, ammunition and explosives, whether through DDR disarmament operations or community-based weapons collections, as well as non-voluntary disarmament initiatives, is critical to the effective management of materiel, thus ensuring transparency and preventing diversions. The first step in any tracing operation is to uniquely identify the weapon on the basis of its physical characteristics and markings. All items should therefore be registered to allow for precise identification and tracking of the materiel from the point of collection to the point of disposal. Personnel recording information on arms and ammunition should have proven identification skills and follow specifically developed Standard Operating Procedures.

The UN recently undertook a comprehensive update of the Integrated DDR Standards, the guiding framework to design and implement DDR processes.²⁷ Two now available modules focus on disarmament²⁸ and transitional weapons and ammunition management,²⁹ respectively, and include detailed guidance on WAM activities in DDR contexts, in line with MOSAIC and the IATG. Reference to these standards are key when establishing the mandate of DDR processes.

²⁷ See unddr.com.

²⁸ See IDDRS Module 4.10 on Disarmament.

²⁹ See IDDRS Module 4.11 on Transitional Weapons and Ammunition Management.

Recommendation

The Security Council is encouraged to mandate United Nations peacekeeping, political and peacebuilding missions, in particular with respect to the disarmament aspects of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform programmes, to support host countries' efforts to implement their commitments under relevant global and regional conventional arms control instruments, including the development of capacities to put in place longer-term arms control and regulation measures. To this effect, use should be made of MOSAIC and of the IATG. (S/2013/503, recommendation 11)

The Security Council is encouraged to promote the integration of weapons and ammunition management considerations in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and in community violence reduction programmes, including through dedicated mandates of peace operations. (S/2023/823, recommendation 16, paragraph 47)

Background and comments

UN support to conventional arms control capacity-building should comply with the obligations of the host State under relevant regional and international instruments, as well as WAM technical voluntary guidelines, specifically MOSAIC and the IATG. When requesting UN operations and system actors to conduct WAM-related interventions, the Council has increasingly referred to the relevant multilateral framework including international as well as regional instruments (see for instance S/RES/2463 (2019), op. 30b).

The UN Secretary-General advocates for the sustained, systematic, and targeted integration of WAM into the work of the UN on peace and security. This includes effective WAM in DDR processes, whether as part of a DDR, or as a DDR-related tool and in community violence reduction initiatives.

The Integrated DDR Standards, the guiding framework to design and implement DDR processes,³⁰ include two modules focused on disarmament³¹ and transitional WAM,³² respectively, in line with MOSAIC and the IATG. Reference to these standards and technical guidelines is key when establishing the mandate of DDR processes.

³⁰ See unddr.com.

³¹ See IDDRS Module 4.10 on Disarmament.

³² See IDDRS Module 4.11 on Transitional Weapons and Ammunition Management.

Arms embargoes

Recommendation

Where relevant, the Security Council may wish to consider applying more regularly its practice of linking arms embargo exceptions with security sector reform. [\(S/2008/258, recommendation 10\)](#)

In the context of taking measures to prevent the proliferation of arms, the Security Council should, in mandating any peacekeeping operation, planning post-conflict peacebuilding and considering the possible lifting of an arms embargo, take into consideration the capacity of States to exert effective control over their existing arms and ammunition stockpiles and future imports with a view to preventing such weapons from being diverted to the illicit market. [\(S/2013/503, recommendation 1\)](#)

Background and comments

In the last decade, arms embargo and SSR provisions are now more coordinated and mutually reinforcing. In most sanctions' regimes, exemptions from embargo are permitted to allow for the procurement of materiel for SSR. Furthermore, progress towards SSR has become one of the standard benchmarks against which the Council assesses whether or not sanctions can be lifted (see for instance [S/RES/2454 \(2019\)](#), op. 9).

To prevent the premature easing or lifting of arms embargo provisions targeting national authorities, Council members should be provided with timely and precise information about the WAM capacity of embargoed authorities. To monitor this aspect, Sanctions Committees have a range of tools at their disposal, including reports from Sanctions Monitoring Teams as well as from UN missions or in-country visits. Committees have also increasingly been requesting briefings from the target authorities themselves on their WAM capacity to better understand their needs and ensure they can safely handle transfers of arms and ammunition and prevent diversions³³ (see for instance [S/RES/2093 \(2013\)](#), op. 41).

³³ See de Tessieres, Shiotani and Wilkin, 2018. The role of weapons and ammunition management in preventing conflict and supporting security transitions. UNIDIR.

Arms embargoes

Recommendation

The appropriate structural arrangements and capabilities of a United Nations peace operation to carry out any arms embargo-related tasks should be factored into mission planning at the time of establishment of the mandate and whenever the mandate is reviewed. Dedicated arms embargo monitoring units, appropriately resourced with the requisite experts, should be considered in countries where the mission has an extensive Council-mandated arms embargo inspection and enforcement mandate. Where arms embargo mandates are more limited and where field missions have utilized their Joint Mission Analysis Cells to undertake arms embargo-related tasks, such missions could consider dedicating a small number of staff to assist in the monitoring of and compliance with arms embargoes. (S/2017/1025, Annex II, recommendation 1, paragraph 10)

The Security Council may wish to call for increased assistance for States bordering a country where an arms embargo is in place. If these bordering States themselves host a United Nations peacekeeping, political or peacebuilding mission, the Council should mandate these missions to assist their host Governments in complying with their arms embargo obligations by, inter alia, setting up arms and ammunition management cells. (S/2013/503, recommendation 9)

Background and comments

The mandate of several UN operations includes arms embargo monitoring- and implementation support-related provisions. In this regard, some operations have set up dedicated arms embargo monitoring units staffed with relevant experts responsible for gathering information, supporting national authorities in navigating embargo provisions, and cooperating with Sanctions Monitoring Teams. More recently, the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) has established an arms embargo working group to coordinate all embargo-related information and work within the mission. Mission-specific embargo monitoring mechanisms have become a strong tool to support the implementation of Security Council sanctions regimes. UN operations could be specifically mandated to establish them (see for instance S/RES/2448 (2018), op.5).

Engaging and supporting WAM and illicit arms flows monitoring capacity of neighbouring countries of a State subject to arms embargo measures is key to the overall effectiveness of the sanctions regime. UN operations could support the physical security and stockpile management of these authorities as well as their monitoring of exports and transshipments of materiel through their ports, land border crossings, territorial waters and airspace (see for instance S/RES/2399 (2018), op. 7).

Arms embargoes

Recommendation

In contributing to the force generation for peacekeeping missions where there is an arms embargo in place, troop- and police contributing countries should consider providing, in particular, personnel possessing relevant arms and ammunition identification, record-keeping, tracing or stockpile management expertise. ([S/2015/289, recommendation 10](#))

Host States are encouraged to appoint national focal points through which missions can engage and channel capacity-building assistance to relevant government departments and agencies crucial to the implementation of the arms embargo. Where feasible, a joint arms embargo working group, comprising the United Nations peace operation and relevant government agencies, could also be formed to strengthen information-sharing and capacity-building assistance. ([S/2017/1025, Annex II, recommendation 2, paragraph 14](#))

Background and comments

Depending on the mandate, UN troops and police officers with relevant WAM expertise are key to arms embargo monitoring efforts, as well as to the development of WAM capacity of national authorities. WAM specialists from the Force and/or UN Police could support other UN mission components WAM interventions including those related to mine-action, DDR, SSR, and/or the implementation of WAM and WAM-related arms embargo measures.

Regular, direct, and structured engagement between the field mission and the appropriate government authorities, specifically on the implementation of the arms embargo or the provision of assistance, is critical. A good example has been the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), which assisted the national authorities in building capacity to comply with obligations of the then arms embargo measures in place, including advisory support for the development of notifications and reporting, as well as longer-term capacity for the development of a national framework for WAM in accordance with international standards. In the case of Libya, the Security Council requested the national authorities to assign a focal point for notifications and briefings to the Sanctions Committee on national WAM procedures and safeguards, as well as support requirements (see for instance [S/RES/2278 \(2016\)](#), op. 6).

Arms embargoes

Recommendation

Member States and relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations are encouraged to provide assistance to States, upon request, in implementing Security Council-mandated arms embargoes. (S/2023/823, recommendation 21, paragraph 66)

Where appropriate, the needs of and the provision of technical assistance to host States with respect to the implementation of arms embargoes should be reviewed periodically, particularly when the Council is considering adjusting the measures. (S/2017/1025, Annex II, recommendation 3, paragraph 15)

The Security Council is encouraged to continue to include the efficient management of small arms and light weapons and associated ammunition at the national level as part of its considerations for lifting or modifying arms embargoes. (S/2019/1011, recommendation 6 paragraph 57)

Background and comments

Between 2014 and 2022, several UN inter-agency/entity missions were undertaken at the request of the Council to assess the arms embargoes for example in Liberia (see S/2014/707 and S/2015/590) and Somalia (see S/2014/243). Assessment missions have proven to be useful in providing the Council with relevant input for their reviews of sanctions including arms embargo measures, as well as, where requested, WAM capability and options for consideration on the adjustment, modification, incremental lifting, suspension, or strengthening of arms embargo measures. Relevant tools developed by the UN, such as MOSAIC and the IATG, should be fully utilised in such assessments to ensure that gaps in capacity to safely and securely manage arms and ammunition are identified and addressed prior to an embargo being eased or lifted.

The institutional and technical capacity of national authorities in States subject to arms embargo measures to manage weapons is closely linked to their ability to effectively implement the respective embargo and prevent diversions. WAM capacity of the State subject to arms embargo measures has become an essential benchmark for supporting the assessment and modification of measures related to arms embargoes, including in the Central African Republic, for example (see for instance S/PRST/2019/3).

Arms embargoes

Recommendation

As the Security Council has stressed in its resolution 2616 (2021), to ensure effective monitoring, investigations and documentation, panels of experts should be provided with information about seized military equipment transferred in contravention of the respective arms embargoes. Whenever and wherever possible, panels should also be allowed to conduct inspections and to access seizures, or to be provided with samples of seized material. (S/2023/823, recommendation 20, paragraph 65)

To strengthen compliance with arms embargoes, the Security Council is encouraged to continue to seek reports from Member States on the steps that they have taken to implement arms embargoes and on their efforts to cooperate and share information with the panels of experts. (S/2023/823, recommendation 29, paragraph 88; S/2021/839, recommendation 13, paragraph 55)

Background and comments

Monitoring and investigating illicit arms flows including those violating arms embargoes requires for panels and groups of experts to receive information and have access in order to physically and on site inspect and document military equipment, arms and ammunition that have been captured (in military operations), seized (by law enforcement on crime scenes), surrendered or collected (during DDR processes, or weapon collection outside of DDR processes), or found (for example, in caches left by armed groups).

Where such physical documentation is somewhere or at any time for any reason or circumstance not possible, samples of such documented illicit ammunition, arms and military equipment (including photographic evidence, and all necessary minimal informational elements allowing their correct identification, in addition to contextual information) can be provided by competent national authorities, lead entities, or focal points, to the panels or groups of experts.

Arms embargoes continue to be an important tool for the Security Council to prevent the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of arms, including SALW, and ammunition. The effective implementation of Security Council resolution 2616 (2021) is paramount in this regard.

Arms embargoes

Recommendation

In line with resolution 2616 (2021), the Security Council is encouraged, when adopting and renewing mandates of peace operations, to consider how those operations could support national authorities in monitoring compliance with arms embargoes, identifying sources of illicit arms and tracing seized, found and surrendered arms, to support relevant sanctions committee panels of experts and to support national authorities in combating the illicit transfer and diversion of weapons in violation of arms embargoes. [\(S/2023/823, recommendation 22, paragraph 66\)](#)

Background and comments

In 2021, the Council noted the need to improve information-sharing between panels or groups of experts and monitoring groups; as well as between them and peace operations, within their respective mandates, where applicable. In recent practice, the Council has established mandates that strengthened cooperation including information exchanges between panels or groups. In a country where both a UN peace operation and a panel or group of experts is present, the peace operation can through the panel or group of experts also cooperate with other such panels or groups. A similar structure may also be considered and established by mandate in order to strengthen cooperation between UN peace operations and the Monitoring Team assisting the Council and Member States affected by Da'esh and Al-Qaida. In some cases, where deemed relevant and applicable, the Council has enhanced information sharing in both directions between UN peace operations and panels or groups of experts through language specifically referring to “timely information exchange” (see for instance [S/RES/2293 \(2016\)](#), op. 31).

Arms embargoes

Recommendation

As stipulated in resolution 2616 (2021), Member States are encouraged to ensure that adequate marking and record-keeping measures are in place to trace arms and ammunition, including small arms and light weapons, as required by international and regional instruments, in particular the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. Given the need to improve the effectiveness of tracing requests, States are encouraged to respond in a timely manner to tracing requests from panels of experts and to share relevant information on weapons, ammunition or related components manufactured in their territories. (S/2023/823, recommendation 18, paragraph 63)

Background and comments

Effective marking and record-keeping of arms and ammunition are prerequisites for their traceability and the identification of points in space and time where they have been diverted along the supply chain to the illicit sphere. In arms embargo contexts, panels or groups of experts have continued to face challenges in identifying the origin and supply chain of arms and ammunition recovered from the illicit sphere, due to inconclusive tracing requests, insufficient record-keeping by manufacturing States as well as, more recently, reports of replicas and imitation markings. Improving the effectiveness of tracing is therefore critical to prevent and counter diversion.

Arms embargoes

Recommendation

Expert groups monitoring arms embargoes may be aided in their work if they have basic information at their disposal regarding the ammunition marking practices of States. The Security Council may wish to encourage Member States to provide the United Nations, on a voluntary basis, with public information on the markings applied to ammunition for small arms and light weapons by manufacturers under their jurisdiction, as well as the markings on ammunition recovered from illicit use. (S/2011/255, recommendation 3, paragraph 77)

Background and comments

Monitoring the implementation of Council-mandated arms embargoes and investigating potential violations requires for panels or groups of experts to document, correctly identify, and then trace illicit ammunition recovered on embargoed territory and/or entities. The correct identification, based on markings (e.g., year, country, factory), is the first, necessary, step for operations that trace small calibre ammunition. Thousands of rounds encountered in conflict-affected, arms embargo contexts have very often originally been produced in factories in numerous countries around the world. Profiles also often differ from illicit ammunition observed in non-conflict settings. This, in turn, can make correct identification, even by experts, time and resource-consuming. A global repository containing information on markings applied by manufacturers, based on information voluntarily shared by UN Member States, could help panels and groups of experts in their work and assistance provided to the Council. It could also, more broadly, be useful in promoting effective and secure through-life management of ammunition.

Annexes

Annex 1

Selection of previously-agreed language formulations related to weapons and ammunition management

Based on the review of more than 773 country/region-specific and thematic Security Council resolutions,³⁴ the table below provides verbatim language from preambular sections and operative paragraphs, as well as from relevant presidential statements. While preambular language is divided according to issues relevant to the Council's work in this

area, the operative section is divided according to policy and programmatic responses. Key words used in the review of the resolutions are included in Annex 3, and are listed for ease of reference in the table below.

³⁴ The second edition of the *Aide-Memoire* (2020) included and covered a selection of previously-agreed language formulations related to weapons and ammunition management from a sample of 650 country/region-specific and thematic Security Council resolutions. The review conducted for this third edition expanded the list of key words. This revised, updated, third edition of the *Aide-Memoire* (2025) expanded the sample by 123 resolutions from the period 2020 to August 2024. See also the section on methodology above on page 3.

Preambular paragraphs

Key words ³⁵	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia) ³⁶
Express concern over/condemn the threat to peace and security arising from illicit flows, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of weapons and related materiel, including small arms and light weapons			
SALW, illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, misuse	Gravely concerned that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world continue to pose threats to international peace and security, cause significant loss of life, contribute to instability and insecurity and continue to undermine the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,	S/RES/2117 (2013) [SALW]	S/RES/2121 (2013); S/RES/2140 (2014); S/RES/2220 (2015); S/RES/2213 (2015); S/RES/2220 (2015); S/RES/2242 (2015); S/RES/2370 (2017); S/RES/2457 (2019); S/RES/2467 (2019); S/RES/2472 (2019); S/RES/2564 (2021); S/RES/2579 (2021); S/RES/2616 (2021); S/RES/2624 (2022); S/RES/2625 (2022); S/RES/2653 (2022); S/RES/2666 (2022); S/RES/2692 (2023); S/RES/2700 (2023); S/RES/2717 (2023)

³⁵ Only a select number of key words is indicated here.

³⁶ Wherever possible, efforts were made for this *Aide-Memoire* to identify the UNSC decision by which the agreed language indicated in this table was established, and resolutions in which similar formulations can be found. The list of resolutions in which similar formulations were used (and further developed) may not be comprehensive. Users are encouraged to use the WAM dashboard for this purpose.

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
SALW, accumulation, uncontrolled spread	... notes with grave concern that the destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world increases the intensity and duration of armed conflicts, undermines the sustainability of peace agreements, impedes the success of peace-building, frustrates efforts aimed at the prevention of armed conflict, hinders considerably the provision of humanitarian assistance, and compromises the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security	S/PRST/2001/21 [SALW]	S/PRST/2007/24 [SALW]
SALW, illicit manufacture, transfer, circulation, excessive accumulation, uncontrolled spread	The Security Council is gravely concerned about the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world, particularly in the subregion of [Central Africa], which have a wide range of humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences, in particular on the security of civilians by fuelling armed conflict, which in turn exacerbates the risks of gender-based violence and recruitment of child soldiers and pose a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability, and sustainable development at local, national, regional, and international levels.	S/PRST/2010/6 [SALW]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Gender-based violence	... recalling with grave concern that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons fuel armed conflicts and have a wide range of negative human rights, humanitarian, development and socioeconomic consequences, in particular on the security of civilians in armed conflict, including the disproportionate impact on violence perpetrated against women and girls and exacerbating sexual and gender-based violence in conflict,	S/RES/2467 (2019) [Women, peace and security]	
UNSCR 2117, SALW	Recalling its [resolution 2117 (2013)] and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in [the CAR] arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,	S/RES/2121 (2013) [CAR]	S/RES/2127 (2013) [CAR]; S/RES/2134 (2014) [CAR]; S/RES/2196 (2015) [CAR] S/RES/2217 (2015) [CAR]; S/RES/2205 (2015) [Abyei]; S/RES/2230 (2015) [Abyei]; S/RES/2287 (2016) [Abyei]; S/RES/2318 (2016) [Abyei]; S/RES/2352 (2017) [Abyei]; S/RES/2386 (2017) [Abyei]; S/RES/2138 (2014) [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/2140 (2014) [Middle East]; S/RES/2429 (2018) [Abyei]; S/RES/2459 (2019) [South Sudan]; S/RES/2469 (2019) [Abyei]; S/RES/2514 (2020) [South Sudan]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
UNSCR 2117, SALW, unexploded ordnance	Recalling its [resolution 2117 (2013)] and expressing concern at the threat to peace and security in [Darfur] arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and the use of such weapons against civilians affected by armed conflict, and the continued threats to civilians posed by unexploded ordnance,	S/RES/2200 (2015) [Sudan/Darfur]	S/RES/2265 (2016) [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/2340 (2017) [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/2429 (2018) [Sudan/Darfur]
Weapons	Expressing concern at the ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in [Yemen], including the ongoing violence, and threats arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of weapons	S/RES/2140 (2014) [The situation in the Middle East – Yemen]	S/RES/2204 (2015) [The situation in the Middle East – Yemen]; S/RES/2216 (2015) [The situation in the Middle East – Yemen]; S/RES/2266 (2016) [The situation in the Middle East – Yemen]; S/RES/2342 (2017) [The situation in the Middle East – Yemen]; S/RES/2402 (2018) [The situation in the Middle East – Yemen]; S/RES/2511 (2020) [The situation in the Middle East – Yemen]
SALW	Stresses the importance of addressing the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in the [CAR], and expresses its readiness to consider appropriate responses in this regard	S/RES/2121 (2013), op. 18 [CAR]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Diversion	Condemns the flow of weapons and military equipment to [Al-Shabaab] and other armed groups which are not part of the security forces of the [Federal Government of Somalia], and expresses serious concern at the destabilizing impact of such weapons;	S/RES/2182 (2014), op. 14 [Somalia]	
Diversion, illicit trafficking	Concerned that illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and related materiel of all types undermine the rule of law and human rights, and can impede the provision of humanitarian assistance and have wide ranging negative humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences	S/RES/2645 (2022) [Haiti]	S/RES/2653 (2022) [Haiti]; S/RES/2677 (2023) [South Sudan]; S/RES/2683 (2023) [South Sudan]; S/RES/2700 (2023) [Haiti]; S/RES/2731 (2024) [South Sudan]
Illicit flow of weapons	Condemning the continuing illicit flow of weapons into the [Democratic Republic of the Congo], and declaring its determination to closely monitor compliance with the arms established by its resolution [...]	S/RES/1533 (2004) [DRC]	S/RES/1596 (2005) [DRC]; S/RES/1616 (2005) [DRC]; S/RES/1756 (2005) [DRC]; S/RES/1768 (2007) [DRC]; S/RES/1771 (2007) [DRC]; S/RES/1856 (2008) [DRC]; S/RES/1896 (2009) [DRC]; S/RES/1952 (2010) [DRC]; S/RES/2021 (2011) [DRC]; S/RES/2078 (2012) [DRC]; S/RES/2136 (2014) [DRC]; S/RES/2198 (2015) [DRC]; S/RES/2293 (2016) [DRC]; S/RES/2360 (2017) [DRC]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
SSR, DDR, circulation of weapons	Remaining concerned about the unresolved challenge of security sector reform (SSR) and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), as well as the circulation of weapons, which continue to be significant risks to the stability of the country and welcoming positive steps in this direction, notably the endorsement of the national security sector reform strategy by the National Security Council and the establishment of a single authority for DDR [...]	S/RES/2101 (2013) [Côte d'Ivoire]	
Proliferation of arms	Recognizes the detrimental impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians by fuelling armed conflict,	S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 15 [Sudan/ Darfur]	
SALW	... expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in the [CAR] arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and the use of such weapons against civilians affected by armed conflict	S/RES/2217 (2015) [CAR]	S/RES/2262 (2016) [CAR]; S/RES/2301 (2016) [CAR]; S/RES/2339 (2017) [CAR]; S/RES/2399 (2018) [CAR]; S/RES/2448 (2018) [CAR]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Unsecured arms and ammunition, proliferation, diversion, acquisition by terrorist and violent extremist groups	Expressing concern at the threat posed by unsecured arms and ammunition in [Libya] and their proliferation, which poses a risk to stability in [Libya] and the region, including through transfer to terrorist and violent extremist groups and underlining the importance of coordinated international support to [Libya] and the region to address these issues,	S/RES/2144 (2014) [Libya]	S/RES/2174 (2014) [Libya]; S/RES/2213 (2015) [Libya]; S/RES/2238 (2015) [Libya]; S/RES/2259 (2015) [Libya]; S/RES/2292 (2016) [Libya]; S/PRST/2015/24 [Libya]
Diversion, acquisition by terrorist and violent extremist groups, arms embargo	Noting with concern the [SEMG]'s reports of diversions of arms and ammunition, including to [Al-Shabaab], which has been cited as a potential recipient of diverted arms and ammunition, and further noting that, pursuant to paragraph [7 of resolution 1844 (2008)], all Member States are required to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of weapons and military equipment to designated individuals and entities, which includes [Al-Shabaab],	S/RES/2142 (2014) [Somalia]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Emphasize/recall the close connection between arms trafficking and terrorism and/or transnational organized crime and exploitation of natural resources as a major factor fuelling conflicts			
SALW, terrorism, transnational organized crime, illicit brokering	Recalling with concern the close connection between international terrorism, transnational organized crime, drugs trafficking, money-laundering, other illicit financial transactions, illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons and arms trafficking, and the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as a major factor fuelling and exacerbating many conflicts,	S/RES/2220 (2015) [SALW]	S/RES/2117 (2013) [SALW]
SALW, terrorism, transnational organized crime	Emphasizing that the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons can aid terrorism and illegal armed groups and facilitate increasing levels of transnational organized crime and underscoring that such illicit trafficking could harm civilians, including women and children, create instability and long-term governance challenges and complicate conflict resolution,	S/RES/2220 (2015) [SALW]	S/RES/2584 (2021) [Mali]; S/RES/2634 (2022) [Acts of piracy and armed robbery – Gulf of Guinea]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Transnational crime, terrorism	Gravely concerned that in some cases ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities continue to profit from involvement in transnational organized crime, and expressing concern that terrorists benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the trafficking of arms, persons, drugs, and artefacts, and from the illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal, petroleum, and petroleum products, as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes including extortion and bank robbery	S/RES/2610 (2021) [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]	
Transnational crime, terrorism	Emphasizing the risk of the situation in the [CAR] providing a conducive environment for transnational criminal activity, such as that involving arms trafficking and the use of mercenaries as well as a potential breeding ground for radical networks,	S/RES/2196 (2015) [CAR]	S/RES/2217 (2015) [CAR]; S/RES/2262 (2016) [CAR]; S/RES/2301 (2016) [CAR]; S/RES/2339 (2017) [CAR]; S/RES/2387 (2017) [CAR]; S/RES/2399 (2018) [CAR]; S/RES/2448 (2018) [CAR]

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
Transnational crime, illicit arms trafficking, cross-border flow of arms	Condemning cross-border criminal activities, such as arms trafficking, illicit trade, illegal exploitation, and smuggling of natural resources, including gold, diamonds, wildlife poaching and trafficking, the use of mercenaries, as well as the illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, that threaten the peace and stability of [CAR], calling upon the Government of [CAR] to work with neighbouring countries to secure its borders and other entry points to prevent the cross-border flows of armed combatants, arms and conflict minerals [...]	S/RES/2552 (2020) [CAR]	S/RES/2605 (2021) [CAR]; S/RES/2648 (2022) [CAR]; S/RES/2659 (2022) [CAR]; S/RES/2693 (2023) [CAR]; S/RES/2709 (2023) [CAR]; S/RES/2745 (2024) [CAR]
Transnational crime, terrorism	Expressing its continued concern over the transnational dimension of the terrorist threat in the [Sahel] region, as well as the serious challenges posed by transnational organized crime in the [Sahel] region, including arms and drug trafficking [...] and underscoring the responsibility of the countries in the region in addressing these threats and challenges,	S/RES/2359 (2017) [Peace and Security in Africa]	S/RES/2364 (2017) [Mali]; S/RES/2374 (2017) [Mali]; S/RES/2391 (2017) [Peace and Security in Africa]; S/RES/2423 (2018) [Mali]

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the [Great Lakes] region,	S/RES/2293 (2016) [DRC]	S/RES/1521 (2003) [Liberia]; S/RES/1616 (2005) [DRC]; S/RES/1635 (2005) [DRC]; S/RES/1649 (2005) [DRC]; S/RES/1653 (2006) [Great Lakes region]; S/RES/1771 (2007) [DRC]; S/RES/1856 (2008) [DRC]; S/RES/1925 (2010) [DRC]; S/RES/1952 (2010) [DRC]; S/RES/2021 (2011) [DRC]; S/RES/2078 (2012) [DRC]; S/RES/2198 (2015) [DRC]; S/RES/2360 (2017) [DRC]; S/RES/1643 (2005) [Côte d'Ivoire]
Transnational crime, terrorism	Expressing its serious concern over the challenging security situation in [West Africa and the Sahel], notably threats posed by asymmetric terrorist attacks, maritime piracy and transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, arms, drugs and natural resources, which can be interlinked	S/PRST/2018/3 [Peace consolidation in West Africa]	
Piracy, use of proceeds of criminal activities to purchase weapons	Condemning that pirate networks continue to rely on kidnapping and hostage-taking, in the context of weak national capacities, to help generate funding to purchase weapons, gain recruits, and continue their operational activities, thereby jeopardizing the safety and security of seafarers and restricting the flow of commerce	S/RES/2634 (2022) [Acts of piracy and armed robbery – Gulf of Guinea]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Express concern at the threats posed by arms trafficking to regional stability			
Illicit arms	Noting with concern the threats to subregional stability, including to [Liberia], in particular posed by drug trafficking, organized crime, and illicit arms,	S/RES/1938 (2010) [Liberia]	S/RES/1885 (2009) [Liberia]; S/RES/2008 (2011) [Liberia]; S/RES/2116 (2013) [Liberia]; S/RES/2592 (2021) [Somalia]; S/RES/2612 (2021) [DRC]; S/RES/2616 (2021) [Maintenance of international peace and security, SALW]; S/RES/2645 (2022) [Haiti]; S/RES/2657 (2022) [Somalia]; S/RES/2662 (2022) [Somalia]; S/RES/2692 (2023) [Haiti]; S/RES/2699 (2023) [Haiti]; S/RES/2743 (2024) [Haiti]
SALW, risk of destabilization, dissemination in the region	Underlining the risk of destabilization posed by the dissemination in the [Sahel] region of illicit small arms and light weapons,	S/RES/2017 (2011) [Libya]	S/RES/2144 (2014) [Libya]
MANPADS	Expressing concern at the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, from [Libya], in the region and its potential impact on regional and international peace and security,	S/RES/2017 (2011) [Libya]	S/RES/2009 (2011) [Libya]; S/RES/2040 (2012) [Libya]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Proliferation of arms	Remaining seriously concerned over the insecurity and the significant ongoing humanitarian crisis in the [Sahel] region, which is further complicated by ... the continued proliferation of weapons from within and outside the region that threaten peace, security, and stability of States in this region,	S/RES/2085 (2012) [Mali]	S/RES/2071 (2012) [Mali]; S/RES/2100 (2013) [Mali]
SALW	Gravely concerned that the illicit trade, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world, including [Africa], continue to pose threats to international peace and security, cause significant loss of life, contribute to instability and insecurity	S/RES/2457 (2019) [Cooperation between the UN and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security - Silencing the guns in Africa]	

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
Express concern about/recognize the correlation between illicit arms trafficking, gangs, and extreme levels of armed violence			
Gang violence, WAM	Expressing concern about the recent rise in gang violence, and underlining the importance of addressing such violence and its root causes in a comprehensive manner, including through strengthened rule of law, political and socio-economic measures, violence reduction programs, weapons and ammunition management, and cutting the linkage between political actors and gangs,	S/RES/2466 (2019) [The question concerning Haiti]	
Illicit trafficking, gang violence	Recognizing the strong correlation between the illicit trafficking of arms and ammunition to [Haiti] and the expansion of territorial control by gangs and the extreme levels of armed violence,	S/RES/2692 (2023) [The question concerning Haiti]	
Express concern about/condemn illicit flows of weapons to violent extremist groups			
Diversion, SALW	Recognizing that the illicit transfer, theft from national stockpiles and illicit craft production can be a source of small arms and light weapons which can enable terrorist groups to considerably increase their armed capabilities,	S/RES/2370 (2017) [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]	
Diversion, SALW	The Security Council recognizes the impact and challenges posed by illicit trade in and diversion of small arms and light weapons in Africa which enables terrorist groups to considerably increase their armed capabilities	S/PRST/2020/5 [Peace and Security in Africa]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Arms embargo, terrorism	Condemning any flows of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through [Somalia] in violation of the arms embargo [on Somalia], including when they result in supplies to [Al-Shabaab and affiliates linked to ISIL (also known as Da'esh)] and when they undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia, as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region	S/RES/2444 [Somalia]	S/RES/1425 (2002) [Somalia]; S/RES/1407 (2002) [Somalia]; S/RES/1474 (2003) [Somalia]; S/RES/1630 (2005) [Somalia]; S/RES/1676 (2006) [Somalia]; S/RES/1724 (2006) [Somalia]; S/RES/1766 (2007) [Somalia]; S/RES/1811 (2008) [Somalia]; S/RES/1853 (2008) [Somalia]; S/RES/1916 (2010) [Somalia]; S/RES/1972 (2011) [Somalia]; S/RES/2060 (2012) [Somalia]; S/RES/2111 (2013) [Somalia]; S/RES/2182 (2014) [Somalia]; S/RES/2142 (2014) [Somalia]; S/RES/2244 (2015) [Somalia]; S/RES/2317 (2016) [Somalia]; S/RES/2385 (2017) [Somalia]; S/RES/2498 (2019) [Somalia]

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
SALW, improvised explosive device (IED) components, unmanned aircraft systems and their components	Strongly condemning the continued flow of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, military equipment, unmanned aircraft systems (UASs) and their components, and improvised explosive device (IED) components to and between [ISIL (also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida], their affiliates, and associated groups, illegal armed groups and criminals, and encouraging Member States to prevent and disrupt procurement networks for such weapons, systems and components between [ISIL (also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida] and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities,	S/RES/2370 (2017) [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]	S/RES/2482 (2019) [Threats to international peace and security]
Man-portable air-defense system (MANPADS)	Expresses concern at the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, to [ISIL, ANF] and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with [Al-Qaida], and its potential impact on regional and international peace and security and impeding efforts to combat terrorism in some cases,	S/RES/2199 (2015), op. 25 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]	
MANPADS	Emphasizing that the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular, man-portable surface-to-air missiles, in the region could fuel terrorist activities, including [those of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb],	S/RES/2017 (2011) [Libya]	

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
Proliferation, MANPADS	Expresses concern at the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, to [ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida], and its potential impact on regional and international peace and security and impeding efforts to combat terrorism in some cases;	S/RES/2199 (2015) [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts by Al-Qaida and associated groups]	
SALW, IEDs	Strongly condemns the continued flow of weapons, including small arms and light weapons (SALW), military equipment and IED components to [the Taliban, including the Haqqani network and other violent and extremist groups], expresses serious concern at the destabilizing impact of such weapons on the security and stability of [Afghanistan], and emphasizing the need for enhancing control over the transfer of illicit SALW in this regard encourages Member States to share information, establish partnerships and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter IEDs	S/RES/2274 (2016), op. 33 [Afghanistan]	S/RES/2344 (2017), op. 22 [Afghanistan]
Express concern about the use of schools as weapons storage facilities			
Children, storage	Expressing deep concern about the military use of schools by armed forces and non-State armed groups in contravention of applicable international law, including those involving their use as military barracks, weapons storage facilities, command centres, detention and interrogation sites and firing and observation positions,	S/RES/2225 (2015) [Children and armed conflict]	S/RES/2143 (2014) [Children and armed conflict]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Express concern about the use and placement of heavy weapons			
Use, placement, heavy weapons	Condemning in the strongest terms any and all attacks against [MONUSCO] peacekeepers, personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles, which may constitute war crimes, as well as the use and placement of heavy weapons in the vicinity of United Nations peacekeepers' bases, emphasizing that those responsible for such attacks must be held accountable	S/RES/2746 (2024) [DRC]	
Recall international WAM related instruments			
POA, regional instruments	Recalling in this regard all international, regional and subregional instruments addressing the illicit trade, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in [Africa], including the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Lights Weapons in All Its Aspects, and its relevant resolutions, which contribute to conflict prevention in [Africa],	S/RES/2457 (2019) [Cooperation between the UN and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security - Silencing the guns in Africa]	

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
POA, ITI, terrorism, SALW	Recalling its urge to Member States to fully implement the “Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects” and the International Tracing Instrument in order to assist in preventing terrorists from acquiring small arms and light weapons, in particular in conflict and post-conflict areas,	S/RES/2482 [Threats to international peace and security]	
Recall/recognize/stress that improved WAM is fundamental to achieving peace and stability			
WAM	... recalling that improved arms and ammunition management in [Somalia] is a fundamental component of greater peace and stability for the region,	S/RES/2182 (2014) [Somalia]	S/RES/2244 (2015) [Somalia]; S/RES/2217 (2016) [Somalia]; S/RES/2444 [Somalia]
WAM	Stressing the importance of the [CAR] authorities achieving [...] the necessary weapons and ammunition management reforms and encouraging the [CAR] authorities to maintain their efforts and continue their progress in this regard	S/RES/2536 (2020) [CAR]	
Curbing illicit trafficking of arms and ammunition	Recognizing the importance and urgency of curbing the illicit trafficking of arms and ammunition to [Haiti] to the creation of a safe operating environment for international security support, including the deployment of [a multinational security support mission]	S/RES/2699 (2023) [Haiti]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Stress the need for authorities subject to an arms embargo to ensure WAM			
Stockpile management, traceability, accountability, arms embargo	Stressing the need for the [CAR] authorities to ensure physical protection, control, management, traceability, and accountability of weapons, ammunition and military equipment transferred to their control,	S/RES/2536 (2020) [CAR]	S/RES/2399 (2018) [CAR]; S/RES/2566 (2021) [CAR]; S/RES/2588 (2021) [CAR]; S/RES/2693 (2023) [CAR]
Underline the importance of addressing armed violence, including through the strengthening of WAM			
WAM	Expressing concern about the recent rise in gang violence, and underlining the importance of addressing such violence and its root causes in a comprehensive manner, including through strengthened rule of law, political and socio-economic measures, violence reduction programs and weapons and ammunition management,	S/RES/2466 (2019) [Haiti]	
WAM	Emphasizing that its objective [through this resolution] is to continue to update its consolidated framework – drawing on the technical assessments of [Somalia's weapons and ammunition management capability (S/2022/698 and S/2023/676)], and taking note of the final report of [the Panel or Group of Experts S/2023/724] and recommendations from [the United Nations Office on Drugs Crime (UNODC)] – to strengthen state- and peace-building, defeat [Al-Shabaab] and complement the mandates of [the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)], [the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)] and [the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS)]	S/RES/2713 (2023) [Somalia]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Welcoming/encouraging progress made in strengthening WAM in line with obligations and requirements, commitments, standards			
Roadmap, National action plan	... welcoming the signing by [the Government of Haiti] of [the National Action Plan] to implement [the Roadmap for Implementing the Caribbean Priority Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition across the Caribbean in a Sustainable Manner by 2030], in an effort to address the proliferation of illicit weapons and ammunition, and calling upon [the Government of Haiti] to swiftly implement the National Action Plan,	S/RES/2692 (2023) [Haiti]	
WAM, National WAM Strategy, policies	Welcoming progress made by [the Federal Government of Somalia] on weapons and ammunition management (WAM), including the adoption of the National WAM Strategy, urging continued work codifying and implementing weapons and ammunition management policies including developing an accountable weapons distribution and tracing system for all [Somali security forces], recognising that effective weapons and ammunition management is the responsibility of [the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States], and encouraging [Somalia's partners] to support the FGS and FMS with this, and in line with [Somalia's National Security Architecture] and [the Somalia Transition Plan]	S/RES/2607 (2021) [Somalia]	S/RES/2607 (2021) [Somalia]; S/RES/2662 (2022) [Somalia]; S/RES/2714 (2023) [Somalia]

Operative paragraphs

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
Call upon national authorities and relevant international partners to implement WAM activities			
Recognize the value/need of WAM			
PSSM, IATG, MOSAIC	Recognizing the value of effective physical security and management of stockpiles of small arms, light weapons and ammunition as an important means to prevent the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, in accordance with global and regional standards, including through the application of voluntary guidelines, such as the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) developed under the UN Safer-Guard programme, and the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) in arms and ammunition stockpile management practices,	S/RES/2220 (2015) [SALW]	S/RES/2117 (2013) [SALW]
Stress the importance of women's participation in WAM efforts			
SALW, UNSCR 1325 (2000)	Stressing the utmost importance of women's full and effective participation in all efforts related to countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, in line with its resolution 1325 (2000),	S/RES/2220 (2015) [SALW]	S/RES/2122 (2013), op. 14 [Women and Peace and Security]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
SALW	Encourages empowering women, including through capacity-building efforts, as appropriate, to participate in the design and implementation of efforts related to the prevention, combating and eradication of the illicit transfer, and the destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,	S/RES/2242 (2015), op. 15 [Women and Peace and Security]	
SSR, disarmament, DDR	Requests [MONUSCO] to take fully into account gender considerations as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the [Government of the DRC] and other relevant stakeholders in creating a legal, political and socioeconomic environment conducive to ensuring the full, effective and meaningful participation and full involvement and representation of women at all levels, and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, protection of civilians [...] support to DDR and SSR efforts, and support to stabilisation efforts [...]	S/RES/2556 (2020) [DRC]	S/RES/2612 (2021) [DRC]; S/RES/2666 (2022) [DRC]; S/RES/2717 (2023) [DRC]
Request WAM-related assessments			
Confiscation, destruction	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform it of progress in implementing [UNISFA]'s mandate, in one written report... and include reporting on: • the movement of weapons into [Abyei] and the presence, destruction and confiscation of weapons within [Abyei] per paragraph [13],	S/RES/2416 (2018), op. 32 [Abyei]	S/RES/2445 (2018), op. 33 [Abyei]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Call upon relevant States to prevent/address illicit transfers, destabilizing accumulation, proliferation and misuse of weapons, including SALW, and ammunition through WAM			
MANPADS, international instruments	Calls upon the [Libyan] authorities to take all necessary steps to prevent the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, to ensure their proper custody, as well as to meet [Libya]'s arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation obligations under international law, through the full implementation of their plans in this regard;	S/RES/2017 (2011), op. 1 [Libya]	S/RES/2009 (2011), op. 5 (e) [Libya]; S/RES/2022 (2011) [Libya]; S/RES/2199 (2015) [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts by Al-Qaida and associated groups]
Weapons, ammunition, stockpile management, collection, destruction, surplus, unmarked, illicit weapons and ammunition	Reiterates its call upon [Libya], with the assistance of international partners, to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in the country, and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage, and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition;	S/RES/2213 (2015), op. 18 [Libya]	S/RES/2140 (2014) [Yemen]; S/RES/2220 (2015) [Maintenance of international peace and security, SALW]; S/RES/2499 (2019) [CAR]; S/RES/2717 (2023) [DRC]
UNMAS, SALW, WAM, storage	Calls upon [Somali] authorities, in coordination with [AMISOM], international partners, and relevant United Nations entities, including UNMAS, to address the illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in [Somalia], and to ensure their safe and effective management and storage;	S/RES/2472 (2019), op. 26 [Somalia]	S/RES/2520 (2020), op. 29 [Somalia]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Legislation, management of arms and ammunition, registration, tracking, border management, border monitoring	... urges the Government of [Liberia] to accelerate efforts to implement measures on the proper management of arms and ammunition, including enacting the appropriate domestic laws, the effective monitoring and management of [Liberia]'s border regions and the registering and tracking of arms and material used and imported by its security forces	S/RES/2333 (2016), op. 6 [Liberia]	S/RES/2239 (2015), op. 6 [Liberia]
Marking, registration, registry of all arms and materials, SALW, tracking, monitoring	[...] stresses that the Government of [Côte d'Ivoire] shall mark the arms and related lethal materiel when received in the territory of [Côte d'Ivoire], urges the Government of [Côte d'Ivoire] to maintain a registry of all arms and materials owned by national security forces, with a specific attention to small arms and light weapons, with a view of improving tracking and monitoring of their circulation;	S/RES/2153 (2014), op. 10 [Côte d'Ivoire]	S/RES/2488 (2019) [CAR]
Registry of all arms and related materials, SALW, private arms caches, tracking, movements	[...] urges the Government of [Côte d'Ivoire] to maintain a registry of all arms and materiel present in the country, with a specific attention to small arms and light weapons, including any private arms caches, with a clear process delineated for how the Government of [Côte d'Ivoire] intends to track the movement of weapons;	S/RES/2219 (2015), op. 10 [Côte d'Ivoire]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
SALW, Stockpile management, collection, destruction, surplus, seizure, SSR, DDR	Calls upon the [Transitional] Authorities and international partners and relevant United Nations entities, in coordination with [MINUSCA] and UNMAS, to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in [the CAR], and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and further stresses the importance of incorporating such elements into SSR and DDR/R programmes;	S/RES/2217 (2015), op. 37 [CAR]	S/RES/2134 (2014), op. 9 [CAR]; S/RES/2301 (2016), op. 41 [CAR]; S/RES/2387 (2017), op. 58 [CAR]; S/RES/2138 (2014), op. 6 [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/2200 (2015), op. 8 [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/2265 (2016), op. 8 [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/2340 (2017), op. 10 [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/2196 (2015), op. 3 [CAR]; S/RES/2262 (2016), op. 3 [CAR]; S/RES/2339 (2017), op. 3 [CAR]; S/RES/2399 (2018), op. 3 [CAR]
UNMAS, storage, weapons and ammunition, MOSAIC, IATG	Strongly encourages the [CAR transitional authorities and subsequent elected authorities] to increase their capacity, with the support of [MINUSCA], UNMAS, and other international partners, to store and manage weapons and ammunition in their possession, including those transferred from [MINUSCA] stocks, according to international best practices and norms, while ensuring that the [FACA] and interior forces units receiving such weapons and ammunition are fully trained and vetted;	S/RES/2262 (2016), op. 4 [CAR]	S/RES/2339 (2017), op. 4 [CAR]; S/RES/2399 (2018), op. 6 [CAR]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
SALW, regional instrument, POA, stockpile management, collection, destruction, surplus	Small arms and light weapons Calls upon the [Malian] authorities, with the assistance of [MINUSMA] ... and international partners, to address the issue of the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons in accordance with [the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials] and the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, in order to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons, and further stresses the importance of the full implementation of its resolutions [2017 (2011), 2117 (2013) and 2220 (2015)]	S/RES/2227 (2015), op. 34 [Mali]	S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 28 [Mali]; S/RES/2164 (2014), op. 32 [Mali]; S/RES/2295 (2016), op. 45 [Mali]; S/RES/2364 (2017), op. 46 [Mali]; S/RES/2423 (2018), op. 69 [Mali]
SALW, ammunition, stockpile management, regional instrument, POA	Calls upon the [Malian] authorities to address the issue of the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, including by ensuring the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles and ammunitions in accordance with [the ECOWAS Convention on small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and other related materials], the [United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons] and with resolution [2220 (2015)];	S/RES/2480 (2019), op. 62 [Mali]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Management of arms and ammunition, stockpile management, weapons marking, regional instrument	Reiterates its recommendation to the [Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo] to promote stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition as an urgent priority, with the assistance of international partners as necessary, and to implement a national weapons marking program in line with the standards established by [the Nairobi Protocol and the Regional Centre on Small Arms]; Calls on the Government of the [DRC] to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners, to address urgently reports of diversion to armed groups, as necessary and requested, and to urgently implement a national weapons marking program, in particular for state-owned firearms, in line with the standards established by the [Nairobi Protocol and the Regional Centre on Small Arms];	S/RES/1952 (2010), op. 14 [DRC]	S/RES/1896 (2009), op. 9 [DRC]; S/RES/2021 (2011), op. 11 [DRC]; S/RES/2078 (2012), op. 12 [DRC]; S/RES/2136 (2014), op. 15 [DRC]; S/RES/2198 (2015), op. 18 [DRC]; S/RES/2293 (2016), op. 18 [DRC]; S/RES/2360 (2017), op. 15 [DRC]
Weapons and ammunition, safe, secure and effective stockpile management, SALW	Calls for continued national efforts to address the threat posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, including inter alia through ensuring the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, with the continued support of [MONUSCO], as appropriate and within existing resources;	S/RES/2277 (2016), op. 4 [DRC]	S/RES/2348 (2017), op. 23 [DRC]; S/RES/2409 (2018), op. 27 [DRC]; S/RES/2463 (2019), op. 20 [DRC]; S/RES/2502 (2019), op. 21 [DRC]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
MANPADS, terrorism	Calls upon all States to consider appropriate measures to prevent the transfer of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, if there is a reasonable suspicion that such arms and related materiel would be obtained by [ISIL, the ANF or other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida];	S/RES/2199 (2015), op. 27 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]	
SALW, Explosive Weapons, Stockpile management, ERW, Surplus, SSR	Calls for continued national efforts to address the threat posed by all weapons, including explosive weapons and small arms and light weapons, to stability and security in [Yemen], including inter alia through ensuring the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and explosive weapons, and the collection and/or destruction of explosive remnants of war and surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and further stresses the importance of incorporating such elements into security sector reform;	S/RES/2140 (2014), op. 30 [Middle East - Yemen]	
Stockpile management	... underlines the responsibility of [the Federal Government of Somalia] to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles	S/RES/2142 (2014), op. 8 [Somalia]	S/RES/2244 (2015), op. 5; S/RES/2317 (2016), op. 4 (c) [Somalia]; S/RES/2444 (2018), op. 16 [Somalia]
Monitoring, Management	The Security Council also stresses the importance of ... of continuing efforts to improve the monitoring and management of weapons in order to reduce the number of illicit weapons in circulation,	S/PRST/2017/8 [Côte d'Ivoire]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Marking, tracing, SALW	Noting that marking and tracing of small arms and light weapons by Member States, particularly countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, can serve to detect violations of applicable arms embargoes and identify weaknesses in stockpile management,	S/RES/2220 (2015) [SALW]	S/RES/2616 (2021) [Threats posed to international peace and security, SALW]
Arms and ammunition management, legal and administrative framework	Urges the Government of [Liberia] to prioritize and expedite the adoption and implementation of appropriate arms and ammunition management legislation and take other necessary and appropriate steps to establish the necessary legal and administrative framework to combat the illicit trafficking of arms and ammunition;	S/RES/2237 (2015) [Liberia]	
Combat illicit trade, transfer, accumulation, misuse, prevent access, unauthorized recipients, stockpile management	Calls upon the [country] authorities, in coordination with [AMISOM], international partners, and relevant [UN entities], to combat the illicit trade, transfer, destabilising accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in all aspects, to prevent access of unauthorised recipients to all types of explosives and related materials in [Somalia], and to ensure their safe and effective management and storage;	S/RES/2568, op. 32 (2021) [Somalia]	S/RES/2687 (2023) [Somalia]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Welcome WAM efforts from relevant Member State with the support of international partners			
Monitoring, management, weapons, National Commission, marking, armouries	Welcoming efforts towards better monitoring and management of weapons through the [National Commission to Fight Against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons], with the support of the [United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)], including through the marking of arms and related lethal materiel and efforts in the rehabilitation and improvement of armouries, and emphasizing the importance of continued efforts in this area	S/RES/2219 (2015) [Côte d'Ivoire]	S/RES/2153 (2014) [Côte d'Ivoire]
National Commission	Welcomes ... the creation of the ["Commission nationale de lutte contre la prolifération et la circulation illicite des armes légères et de petit calibre (COMNAT-ALPC)"] and calls on [CAR] authorities to fully operationalize it;	S/RES/2399 (2018), op. 4 [CAR]	
Weapons, registration, recording, marking, baseline inventory, diversion, weapons and ammunition	Welcomes in this regard the commencement, by the [FGS], of a more rigorous weapons registration, recording and marking procedure, expresses concern at reports of continued weapons diversion from within the [FGS], notes that further improved weapons management is vital in order to prevent the diversion of weapons, calls upon the [FGS] to conduct a baseline inventory of military equipment, arms and ammunition in the possession of the security forces of the [FGS], assessed against their respective strength and needs,	S/RES/2244 (2015), op. 6 [Somalia]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Registration, recording, marking, diversion, WAM SOPs	Welcomes in this regard the commencement, by the [FGS], of a more rigorous weapons registration, recording and marking procedure, expresses concern at reports of continued weapons diversion from within the FGS, notes that further improved weapons management is vital in order to prevent the diversion of weapons, welcomes the efforts of the [FGS] to develop detailed Standard Operating Procedures for weapons and ammunition management, and urges the [FGS] to finalize and implement these procedures as soon as possible;	S/RES/2317 (2016), op. 5 [Somalia]	S/RES/2385 (2017), op. 5 [Somalia]
WAM SOPs, weapons and ammunition, tracking	Welcomes the efforts of the [FGS] to develop detailed Standard Operating Procedures for weapons and ammunition management including an issue and receipt system to track all weapons post distribution, and urges the [FGS] to finalize and implement these procedures as soon as possible;	S/RES/2385 (2017), op. 6 [Somalia]	
Civilian disarmament, marking, registration	... supports the Government's efforts in voluntary civilian disarmament campaign and the launch of the [Police Nationale du Burundi (PNB)] arms marking and registration process;	S/RES/1959 (2010), op. 9 [Burundi]	
Inventory, non-State armed groups, disarmament	Welcoming the fact that some of these [armed] groups and militias have started to submit an inventory of arms and related materiel in their possession... with a view to their participation in the programmes of disarmament, and encouraging those who have not yet done so rapidly to do so,	S/RES/1596 (2005) [DRC]	

Key words

Storage,
diversion

Agreed language

... encourages [African] states to safeguard national
stockpiles of weapons to prevent their illicit
diversion;

UNSCR

S/RES/2457
(2019), op. 13
[Cooperation
between the
United Nations
and regional
and subregional
organizations
in maintaining
international
peace and
security -
Silencing the guns
in Africa]

Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)

Call upon Member States and other international partners to support affected countries' WAM efforts

Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, tracing, SALW, collection, destruction, surplus, seizure, weapons and ammunition, technologies

Emphasizes that Member States, United Nations peacekeeping operations and other Council-mandated entities, where appropriate and mandated, and intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, may be in a position to assist in capacity-building of governments upon request to ensure the safe and effective management, storage, security, marking, record-keeping and tracing of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, and collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition and encourages Member States and intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations in a position to do so to render assistance upon request in implementing these tasks, including through examining technologies that would improve the tracing and detection of illicit transfer in small arms and light weapons, as well as measures to facilitate the transfer of such technologies

S/RES/2220
(2015), op. 5
[SALW]

Collection, DDR, Stockpile management

Calls for Member States to support weapons collection, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, as well as physical security and stockpile management programmes by United Nations peacekeeping operations where so mandated;

S/RES/2117
(2013), op. 11
[SALW]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Stockpile management of arms, SALW, security	... calls upon international partners to assist the [Central African] countries to build and strengthen their capacities to set up and implement measures relating to the prevention of illicit proliferation of SALW, and the security and management of stockpiles of arms, especially SALW.	S/PRST/2010/6 [SALW in the Central Africa region]	
Women participation, SALW, DDR, SSR	Urges Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, to take further measures to facilitate women's full and meaningful participation in all policymaking, planning and implementation processes to combat and eradicate the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and calls upon, in this regard, all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and justice and security sector reform efforts to take into account the particular needs of women and children associated with armed forces and armed groups, with the participation of women, and to provide for their full access to these programmes inter alia, through consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, as appropriate;	S/RES/2117 (2013), op. 12 [SALW]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
SALW, PSSM, Stockpile management	Encourages Member States and intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations in a position to do so to render assistance upon request in securing government stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, particularly through training in physical security and stockpile management and disposition of illicit or poorly secured small arms and light weapons in an appropriate manner in light of the important role that international assistance can play in supporting and facilitating efforts at the local, national, regional and global levels to prevent and address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation or misuse of small arms and light weapons;	S/RES/2117 (2013), op. 15 [SALW]	
SALW, legislation, collection, disposal, storage, registration, arms embargo	Request States and regional and subregional organizations to adopt measures, including adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures, as appropriate, to curb and reduce the illicit trafficking, of small arms and light weapons such as voluntary collection and destruction; enhancing effective stockpile management, storage, security and accountability; arms embargoes; sanctions; and legal measures against corporate actors, individuals and entities involved in such activities.	S/PRST/2018/18 [Protection of civilians in armed conflict]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Weapons, military equipment	Noting the request of [the Federal Government of Somalia] for assistance in weapons management, and encouraging relevant international actors, including the United Nations, to support [the Federal Government of Somalia] in managing weapons and military equipment in an effective manner,	S/RES/2142 (2014) [Somalia]	
Weapons and ammunition	... urges Member States to support improved weapons and ammunition management to improve the capacity of the [FGS] to manage weapons and ammunition	S/RES/2317 (2016), op. 6 [Somalia]	S/RES/2385 (2017), op. 7 [Somalia]
Dissemination, local languages	[...] Requests the Secretariat to support the [Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia's, GFRS'] dissemination efforts in relation to the control of arms, ammunition and related materiel in the local language, if necessary, within its existing resources; Note: Efforts to disseminate information pertaining to the UN sanctions including arms embargo regime, measures and provisions established by [resolution 2713 (2023)]	S/RES/2713 (2023), op. 42 [Somalia]	
Weapons and ammunition management, capacity-building, training, storage, tracing, analysis	Encouraging the international community to provide specialised, long-term training and capacity-building on weapons and ammunition management, including: the safe storage of materiel sold, supplied or transferred to [country], tracing and analysis of captured/seized weapons, ammunition and military equipment and improvised explosive devices (IEDs)	S/RES/2714 (2023) [Somalia]	S/RES/2738 (2024) [DRC]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
TCCs, PCCs, equipment, command, control	Commends the commitment of the T/PCCs in implementing the Mission's mandate in a challenging environment, and in this connection highlights that undeclared national caveats, lack of effective command and control, refusal to obey orders, failure to respond to attacks on civilians, and inadequate equipment may adversely affect the shared responsibility for effective mandate implementation and should not be accepted by the Secretary-General;	S/RES/2552 (2020) [CAR]	S/RES/2556 (2020) [DRC]; S/RES/2568 (2021) [Somalia]; S/RES/2570 (2021) [Libya]; S/RES/2584 (2021) [Mali]; S/RES/2588 (2021) [CAR]; S/RES/2594 (2021) [Transition planning in peacekeeping operations] S/RES/2605 (2021) [CAR]; S/RES/2612 (2021) [DRC]; S/RES/2628 (2022) [Somalia]; S/RES/2640 (2022) [Mali]; S/RES/2659 (2022) [Middle East]; S/RES/2690 (2023) [Middle East]; S/RES/2699 (2023) [Haiti]; S/RES/2709 (2023) [CAR]; S/RES/2710 (2023) [Middle East]

Decide that UN operations shall assist relevant Member States with WAM

Seizure, collection, recording, disposal, surplus, SALW, ammunition	Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to seize, collect, record and dispose of, or secure, illicit and/or surplus small arms and light weapons as well as surplus ammunition stockpiles,	S/PRST/2018/18 [Protection of civilians in armed conflict]
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<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Ammunition, storage, IATG, armouries	Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to encourage the development and reinforcement of national capacities to store ammunition stockpiles according to international standards, including through the rehabilitation or construction of armouries and ammunition depots.	S/PRST/2018/18 [Protection of civilians in armed conflict]	
Stockpile management, disposal	Notes, in this regard, that multidimensional peacekeeping missions may be mandated by the Security Council, inter-alia, to: Provide for rapid response in mine action as well as advisory services and training tailored to needs of national authorities, upon request, with a view to enabling risk reduction, victim assistance, demining and stockpile management and disposal;	S/RES/2086 (2013), op. 8 (d) [UNPKO]	
National Commission, civilian disarmament	To provide technical assistance to the [CAR] authorities in their development and operationalization of a [national commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons] to address civilian disarmament and the fight against the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons;	S/RES/2301 (2016), op. 34 (c) 5 [CAR]	S/RES/2387 (2017), op. 56 [CAR]; S/RES/2448 (2018), op. 60 [CAR]; S/RES/2499 (2019), op.46 [CAR]

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
Stockpile management, disposal, coordination, facilitation, assistance	[...] decides further that the mandate of [UNSMIL] as an integrated special political mission, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, shall be to support Libyan government efforts to: [...] (c) Control unsecured arms and related materiel in Libya and counter their proliferation, by working to arrange access, ensure proper management, safe storage and, where appropriate, effective disposal of arms and related materiel, to support coherent partner efforts in this regard, including the coordination and facilitation of international assistance, ...	S/RES/2144 (2014), op. 6 (c) [Libya]	S/RES/2040 (2012), op. 6 (d) [Libya]; S/RES/2095 (2013), op. 7 [Libya]; S/RES/2213 (2015), op. 9 (b) [Libya]; S/RES/2323 (2016), op. 2 (iv) [Libya]; S/RES/2376 (2017), op. 2 (iv) [Libya]
MANPADS	Decides that the mandate of [UNSMIL] shall [...] include, in coordination and consultation with the [transitional Government of Libya], assisting and supporting [Libyan] national efforts to address the threats of proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface to air missile	S/RES/2022 (2011), op. 2 [Libya]	
Proliferation of arms	Decides [...] that the mandate of [UNSMIL] [...] shall focus, as an immediate priority, on support to the [Libyan] political process and security arrangements...and further, within operational and security constraints, shall undertake: ... (b) support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering its proliferation;	S/RES/2213 (2015), op. 9 (b) [Libya]	S/RES/2238 (2015), op. 12 (ii) [Libya]; S/RES/2434 (2018), op. 2 (iv) [Libya]; S/RES/2486 (2019), op. 2 (iv) [Libya]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Infrastructure, confiscation, storage, destruction, protection of infrastructure	[...] welcoming the completion of infrastructure, systems, and policy for weapons confiscation, storage and destruction, and calling on [UNISFA] to ensure adequate protection of this infrastructure	S/RES/2287 (2016) [Abyei]	S/RES/2251 (2015) [Abyei]; S/RES/2318 (2016) [Abyei]; S/RES/2352 (2017) [Abyei]; S/RES/2386 (2017) [Abyei]
WAM assistance	To assist the transitional authorities of [Mali], through training and other support, in [...] and weapons and ammunition management;	S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 16 (a) iv [Mali]	
WAM assistance	Weapons and ammunition management To assist the [Malian] authorities with the removal and destruction of mines and other explosive devices and weapons and ammunition management;	S/RES/2295 (2016), op. 20 (b) [Mali]	S/RES/2227 (2015), op. 14 (d) iv [Mali]; S/RES/2364 (2017), op. 22 (b) [Mali]; S/RES/2423 (2018), op. 39 (b) [Mali]
WAM assistance to regional organisation mission, stockpile management, ERW, conventional ammunition disposal	Further requests the Secretary-General to support [MISCA] in countering illicit proliferation of all arms and related materials of all types, in particular small arms to secure stockpiles of explosive weaponry, clear explosive remnants of war and conventional munitions disposal;	S/RES/2127 (2013), op. 18 [CAR]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Registration, legislation, weapons licencing	Requests [MINUSTAH] to continue to support the [Haitian] authorities in their efforts to control the flow of small arms, the development of a weapons registry, the revision of current laws on importation and possession of arms, reform of the weapons permit system and the development and implementation of a national community policing doctrine;	S/RES/2313 (2016), op. 34 [Haiti]	
Combatting illicit trafficking, diversion, border management, reporting	Requests [BINUH] to work with [UNODC] and other relevant UN agencies to support [Haitian] authorities in combating illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and related materiel as well as illicit financial flows and in enhancing management and control of borders and ports and include the progress of relevant work in the Secretary-General's regular report to the Security Council, and further requests [UNODC] to report to the Security Council every [three] months, concurrent with the reporting cycle of [BINUH], through the Secretary-General, which shall include updates on sources and routes of illicit arms and financial flows, relevant UN activities and recommendations	S/RES/2692, op. 9 (2023) [Haiti]	S/RES/2699 (2023) [Haiti] S/RES/2743 (2024) [Haiti]

Stress the need to join and implement regional and international WAM-related instruments**Encourage/call upon Member States and regional organisations to accede and implement international and regional WAM related instruments**

UNTOC,
Firearms
Protocol, POA,
ITI, diversion,
SALW

Encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to accede to and implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, including the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunitions;

S/RES/2117
(2013), op. 17 and
18 [SALW]

Stresses the need for full and effective implementation by States at the national, regional and international levels, of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, in particular, paying special attention to applying measures contained therein on the prevention of the diversion of small arms and light weapons, in order to make real progress in preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
POA, PSSM, disposal, surplus, marking	The Security Council stresses the need to implement the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the international instrument to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely manner, illicit small arms and light weapons, in order to make real progress in preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. In particular, States are encouraged to strengthen physical security and stockpile management, destroy surplus and obsolete small arms and light weapons, ensure all small arms and light weapons are marked at the time of manufacture and import...	S/PRST/2007/24 [SALW]	
UNTOC, POA, ITI	Reaffirming the significance and central role of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, including the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition; the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, as crucial instruments in countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,	S/RES/2220 (2015) [SALW]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Arms Trade Treaty	Urge States to consider ratifying or acceding to relevant international conventions, such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Protocols, and the Arms Trade Treaty, and take steps to ensure the full implementation of their provisions.	S/PRST/2018/18 [Protection of civilians in armed conflict]	
Neighbouring States, SALW and ammunition, regional instrument, tracing	Encourages neighbouring States, in cooperation with [the CAR] authorities, to take effective action to counter the illicit flow of weapons and ammunition into [the CAR] and to ensure the traceability of the weapons and ammunition produced on their territories as required by the [Kinshasa 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];	S/RES/2399 (2018), op. 7 [CAR]	
Regional instrument	Encourages the [CAR] Authorities to implement the [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 signed at Kinshasa on April 30 2010];	S/RES/2448 (2018), op. 63 [CAR]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
International instruments, regimes, arms embargo, cooperation	Underlines the need for effective implementation of relevant arms control and disarmament instruments and regimes as well as arm embargoes imposed by the United Nations Security Council	S/RES/2457 (2019), op. 13 [Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security - Silencing the guns in Africa]	S/RES/2616 (2021) [Maintenance of international peace and security]; S/RES/2641 (2022) [DRC]; S/RES/2667 (2022) [DRC]

Request the implementation of WAM measures in DDR processes

Call upon governments to implement DDR including WAM activities

Funding	Calls on the government of the [DRC] to urgently implement and allocate appropriate funding to its DDR Plan including with regards to weapons and ammunition management activities, in order to be able to effectively deal with former combatants, including those already under [FARDC] responsibility and acknowledges that the absence of a credible DDR process is preventing armed elements of laying down their weapons;	S/RES/2211 (2015), op. 27 [DRC]	S/RES/2277 (2016), op. 22 [DRC]; S/RES/2348 (2017), op. 24 [DRC]
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<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Mobile Disarmament	Encourages the Government of [the DRC] to fully implement its DDR plan and provide appropriate funding, and initiate a strategic shift away from static demobilization to a more flexible approach, in order to effectively attract former combatants into joining the DDR programme, acknowledges that the absence of a credible DDR process adjusted to current armed groups dynamics is preventing armed elements from laying down their weapons, further demands that the government conduct any integration of former combatants into the security sector in a transparent manner and in line with international DDR and SSR standards	S/RES/2409 (2018), op. 28 [DRC]	
Disposal of DDR materiel, weapons and ammunition	[...] encourages further efforts by the [ADDR] and relevant institutions to enhance the collection and disposal of weapons and ammunitions as part of the DDR process	S/RES/2226 (2015), op. 8 [Côte d'Ivoire]	
National Commission, regional instrument	[...] calls upon the [Ivorian] authorities, including the [National Commission to fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons], to ensure that those arms are neutralized or not illegally disseminated, in accordance with the [ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and light Weapons, their Ammunition and other Associated Materials];	S/RES/1980 (2011), op. 4 [Côte d'Ivoire]	S/RES/2045 (2012), op. 9 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2101 (2013), op. 12 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2153 (2014), op. 20 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2219 (2015), op. 21 [Côte d'Ivoire]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Decide that UN operations shall support DDR WAM activities			
Disposal, international instruments, regional instruments	Advise and support the [DRC] authorities in the disposal of weapons and ammunitions of disarmed [Congolesse and foreign] combatants in compliance with resolution [2424 (2018)] as well as applicable international arms control treaties, including the Nairobi Protocol of which [the DRC] is signatory party and the Kinshasa Convention;	S/RES/2463 (2019), op. 30b [DRC]	S/RES/2502 (2019), op. 29j [DRC]; S/RES/2556 (2020) [DRC]; S/RES/2612 (2021) [DRC]; S/RES/2666 (2022) [DRC]; S/RES/2717 (2023) [DRC]
Collection, storage, disposal	Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to support host States in developing and implementing community disarmament programmes, including technical support to mentor the safe handling of weapons and ammunition collected, comprising the verification, securing, storage and disposal of non-serviceable items.	S/PRST/2018/18 [Protection of civilians in armed conflict]	
Disposal	[...] the Council stresses the need for the implementation, with the consent of the parties, of practical measures to promote the success of the process which, inter alia, may include the following: “(a) The inclusion, as appropriate, within specific peace agreements and, on a case-by-case basis, within United Nations peacekeeping mandates, of clear terms for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including the safe and timely disposal of arms and ammunition;	S/PRST/1999/21 [SALW]	S/PRST/1998/28 [SALW]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Collection, destruction	Decides that [UNMIL] shall have the following mandate: [...] to carry out voluntary disarmament and to collect and destroy weapons and ammunition as part of an organized [DDRR] programme;	S/RES/1509 (2003), op. 3 (g) [Liberia]	S/RES/1590 (2005) [Sudan]; S/RES/1784 (2007) [Sudan]
Securing, neutralizing, destruction	Decides that the mandate of [UNOCI]...shall be the following: [...] Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement [...] h) To guard weapons, ammunition and other military materiel handed over by the former combatants and to secure, neutralize or destroy such materiel,	S/RES/1528 (2004), op. 6 (h) [Côte d'Ivoire]	S/RES/1609 (2005), op. 2 (h) and 2 (j) [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/1739 (2007), op. 2 (b) et (c) [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/1933 (2010), op. 16 (i) [Côte d'Ivoire]
Collection, storage, registration	[...] encourages [UNOCI], within its mandate and limits of capabilities and areas of deployment, to continue to assist the [Ivorian] Government in collecting and storing the arms and registering all relevant information related to those arms	S/RES/2045 (2011), op. 9 [Côte d'Ivoire]	S/RES/1980 (2011), op. 4 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2101 (2013), op. 12 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2153 (2014), op. 20 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2219 (2015), op. 21 [Côte d'Ivoire],

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Disposal, seizure, collection	To regroup and canton combatants in accordance with [Article 4 of the Brazzaville Agreement] and in cooperation with the [Transitional] Authorities and destroy, as appropriate, the weapons and ammunitions of disarmed combatants in keeping with its effort to seize and collect arms and related materiel the supply, sale or transfer of which violate the measures imposed by paragraph [1 of resolution 2196 (2015)];	S/RES/2217 (2015), op. 32 (h) iv [CAR]	S/RES/2301 (2016), op. 34 (c) vi [CAR]; S/RES/2387 (2017), op. 57 [CAR]; S/RES/2448 (2018), op. 61 [CAR]
Collection, stockpile management, heavy weapons	Authorizes [ONUB] to use all necessary means to carry out the following mandate, within its capacity and in the areas where its armed units are deployed, [...] – [...] monitor and provide security at their pre-disarmament assembly sites, collect and secure weapons and military materiel to dispose of it as appropriate, [...] – to monitor the quartering of the Armed Forces of [Burundi] and their heavy weapons, as well as the disarmament and demobilization of the elements that need to be disarmed and demobilized,	S/RES/1545 (2004), op. 5 [Burundi]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Women, children, collection, disposal	Decides that the mandate of [UNMIS] shall be the following: [...] To assist in the establishment of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme as called for in the [Comprehensive Peace Agreement], with particular attention to the special needs of women and child combatants, and its implementation through voluntary disarmament and weapons collection and destruction;	S/RES/1590 (2005), op. 4 (a) iv [Sudan/Darfur]	
Collection, disposal	[...] urges [UNMIS] to assist in voluntary disarmament and weapons collection and destruction efforts in implementation of plans under the [CPA] for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration;	S/RES/1784 (2007), op. 8 [Sudan/Darfur]	S/RES/1812 (2008), op. 10 [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/1870 (2009), op. 20 [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 18 [Sudan/Darfur]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Transitional WAM	Further decides that [UNITAMS] (...) shall, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, have the following strategic objectives: (...) Provide, if so requested by the parties to the negotiations, scalable support to the implementation of any future peace agreements, including support to accountability and transitional justice, including for acts of sexual and gender-based violence, to disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR), including transitional weapons and ammunition management, and taking into account the different needs, experiences, and safety of female and male ex-combatants, including children,	S/RES/2524 (2020), op.2 (ii) b [Sudan/Darfur]	
WAM advisory unit	Further requests that [BINUH] be comprised of the following advisory units: (...) a unit on gang violence, community violence reduction (CVR) and weapons and munitions management;	S/RES/2476 (2019), op. 2 [Haiti]	

Request the implementation of WAM measures in civilian disarmament and voluntary weapons collections

Urge national authorities to conduct a disarmament process in line with WAM guidelines

MOSAIC	[...] urges the Government of [Sudan] to conduct a genuine, indiscriminate and comprehensive disarmament process, consistent with MOSAIC, in full cooperation with [UNAMID].	S/RES/2429 (2018), op. 40 [Sudan/Darfur]
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Encourage/call on UN operations to support civilian disarmament and weapons collections

SALW, MOSAIC	Further decides that [UNITAMS] (...) shall, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, have the following strategic objectives: Support [Sudanese-led] peacebuilding, in particular conflict prevention, mitigation and reconciliation, community violence reduction with a particular focus on inter-communal conflict, mine action, collection of small arms and light weapons consistent with international standards [...]	S/RES/2524 (2020), op. 2 (iii) a [Sudan/Darfur]
WAM assistance	[...] encourages [UNMIS] to continue its efforts in providing assistance to the Government of [South Sudan] with regard to the civilian disarmament process, in particular by strengthening the capacity of local authorities to deter inter-communal conflicts and by monitoring forced civilian disarmament initiatives in an effort to avert disarmament operations that could exacerbate insecurity in [Southern Sudan];	S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 15 [Sudan/Darfur]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
National Commission, collection, registration, securing, disposal, ERW	Collection of weapons To continue to assist the national authorities, including the [National Commission to fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons], in collecting, registering, securing and disposing of weapons and in clearing explosive remnants of war, as appropriate, in accordance with resolution [1980 (2011)], [...] To coordinate, with the Government in ensuring that the collected weapons are not disseminated or re-utilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy	S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 7 (d) [Côte d'Ivoire]	S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 6 (c) [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2162 (2014), op. 19 (d) [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2226 (2015), op. 19 (d) [Côte d'Ivoire]

Request the implementation of WAM measures in non-voluntary disarmament

Urge/request UN operations to record and/or dispose of all seized/captured/confiscated weapons and ammunition

Offensive operations, documentation, registration, recording, disposal	Requests [the SNA and AMISOM] to document and register all military equipment captured as part of offensive operations or in the course of carrying out their mandates, including recording the type and serial number of the weapon and/or ammunition, photographing all items and relevant markings and facilitating inspection by the [SEMG] of all military items before their redistribution or destruction;	S/RES/2182 (2014), op. 6 [Somalia]	S/RES/2244 (2015), op. 10 [Somalia]; S/RES/2385 (2017), op. 13 [Somalia]; S/RES/2498 (2019), op. 8 [Somalia]
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<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Seizure, recording confiscation, disposal, weapons and ammunition	Requests [MINUSCA] to actively seize, record, dispose of, and destroy, as appropriate, weapons and ammunitions of disarmed combatants and armed groups who refuse or fail to lay down their arms and present an imminent threat to civilians or the stability of the State, in keeping with its efforts to seize and collect arms and any related material the supply, sale or transfer of which violate the measures imposed by paragraphs [1 and 2 of resolution 2488 (2019)];	S/RES/2499 (2019), op. 45 [CAR]	
Confiscation, destruction, weapons-free area, reporting	Affirms that [UNISFA] may undertake weapons confiscation and destruction in [the Abyei Area] as authorized under resolution [1990 (2011)], consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities, in coordination with [the signatories of the June 2011 Agreement on the Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area, the AJOC, and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities] and consistent with the previous [AJOC] decision to establish the Area as a “weapons free area”, and reiterates its request that [UNISFA], observe, document and report on the movement of weapons into [Abyei] and the presence, destruction and confiscation of weapons within [Abyei] as part of the Secretary-General’s regular reporting cycle;	S/RES/2205 (2015), op. 12 [Abyei]	S/RES/2230 (2015), op. 13 [Abyei]; S/RES/2251 (2015), op. 12 [Abyei]; S/RES/2287 (2016), op. 12 [Abyei]; S/RES/2318 (2016), op. 12 [Abyei]; S/RES/2352 (2017), op. 14 [Abyei]; S/RES/2386 (2017), op. 14 [Abyei]; S/RES/2416 (2018), op. 13 [Abyei]; S/RES/2445 (2018), op. 14, 15 [Abyei]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Confiscation, destruction, weapons and ammunition	Decides that the mandate of [MINUSCA] shall initially focus on the following priority tasks: Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR) [...] – To regroup and canton combatants and confiscate and destroy, as appropriate, the weapons and ammunition of elements of personnel who refuse or fail to lay down their arms;	S/RES/2149 (2014), op. 30 (g) [CAR]	
Demanding all parties to relinquish arms seized from military and security institutions			
Diversion, non-State armed groups	Demands that all [Yemeni parties], in particular the [Houthis], fully implement resolution [2201 (2015)], refrain from further unilateral actions that could undermine the political transition in [Yemen], and further demands that the [Houthis] immediately and unconditionally: (c) relinquish all additional arms seized from military and security institutions, including missile systems;	S/RES/2216 (2015) op. 1 (c) [Middle East (Yemen)]	

Call to include WAM as a key component of SSR

Emphasize the importance of SSR in assisting States to develop proper WAM procedures

Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, tracing	Emphasizes the importance of security sector reform in improving the ability of the State to extend public security and rule of law within its boundaries, to train professional, effective and accountable security personnel and assisting States to develop proper procedures for weapon stockpile management, physical security, marking, record-keeping and tracing;	S/RES/2220 (2015), op. 8 [SALW]
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Recognize the interlinkages between SSR and SALW management as factors of stabilization and reconstruction

SALW, DDR	Recognizing the interlinkages between security sector reform and other important factors of stabilization and reconstruction, such as, but not limited to, transitional justice, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration as well as long-term rehabilitation of former combatants including in particular women and children, national small arms and light weapons management, arms embargo implementation, reduction of armed violence, organized crime and anti-corruption measures, protection of civilians, including in particular women and children, as well as gender equality and human rights issues,	S/RES/2151 (2014) [SSR]	S/PRST/2007/3 [SALW]
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Call upon governments to continue the implementation of SSR and DDR, including WAM activities

SSR, training and equipment, monitoring, management of weapons, registration, armouries

Calls upon the Government of [Côte d'Ivoire] to continue to prioritize the complete implementation of its national security sector reform strategy ... and to take forward critical reforms regarding the training and equipment of the police and gendarmerie, improved monitoring and management of weapons, including through the registration of arms and related lethal materiel and improvement of armouries, ..., and encourages the international community to consider providing assistance to the Government of [Côte d'Ivoire] for such efforts; concerning arms and related materiel

S/RES/2284 (2016), op. 4 [Côte d'Ivoire]

SALW, stockpile management, collection, disposal, surplus, seizure, ammunition,

Calls upon the [Transitional Authorities], with the assistance of [BINUCA] and international partners, to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in [the CAR], and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and further stresses the importance of incorporating such elements into SSR and DDR/R programs;

S/RES/2134 (2014), op. 9 [CAR]

S/RES/2196 (2015), op. 3 [CAR];
S/RES/2262 (2016), op. 3 [CAR];
S/RES/2339 (2017), op. 3 [CAR];
S/RES/2399 (2018), op. 3 [CAR];
S/RES/2448 (2018), op. 62 [CAR]

Key words

Agreed language

UNSCR

Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)

Request UN operations to advise and support SSR, including through WAM

WAM
assistance

Support to security institutions and border-related challenges

To advise and support the Government in implementing its national strategy on SSR, including through operational- and command-level advice and mentorship to the defence and security forces of [Côte d'Ivoire], as appropriate, including on the monitoring and management of weapons, and within [UNOCI's reduced] capabilities and in close coordination with bilateral and multilateral partners;

S/RES/2284
(2016), op. 15 (c)
[Côte d'Ivoire]

Call for WAM in arms embargo contexts

Recognize the desirability of aligning objectives of arms embargoes with WAM efforts

DDR, PSSM,
border security

Recognizing the desirability of aligning objectives of Council-mandated arms embargoes with the overall objectives of other efforts in the relevant Member State or region by United Nations entities, intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, including on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, improving physical security and stockpile management practices and enhancement of border security,

S/RES/2220
(2015) [SALW]

Decide that Member States should promote the exercise of enhanced vigilance over explosives and components used in the manufacture of IEDs/unconventional weapons

Terrorism, storage, explosives, components of IEDs

Decides that Member States, in order to prevent [ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals], groups, undertakings, and entities from obtaining, handling, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military, civilian or improvised explosives, as well as to raw materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including (but not limited to) chemical components, detonators, detonating cord, or poisons, shall undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of enhanced vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and storage of such materials, including through the issuance of good practices, and further encourages Member States to share information, establish partnerships, and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter improvised explosive devices;

S/RES/2368 (2017) op. 29 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]

S/RES/2253 (2015) op. 26 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts];
S/RES/2161 (2014) op. 14 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts];
S/RES/2255 (2015) op. 13 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]

Encourages Member States to share information, issue good practices, establish partnerships, and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter IEDs

Information-sharing, good practices, national strategies, and capabilities to counter IEDs

Decides that Member States, in order to prevent [ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals], groups, undertakings, and entities from obtaining, handling, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military, civilian or improvised explosives, as well as to raw materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including (but not limited to) chemical components, detonators, detonating cord, or poisons, shall undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of enhanced vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and storage of such materials, including through the issuance of good practices, and further encourages Member States to share information, establish partnerships, and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter improvised explosive devices;

S/RES/2368 (2017) op. 29 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]

S/RES/2253 (2015) op. 26 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts];
S/RES/2161 (2014) op. 14 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts];
S/RES/2255 (2015) op. 13 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Stress that exempted or notified arms and ammunition should not be diverted			
Diversion, end use/r controls	Stresses that arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, that are supplied, sold or transferred as security or disarmament assistance to the [Libyan government] in accordance with [paragraph 13 (a) of resolution 2009 (2011) as modified by paragraph 10 of resolution 2095 (2013)] should not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by parties other than the designated end user;	S/RES/2144 (2014), op. 8 [Libya]	S/RES/2488 (2019) [Somalia]; S/RES/2551 (2020) [Somalia]; S/RES/2607 (2021) [Somalia]; S/RES/2616 (2021) [Maintenance of international peace and security, SALW]; S/RES/2662 (2022) [Somalia]; S/RES/2714 (2023) [Somalia]
Diversion, end use/r controls	Decides that arms and other related lethal equipment sold or supplied to [the CAR] security forces solely for their development may not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any individual or entity not in the service of either [the CAR] security forces or the selling or supplying Member State;	S/RES/2488 (2019), op. 5 [CAR]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Urge/request Member States subject to an arms embargo to improve WAM/ manage exempted arms and ammunition			
Stockpile management, accountability, marking, record-keeping, tracing, arms embargoes, ITI	Calls on Member States subject to Council-mandated arms embargoes to implement and enforce the embargo, including by, as mandated, avoiding diversion of state owned or controlled weapons by enhancing small arms and light weapon stockpile security, accountability and management; improving the monitoring of small arms and light weapons that are supplied in accordance with exemptions to arms embargoes; and ensuring that seized, confiscated or surrendered small arms, light weapons and ammunition are recorded and disposed of in an appropriate manner, and by implementing national weapons marking programmes in accordance with the International Tracing Instrument;	S/RES/2117 (2013), op. 3 [SALW]	
UNSCR 2616, effective controls, stockpile management, future imports	Emphasizes that the capacity of States under Council-mandated embargoes to exert effective control over their existing arms and ammunition stockpiles and future imports with a view to preventing such weapons from being diverted to the illicit market will be duly considered by the Council when evaluating the possible lifting of an arms embargo	S/RES/2616 (2021) [Maintenance of international peace and security, SALW]	
Inventory, marking, registration, DDR	Request the establishment of a baseline arms inventory as well as arms marking and registration systems in situations where a United Nations arms embargo coincides with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts.	S/PRST/2018/18 [Protection of civilians in armed conflict]	S/RES/2616 (2021) [Maintenance of international peace and security, SALW]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Marking, registration, notification	Decides that a request made in accordance with paragraph [2] shall be submitted to the Committee by the Government of [Liberia] and the exporting state, and, in case of approval, the Government of [Liberia] shall subsequently mark the weapons and ammunition, maintain a registry of them, and formally notify the Committee that these steps have been taken;	S/RES/1683 (2006), op. 3 [Liberia]	S/RES/1903 (2009), op. 6 [Liberia]
Monitoring, end use/r controls, certificates	Urges the Government of [National Accord] to improve further the monitoring and control of arms or related materiel that are supplied, sold or transferred to [Libya] in accordance with [paragraph 9 (c) of resolution 1970 (2011) or paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014)], including through the use of end user certificates issued by the Government of [National Accord],	S/RES/2441 (2018), op.9 [Libya]	S/RES/2095 (2013), op. 11 [Libya]; S/RES/2144 (2014), op. 9 [Libya]; S/RES/2213 (2015), op. 17 [Libya]; S/RES/2278 (2016), op. 9 [Libya]; S/RES/2362 (2017), op. 9 [Libya]
Registration, tracking	[...] urges the Government to redouble its efforts to register and track arms and related materiel used and imported by its security forces;	S/RES/2190 (2014), op. 7 [Liberia]	
Legislation, registration, tracking	[...] urges the Government of [Liberia] to accelerate efforts to implement measures on the proper management of arms and ammunition, including enacting the appropriate domestic laws, the effective monitoring and management of Liberia's border regions and the registering and tracking of arms and material used and imported by its security forces;	S/RES/2239 (2015), op. 6 [Liberia]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Marking, registration	[...] stresses that the [Ivorian] Government shall mark the arms and related materiel when received in the territory of [Côte d'Ivoire] and maintain a registry of them	S/RES/2045 (2012), op. 5 [Côte d'Ivoire]	S/RES/2101 (2013), op. 5 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2153 (2014), op. 10 [Côte d'Ivoire]
Marking, registration, tracking	[...] stresses that [the CAR] authorities should mark the arms and related lethal equipment when received in the territory of [CAR], and calls on the [CAR] authorities to maintain a registry of all arms and materiel owned by [CAR] security forces, in particular small arms and light weapons, with a view to improving tracking and monitoring of their circulation;	S/RES/2488 (2019), op. 8 [CAR]	
WAM, stockpile management, SALW, collection, disposal, surplus, ammunition	Reiterates its call upon [Libya], with the assistance of international partners, to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in the country, and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage, and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition;	S/RES/2213 (2015), op. 18 [Libya]	S/RES/2499 (2019), op. 46 [CAR]
Stockpile management	Emphasizes the importance of [the Government of National Accord] exercising control over, and safely storing arms in [Libya] with the support of the international community;	S/RES/2259 (2015), op. 8 [Libya]	S/RES/2278 (2016), op. 6 [Libya]; S/RES/2292 (2016) [Libya]; S/RES/2441 (2018) op. 6 [Libya]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Stockpile management, accountability, diversion, marking, regional instruments	Calls on the Government of the [DRC] to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners, to address urgently reports of diversion to armed groups, as necessary and requested, and to urgently implement a national weapons marking program, in particular for state-owned firearms, in line with the standards established by [the Nairobi Protocol and the Regional Centre on Small Arms];	S/RES/2198 (2015), op. 18 [DRC]	
Stockpile management, collection disposal	Calls upon the Government of [Sudan] to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in [Darfur], which also contributes to instability in the region, and further to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and calls upon the Government of [Sudan] and other signatories to swiftly fulfil their commitments under [the DDPD] to implement and complete disarmament, demobilization and reintegration;	S/RES/2340 (2017) op. 10 [Sudan/Darfur]	S/RES/2138 (2014) op. 6 [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/2200 (2015) op. 8 [Sudan/Darfur]; S/RES/2265 (2016) op. 8 [Sudan/Darfur]

Key words

Agreed language

UNSCR

Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)

Request Member States subject to an arms embargo to brief the Security Council Sanctions Committee on WAM capacity and needs

Focal point,
storage,
registration,
maintenance,
distribution,
training needs

Requests the Government [of National Accord] to appoint a focal point to brief the Committee at its request and provide information relevant to the Committee's work on the structure of the security forces under its control, the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Government security forces, and training needs, and emphasizes the importance of the Government [of National Accord] exercising control over and safely storing arms, with the support of the international community;

S/RES/2278
(2016), op. 6
[Libya]

Request Member States subject to an arms embargo to engage in post-delivery cooperation including verification to secure supply chains and prevent diversion

Joint
verification
team, supply
chain, routine
inspections,
inventory, end
use/r controls,
diversion

Reiterates its request to the [Federal Government of Somalia, FGS], with the support of international partners to establish a joint verification team which would conduct routine inspections of government security forces' stockpiles, inventory records and the supply chain of weapons, and requests that any such group provide its findings to the Committee, for the purposes of mitigating the diversion of arms and ammunition to entities outside of the security services of the [FGS];

S/RES/2182
(2014), op. 7
[Somalia]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Request Member States subject to an arms embargo to report about WAM capacity and training needs when easing arms embargo			
Infrastructure, storage, registration, maintenance, distribution, SOPs, code of conduct, training needs	Requests [the Federal Government of Somalia] to report to the Security Council no later than one month after the adoption of this resolution, and every six months thereafter, on: [...] (b) The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Security Forces of [the Federal Government of Somalia]; (c) The procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by [the Security Forces of [the Federal Government of Somalia], and on training needs in this regard;	S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 39 [Somalia]	S/RES/2182 (2014), op. 9 (b) and (c) [Somalia]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Infrastructure, storage, registration, maintenance, distribution, SOPs, code of conduct, training needs, recording, transport	9. Requests [the Federal Government of Somalia] to report to the Security Council [...] on: [...] (b) The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by [the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia], including details of all available armouries and storerooms, their location, storage capacity, staffing capacity, arms and ammunition management systems and status of use; (c) The procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by [the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia], and on training needs in this regard, including procedures for receipt, verification and recording of weapons imports through any [Federal] Government controlled port of entry, procedures for the transport of weapons and ammunition with [the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia], and the current systems of logging and auditing in [the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia];	S/RES/2142 (2014), op. 9 (b) and (c) [Somalia]	

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
Urge Member States, the UN and regional organisations to provide WAM assistance to Member States subject to an arms embargo			
Stockpile management	[...] urges Member States and regional organizations to provide assistance to the [Libyan government] to strengthen the infrastructure and mechanisms currently in place to do so <i>[Note: to improve further the monitoring and control of arms or related materiel that are supplied, sold or transferred to Libya]</i>	S/RES/2144 (2014), op. 9 [Libya]	S/RES/2213 (2015), op. 17 [Libya]; S/RES/2278 (2016), op. 9 [Libya]; S/RES/(2018), op. 9 [Libya]
Stockpile management	Calls upon States and regional organizations that have the capacity to do so, to provide assistance to [the Federal Government of Somalia] to achieve improvements in the areas set out in (b) <i>(The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Security Forces)</i> and (c) <i>(The procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by the Security Forces of [the Federal Government of Somalia], and on training needs in this regard)</i> of paragraph [39 of this resolution], in full coordination with [the Federal Government of Somalia];	S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 40 [Somalia]	S/RES/2111 (2013), op. 9 (b) and (c) [Somalia]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
WAM assistance	Underlining the importance of international support to the [Federal Government of Somalia] in fulfilling its commitments under the terms of the suspension of the arms embargo, [Note: WAM requirements – see entry above]	S/RES/2111 (2013) [Somalia]	S/RES/2142 (2014) [Somalia]
Verification team, WAM	[...] urges Member States to support improved weapons and ammunition management and the establishment of a ‘Joint Verification Team’ to improve the capacity of the [FGS] to manage weapons and ammunition;	S/RES/2244 (2015), op. 6 [Somalia]	
Collection, stockpile management, record-keeping, tracing, export and import control systems, border security	Reiterating that United Nations peacekeeping operations and other relevant Council-mandated entities, located in a Member State or region with a Council-mandated arms embargo, may, if deemed necessary by the Council, assist with appropriate expertise and capacity-building for host governments in the field of weapons collection, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programmes, enhancing physical security and stockpile management practices, record-keeping and tracing capacities, development of national export and import control systems, enhancement of border security, and strengthening judicial institutions and law enforcement capacity,	S/RES/2220 (2015) [SALW]	S/RES/2117 (2013), op. 5 [SALW]; S/RES/2616 (2021)

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
Decide that Member States shall dispose of seized embargo materiel			
Seizure, registration, disposal (disposal methods)	Decides to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraph [54 of this resolution], seize, register and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by paragraph [54 of this resolution] and decides further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;	S/RES/2127 (2013), op. 55 [CAR]	S/RES/2196 (2015), op. 2 [CAR]; S/RES/2262 (2016), op. 2 [CAR]; S/RES/2339 (2017), op. 2 [CAR]; S/RES/2399 (2018), op. 2 [CAR]; S/RES/1970 (2011), op. 12 [Libya]; S/RES/2213, op. 20 [Libya]; S/RES/2174 (2014), op. 10 [Libya]; S/RES/2292 (2016), op. 5 [Libya]; S/RES/2182 (2014), op. 17 [Somalia]; S/RES/2428 (2018), op. 9 [South Sudan]; S/RES/1907 (2009), op. 8 [Peace and Security in Africa]; S/RES/2216 (2015), op. 16 [Yemen]; S/RES/2521 (2020), op. 9 [South Sudan]

Welcome the establishment of UN operations arms embargo working groups and encourage it to provide recommendations on WAM activities to be carried out

Monitoring, arms embargo working group, seizure	Further welcomes the establishment of [MINUSCA]'s arms embargo working group (AEWG), which aims to coordinate the mission's efforts on the implementation of the arms embargo and to reinforce its role in countering arms trafficking, and encourages the AEWG to serve as a channel for information-sharing on arms trafficking and for recommendations on the control activities to be carried out including, when appropriate, the seizure of weapons, in pursuance of [MINUSCA]'s mandate as defined in paragraph [44 of resolution 2387 (2017)];	S/RES/2448 (2018), op. 5 [CAR]
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<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Authorize UN operations to collect/seize, record and dispose embargoed materiel			
Collection, disposal	Authorizes [UNOCI] ... within their capacity and without prejudice to their mandate set out in resolution	S/RES/1584 (2005), op. 2 (b) [Côte d'Ivoire]	S/RES/1579 (2004), op. 11 (c) [Liberia]; S/RES/1607 (2005), op. 9 (c) [Liberia]; S/RES/1609 (2005), op. 2 (n) [Côte d'Ivoire];
	...		S/RES/1739 (2007), op. 2 (g) [Côte d'Ivoire];
	To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into [Côte d'Ivoire] in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph [7 of resolution 1572 (2004)], and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate;		S/RES/1933 (2010), op. 16 (c) [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/1980 (2011), op. 5 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 7 (c) [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2045 (2012), op. 10 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2101 (2013), op. 14 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 6 (e) [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2153 (2014), op. 20 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2162 (2014), op. 19 (f) [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2219 (2015), op. 22 [Côte d'Ivoire]; S/RES/2226 (2015), op. 19 (f) [Côte d'Ivoire]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Collection, recording, disposal	Requests [MINUSCA] to seize and collect arms and any related materiel the transfer of which to [the CAR] violates the measures imposed by [paragraph 1 of resolution 2399 (2018)] and to record and dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate	S/RES/2448 (2018), op. 59	
Unmanned aircraft system, seizure, collection, disposal	Arms embargo Monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraph [1 of resolution 2198 (2015)] in cooperation with the Group of Experts established by resolution [1533 (2004)], and in particular observe and report on flows of military personnel, arms or related materiel across the eastern border of [the DRC], including by using, as specified in the letter of the Council dated [22 January 2013 (S/2013/44)], surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems, seize, collect, record and dispose of arms or related materiel brought into [the DRC] in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph [1 of resolution 2198 (2015)], and share relevant information with the Group of Experts;	S/RES/2211 (2015), op. 9 (f) [DRC]	S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 12 (c) [DRC]; S/RES/2136 (2014), op. 16 [DRC]; S/RES/2147 (2014), op. 4 (c) [DRC]; S/RES/2277 (2016), op. 36 ii [DRC]; S/RES/2409 (2018), op. 37 iii [DRC]; S/RES/2502 (2019), op. 38 [DRC]

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
Seizure, collection, disposal	Seize or collect, as appropriate, the arms and any related materiel whose presence in the territory of [the Democratic Republic of the Congo] violates the measures imposed by paragraph [1 of resolution 1807 (2008)] and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate;	S/RES/1925 (2010), op. 12 (t) [DRC]	S/RES/1533 (2004), op. 4 [DRC]; S/RES/1565 (2004), op. 4 (g) [DRC]; S/RES/1698 (2006), op. 16 [DRC]; S/RES/1756 (2007), op. 2 (h) [DRC]; S/RES/1856 (2008), op. 3 (o) [DRC]; S/RES/2198 (2015), op. 28 [DRC]; S/RES/2217 (2015), op. 34 (d) [CAR]; S/RES/2301 (2016), op. 36 (d) [CAR]; S/RES/1706 (2006), op. 12 (a) [Sudan/Darfur]
Request UN operations to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo, including by inspecting all arms and related materiel			
Monitoring the implementation of arms embargo measures, inspection	Requests [MINUSCA] [...] to monitor the implementation of the measures [renewed and modified by paragraph 1 of resolution 2399 (2018)], in cooperation with the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2127 (2013)], including by inspecting, as it deems necessary and when appropriate without notice, all arms and related materiel regardless of location	S/RES/2448 (2018), op. 41 (c) [CAR]	S/RES/2552 (2020) [CAR]; S/RES/2605 (2021) [CAR]; S/RES/2616 (2021) [Maintenance of international peace and security, SALW]; S/RES/2659 (2022) [CAR]; S/RES/2709 (2023) [CAR]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Monitoring the implementation of arms embargo measures	Requests MONUSCO to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo [as described in paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolution 2738 (2024)], in cooperation with the Group of Experts established by resolution 1533 (2004), and in particular observe and report on flows of military personnel, arms or related materiel across [the eastern border of the DRC], including by using, [as specified in the letter of the Council dated 22 January 2013 (S/2013/44)], surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems, seize, collect, record and dispose of arms or related materiel brought into [the DRC] in violation of the measures imposed by [paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolution 2688 (2023)], and to assist and exchange relevant information with the Group of Experts;	S/RES/2277 (2016), op. 36, (ii) [DRC]	S/RES/2348 (2017) [DRC]; S/RES/2409 (2018) [DRC]; S/RES/2502 (2019) [DRC]; S/RES/2556 (2020) [DRC]; S/RES/2612 (2021) [DRC]; S/RES/2616 (2021) [Maintenance of international peace and security, SALW]; S/RES/2666 (2022) [DRC]; S/RES/2765 (2024) [DRC]
Request UN operations to inspect inventories of exempted materiel			
Inventory, weapons and ammunition, accountability	[...] requests [UNMIL] to inspect inventories of weapons and ammunition obtained in accordance with paragraphs [1 and 2 above] to ensure all such weapons and ammunition are accounted for,	S/RES/1683 (2006), op. 4 [Liberia]	S/RES/1819 (2008), op. 6 [Liberia]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Request the Sanctions Committee or its Panels or Groups of Experts/monitoring teams to assess and report on WAM ability/progress on infrastructure, legislation and/or processes			
Assessment	Decides to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph [9 of resolution 1903 (2009)] ... to undertake the following tasks in close collaboration with the Government of [Liberia] and the [Côte d'Ivoire] Group of Experts: [...] to investigate and compile a midterm and a final report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms ... (and) on progress in the security and legal sectors with respect to the Government of [Liberia]'s ability to effectively monitor and control arms and border issues, and on the Government of [Liberia]'s progress on meeting notification requirements;	S/RES/2128 (2013), op. 5 (a) [Liberia]	S/RES/2237 (2015), op. 3 (a) [Liberia]
Terrorism, MANPADS, PSSM	Requests the Committee established pursuant to resolution ... to assess the threats and challenges, in particular related to terrorism, posed by the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, from [Libya], in the region, and to submit a report to the Council on proposals to counter this threat, and to prevent the proliferation of arms and related materiel, including, inter alia, measures to secure these arms and related materiel, to ensure that stockpiles are managed safely and securely, ...	S/RES/2017 (2011), op. 5 [Libya]	

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
Assessment, diversion, review of arms embargo provisions	Requests the [SEMG] to include, in its reporting to the Committee, both an assessment of the progress made in the areas set out in (b) (<i>The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Security Forces</i>) and (c) (<i>The procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by the Security Forces of [the Federal Government of Somalia], and on training needs in this regard</i>) of paragraph [39], and an assessment of any misappropriation or sale to other groups including militias, in order to assist the Council in any review of the appropriateness of the provisions ... which are for the purpose of building the capacity of the Security Forces of [the Federal Government of Somalia], and providing security for the people of [Somalia],	S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 41 [Somalia]	
Securing	[...] requests the Panel of Experts established by paragraph [24 of resolution 1973 (2011)] to consult with the [Government of National Accord] about the safeguards needed to safely procure and secure arms and related materiel,	S/RES/2278 (2016), op. 9 [Libya]	S/RES/2441 (2018), op. 9 [Libya]
Call on national authorities to grant the Panel of Experts/Monitoring Team and/or UN operation access to notified and exempted materiel, captured materiel or weapons storage facilities			
Panel of Experts, storage	[...] calls on [UNSMIL] and the Government of [National Accord] to support Panel investigatory work inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate	S/RES/2441 (2018), op. 16 [Libya]	S/RES/2509 (2020), op. 13 [Libya]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Panel of Experts, marking, registration, destruction	Reaffirms that the [FGS, in cooperation with the FMS, and AMISOM] shall document and register all weapons and military equipment captured as part of offensive operations or in the course of carrying out their mandates, including recording the type and serial number of the weapon and/or ammunition, photographing all items and relevant markings and facilitating inspection by the Panel of all military items before their redistribution or destruction;	S/RES/2498 (2019), op. 8 [Somalia]	
Panel of Experts, armouries, storage	... urges (the FGS and the FMS) to facilitate access for the Panel, on the basis of written requests to [the FGS] by the Panel, to all [FGS] armouries in [Mogadishu], all [FGS]-imported weapons and ammunition prior to distribution, all [FGS] military storage facilities in [Somalia National Army (SNA) sectors] and all captured weaponry in [FGS and FMS] custody, and to allow photographs of weapons and ammunition in [FGS and FMS] custody and access to all [FGS and FMS] logbooks and distribution records, in order to enable the Security Council to monitor and assess implementation of this resolution;	S/RES/2498 (2019), op. 31 [Somalia]	
Panel of Experts	Calls on [the CAR] authorities to allow the Panel of Experts and [MINUSCA] access to the notified and exempted arms and related lethal equipment at the time of import and before the transfer to the end user takes place,	S/RES/2488 (2019), op. 8 [CAR]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Establish benchmarks including SSR, DDR and WAM benchmarks to review arms embargo measures			
Benchmarks, SSR, DDR, WAM	Expresses its intention to establish, no later than [30 April 2019], clear and well identified key benchmarks regarding the reform of the security sector, the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation process, and the management of weapons and ammunition, that could serve in guiding the Security Council to review the arms embargo measures on the Government of [the CAR];	S/RES/2454 (2019), op. 9 [CAR]	
DDR, storage, training, WAM, registration, loss, theft, diversion, investigation, National Commission, collection, destruction, transfer, seizure	The Security Council expresses its readiness to review the arms embargo measures on the Government of [the CAR], through inter alia suspension or progressive lifting of these measures, in the light of progress achieved on the following key benchmarks: (a) progress on the effective implementation, by the Government of [the CAR], and within sustainable budgetary resources, of the National Program for Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Repatriation (PNDDRR) (...) (b) the establishment, by the Government of [the CAR], of a planning document detailing the needs of [the CAR] authorities in terms of weapons and ammunition storage facilities and in terms of training and vetting of defence and security forces for the management of these weapons and ammunition and facilities, as well as working effectively towards the increase in adequate storage and management capacity and towards the	S/PRST/2019/3 [concerning CAR]	

effective training of [CAR] defence and security forces, consistent with the final needs of [the CAR] authorities identified in the planning document;

(c) the finalization, by the Government of [the CAR], of an arms registration and management protocol for [CAR] defence and security forces, covering small arms, light weapons and ammunition, including hunting weapons and ammunition, delivered to the [CAR] authorities, and the establishment of a system of individual receipt of weapons and of a system for applying individual accountability measures in case of loss, theft, or diversion of weapons, as well as working effectively towards proficiency in arms registration and management and towards investigating when weapons were inappropriately managed, in line with [CAR] national law;

(d) the completion, by the Government of [the CAR], of the operationalization of the "Commission nationale de lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères et de petit calibre" (COMNAT-ALPC) and the beginning of the work of the Commission;

(e) the establishment, by the Government of [the CAR], of a protocol for the collection and destruction or transfer to [the CAR] Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces of surplus, unregistered or illicitly held weapons and ammunition seized by [the CAR] authorities with the aim, in particular, of fighting against the illicit dissemination of weapons and ammunition into [CAR], and working effectively towards implementing such a protocol

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Diversion, illicit trafficking, number/volumes of seizures, violence reduction, rule of law, human rights, benchmarks	Affirms that it shall keep the situation in Haiti under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of progress achieved on the following key benchmarks: [...] a. When [the Government of Haiti] has developed adequate judicial and rule of law capacity to handle armed groups and criminal-related activities; b. Progressive reduction in the amount of violence committed by armed groups and criminal networks, including the number of intentional homicides, kidnappings and incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, as measured on an annual basis, beginning over the initial period of twelve months from adoption of this resolution; c. Progress on benchmarks 2, 3, 4, and related targets as outlined in the Secretary-General's report [...]; d. Progressive decrease in the number of incidents of illicit trafficking and diversion of arms, as well as illicit financial flows there from, including by increasing the number and volume of arms seizures, as measured on an annual basis, beginning over the initial period of twelve months from adoption of this resolution;	S/RES/2653 (2022), op. 25 (d) [Haiti]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Legal and regulatory framework, National WAM Strategy, national coordination mechanism, accounting systems, stockpile management, Joint Verification Team, traceability system, training plan, benchmarks	Welcomes the benchmarks proposed following the technical assessment, and urges [the Somali Government authorities] to work together to meet them fully; Confirms its commitment to working with [Somalia] to ensure that [the measures and procedures are lifted progressively], in light of progress made against the benchmarks set out in the technical assessment (S/2022/698); <i>NB. There were a total of 10 benchmarks set out in S/2022/698, of which WAM benchmarks were the following:</i> <i>1: the legal and regulatory framework governing conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons, and ammunition, components, and related material, is appropriately strengthened</i> <i>2: the National Weapons and Ammunition Management Strategy continues to be implemented and updated</i> <i>3: a national weapons and ammunition management coordination mechanism and its primary components are clearly defined and functioning</i> <i>4: weapons and ammunition accounting and management systems are functioning and effective</i> <i>5: physical security and stockpile management of weapons and ammunition is available, functioning and effective</i> <i>6: the Joint Verification Team is well coordinated, resourced, functioning and operational</i>	S/RES/2662 (2022) op. 7 and 13 [Somalia], based on S/2022/698	

Key words	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)
	<i>7: a coordinated and context-specific system is in place ensuring traceability of recovered weapons</i> <i>8: a consolidated and costed training plan, incorporating training of trainers programmes, to enable implementation of the National Weapons and Ammunition Management Strategy, is adopted.</i>		
SSR, DDR, WAM, planning, storage, training, vetting, registration, protocol, issuance and receipt system, protocol for processing illicit weapons and ammunition	Expresses its readiness to review arms embargo measures, through inter alia modification, suspension, or progressive lifting of these measures, in the light of progress achieved on the following key benchmarks: (a) the completion [by the RTGNU, of Stages 1, 2, and 3 of the Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR)] process contained in [the Revitalised Agreement]; (b) the formation [by the RTGNU] of a unified command structure for [the Necessary Unified Forces (NUF)] the training, graduation, and redeployment of [the NUF], and allocation [by the RTGNU] of adequate resources for the planning and implementation of the redeployment [of the NUF]; (c) progress [by the RTGNU] on the establishment and implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) process, and in particular the development and implementation of a plan for the collection and disposal of long and medium range heavy weapons, and the development of a time-bound plan for the complete and verifiable demilitarization of all civilian areas;	S/RES/2577 (2021)*, op. 2 [South Sudan] based on S/2021/321*, para. 20, a) to c), para. 21, a) to c)	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
	(d) progress by [the South Sudanese defense and security forces] on properly managing their existing arms and ammunition stockpiles, including by establishing the necessary planning documents, protocols, and training for the recording, storage, distribution and management of the weapons and ammunition;		
Request the Secretary-General to conduct a technical assessment of WAM capability, for improving it, and provide benchmarks that can serve reviews, particularly for consideration of possible modification, suspension or lifting of arms embargo measures			
Assessment, Panel of Experts	The Security Council reiterates in this regard its request to the Secretary General to conduct, in close consultation with [MINUSCA], UNMAS and the Panel of Experts, and no later than [31 July 2019], an assessment on the progress achieved on the key benchmarks established in the paragraph above [see entry above] and further recalls its intention to review, by [30 September 2019], the arms embargo measures on the Government of [the CAR] in light of this assessment.	S/PRST/2019/3	S/RES/2454 (2019), op. 10 [CAR]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Assessment of WAM capability, recommendations, benchmarks	Requests the Secretary-General to provide to the Council, no later than 15 September 2022, and following completion of a technical assessment of Somalia's weapons and ammunition management capability, recommendations to improve it further and to articulate options for clear, well identified, and realistic benchmarks that could serve in guiding the Security Council in its review of the arms embargo measures in light of progress achieved to date and compliance with this resolution, and particularly its consideration of possible modification, suspension or lifting of those measures;	S/RES/2607 (2021), op. 42 [Somalia]	
Request the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment and provide an update on the progress on the key benchmarks			
Benchmarks, UN assessment	Requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with [MINUSCA] [UNMAS] [the Panel of Experts], to conduct, no later than [30 June 2020], an assessment on the progress achieved by the [CAR] authorities on the key benchmarks on the arms embargo [established in the statement of its President of 9 April 2019 (S/PRST/2019/3)]	S/RES/2507 (2020), op. 13 [CAR]	S/RES/2588 (2021), op. 13 [CAR] S/RES/2648 (2022), op. 14 [CAR] S/RES/2693 (2023), op. 15 [CAR] S/RES/2653 (2022), op. 26 [Haiti] S/RES/2700 (2023), op. 25 [Haiti] S/RES/2752 (2024), op. 14 [Haiti] S/RES/2662 (2022), op. 47 (b) [Somalia] S/RES/2713 (2023)*, op. 45 (b) (i) [Somalia] S/RES/2577 (2021), op. 4 [South Sudan] S/RES/2633 (2022), op. 5 [South Sudan] S/RES/2683 (2023), op. 5 [South Sudan] S/RES/2731 (2024), op. 4 [South Sudan]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Request national authorities of a State subject to established arms embargo WAM benchmarks to report on implementation progress			
SSR, DDRR, WAM	The Security Council reiterates also its request to [the CAR] authorities to report, by [30 June 2019], to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 (2013)] on the progress achieved regarding the SSR, the DDRR process, and the management of weapons and ammunition.	S/PRST/2019/3	S/RES/2454 (2019), op. 11 [CAR]; S/RES/2488 (2019), op. 6 [CAR]; S/RES/2507 (2020), op. 12 [CAR]; S/RES/2588 (2021), op. 12 [CAR]; S/RES/2648 (2022), op. 13 [CAR]; S/RES/2693 (2023), op. 13 [CAR]
Request the Secretary-General to provide options and recommendations on assisting a Member State subject to an arms embargo in improving its WAM capabilities			
WAM assistance, storage, monitoring	Requests the Secretary-General to provide options and recommendations, within 30 days, on United Nations [(including UNSOM)] and other technical assistance to [the Federal Government of Somalia] in: [...] (b) Assisting in improving its capacities in the safe and transparent storage, distribution and management of weapons and military equipment, including in monitoring and verification;	S/RES/2142 (2014), op. 10 [Somalia]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
WAM assistance, peace operations, UN entities, arms embargo, monitoring, illicit sources of arms, tracing, cooperation	Requests the Secretary-General to consider recommendations in his regular country specific reporting to the Security Council, as and when appropriate, on tasks that could be performed by peace operations and relevant UN entities that coincide where arms embargoes have been mandated by the Security Council, in accordance with their mandates, to provide assistance to relevant national authorities, inter alia, in monitoring of said embargoes, identification of illicit sources of arms, and tracing seized, found and surrendered arms, as well as tasks to support relevant sanctions committee expert panels;	S/RES/2616 (2021), op. 13 [Maintenance of international peace and security, SALW]	

Request the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment mission and report on progress of a Member State subject to an arms embargo towards meeting the conditions for the termination of sanctions, including WAM

Weapons and ammunition, legislation	[...] request the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment mission and report to the Council, by [10 October 2014], on the progress that [Liberia] has made towards meeting the conditions set out in Security Council resolution [1521 (2003)] for the termination of sanctions, and to provide recommendations on United Nations assistance and other technical assistance to the Government of [Liberia] in: • Improving its capacities to undertake the proper management of arms and ammunition, including enacting the necessary legislative frameworks; • Facilitating the effective monitoring and management of the border regions between [Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire].	S/2014/504 [Liberia]
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<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
	The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to dispatch such an assessment mission, to be led by the Department of Political Affairs and carried out in coordination with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Mission in [Liberia], in accordance with paragraph [3 of Security Council resolution 2116 (2013)], and with other relevant actors.		
Weapons and ammunition, legislation	Requests the Secretary-General to provide an update to the Security Council by [August 1, 2015] on progress made by the Government of [Liberia] to implement the recommendations on the proper management of arms and ammunition, including enacting the necessary legislative frameworks, and on facilitating the effective monitoring and management of the border regions between [Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire];	S/RES/2188 (2014), op. 4 [Liberia]	
Review progress regarding WAM of Member States subject to an arms embargo			
Marking	Having reviewed the measures imposed by paragraphs [2 and 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004)] and the progress towards meeting the conditions set out by paragraph [5 of resolution 1521 (2003)], and noting the Government of [Liberia]'s cooperation with [UNMIL] in weapons marking, and concluding that insufficient progress has been made towards that end,	S/RES/1903 (2009) [Liberia]	S/RES/1952 (2010) [DRC]; S/RES/1961 (2010) [Liberia]; S/RES/2117 (2013) [SALW]; S/RES/2136 (2014) [DRC]; S/RES/2182 (2014) [Somalia]; S/RES/2198 (2015) [DRC]; S/RES/2239 (2015) [Liberia]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Legislation	Having also considered the Secretary-General's letter, dated [31 July 2015 (S/2015/590)], updating the Security Council on progress made by the Government of [Liberia] to implement the recommendations on the proper management of arms and ammunition, including enacting the necessary laws, and [...], while stressing the need that such progress continue in order to further contribute to the peace and stability of [Liberia],	S/RES/2288 (2016) [Liberia]	S/RES/2237 (2015) [Liberia]
Marking	[...] welcoming the commencement of arms marking by the [Armed Forces of Liberia]	S/RES/2239 (2015) [Liberia]	
Review of arms embargo provisions	Expressing serious concern that the requirements under the suspension of the arms embargo as set out in resolution [2093 (2013) and 2111 (2013)] have not been fully met, [...] Stressing that any decision to continue or end the partial suspension of the arms embargo on [the Federal Government of Somalia] will be taken in the light of the thoroughness of [the Federal Government of Somalia]'s implementation of its requirements as set out in this and other relevant Security Council resolutions,	S/RES/2142 (2014) [Somalia]	S/RES/2182 (2014) [Somalia]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Diversion, review of arms embargo provisions	[...] notes that further improved weapons management is vital in order to prevent the diversion of weapons, and reiterates that the Security Council is committed to monitoring and assessing improvements in order to review the arms embargo when all conditions as set out in Security Council resolutions are met;	S/RES/2385 (2017), op. 5 [Somalia]	
National Commission, marking	... welcomes the efforts of the [National Commission to Fight Against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons] to mark the arms and related lethal materiel when received in the territory of [Côte d'Ivoire] and encourages it to continue such efforts,	S/RES/2219 (2015), op. 10 [Côte d'Ivoire]	
Marking, registration	Welcomes the steps taken by [the Federal Government of Somalia] to establish effective mechanisms in managing its weapons and military equipment, including the [Arms and Ammunition Steering Committee], and notes with regret that these structures are not functioning with the required level of efficiency nor at all levels of government; Expresses its disappointment that a weapons marking and registration process has not yet commenced, despite the Security Council's appeal in its Presidential Statement [of 22 May 2014] and urges the [FGS] to implement this process without further delay;	S/RES/2182 (2014), op. 4 and 5 [Somalia]	

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Review of arms embargo provisions	Welcoming the progress achieved in the stabilization of [Côte d'Ivoire], including in relation to disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR) ... and progress on the management of arms and related materiel as well as combating the illicit trafficking of natural resources, while stressing the need that such improvements continue, in order to further contribute to the peace and stability of [Côte d'Ivoire] 1. Decides to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures concerning arms and related materiel in paragraph ...	S/RES/2283 (2016) [Côte d'Ivoire]	
Review of arms embargo provisions, benchmarks, WAM	Affirms that it shall keep the situation in [the CAR] under continuous review and be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, at any time as may be necessary, in light of the evolution of the security situation in the country, of the progress achieved in relation to the SSR process, the DDRR process and the management of weapons and ammunition, in particular the management and tracking of notified and exempted arms and other related equipment, including in relation to the report and assessment requested [in paragraphs 12 and 13 of this resolution, and of compliance with this resolution];	S/RES/2536 (2020), op. 14 [CAR]	S/RES/2488 (2019), op. 10 [CAR]; S/RES/2507 (2020), op. 14 [CAR]; S/RES/2588 (2021) [CAR]; S/RES/2648 (2022) [CAR]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Review of arms embargo provisions, benchmarks, WAM	Recalling its intention to review, by [30 September 2019], the arms embargo measures on [the CAR] authorities in the light of progress achieved towards the key benchmarks established in its Presidential Statement of [9 April 2019 (S/PRST/2019/3)],	S/RES/2488 (2019) [CAR]	
Notification requirements, review of arms embargo provisions	Reiterates that the measures set forth [in paragraph 1 of resolution 1807 (2008)] continue to apply to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in [the territory of the DRC]; Decides that the notification requirements set out [in paragraph 5 of resolution 1807 (2008)] shall no longer apply; Requests [the Government of DRC] to provide a confidential report to the Security Council [no later than 31 May 2023] detailing its efforts to ensure the safe and effective management, storage, marking, monitoring and security of the national stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, as well as efforts to fight arms trafficking and diversion;	S/RES/2667 (2022) [DRC]	

Implementation of WAM by Member States to prevent the acquisition of weapons by terrorists

Recognize the need for WAM to prevent illicit trafficking of weapons to terrorists

Legislation, stockpile management, export, import, brokering, transit, re-transfer, POA, illicit trafficking	Recognizes the need for Member States to undertake appropriate measures consistent with international law to address the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, in particular to terrorists, including by enhancing, where appropriate and consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, national systems for collection and analysis of detailed data on illicit trafficking of such weapons to terrorists, and putting in place, where they do not exist, adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the production, export, import, brokering, transit or retransfer of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction, taking into consideration the "Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects" in order to prevent the illicit trafficking to terrorists of such weapons;	S/RES/2370 (2017), op. 5 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]
POA, stockpile management	Recognizing the value of the "Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects", including measures aiming at achieving effective physical security and management of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, as an important means to contribute to eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists,	S/RES/2370 (2017) [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]

<u>Key words</u>	<u>Agreed language</u>	<u>UNSCR</u>	<u>Similar formulations utilized in (inter alia)</u>
Assessment	Directs the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC), with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) to continue as appropriate, within their respective mandates, to examine Member States efforts to eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists, as relevant to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) with the aim of identifying good practices, gaps and vulnerabilities in this field;	S/RES/2370 (2017), op. 16 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]	
Marking, legislation, SALW, ITI, criminalization	Urges States to adopt legislative and other measures, consistent with domestic marking laws and regulations, including criminal measures, to prohibit the illegal manufacture of unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons, as well as the illicit falsification, obliteration, removal or alteration of the unique markings prescribed in the International Tracing Instrument;	S/RES/2482 (2019), op. 11 [Threats to international peace and security]	

Preventing the financing of terrorism through the adoption and implementation of WAM legislative framework

Legislation, SALW, criminalization	Urges States that have not already done so to adopt and implement 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;	S/RES/2462 (2019), op. 27 [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: Preventing and combating the financing of terrorism]	
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Implementation of WAM measures in support of fighting transnational organized crime

Call upon States and regional organizations to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea by seizing and disposing of weapons

Seizure,
disposal

Renews its call upon States and regional organizations that are able to do so to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of [Somalia], in particular, consistent with this resolution and international law, by deploying naval vessels, arms, and military aircraft, by providing basing and logistical support for counter-piracy forces, and by seizing and disposing of boats, vessels, arms, and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of [Somalia], or for which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such use;

S/RES/2442
(2018), op. 12
[Somalia],

Call upon relevant State and neighbouring States to combat transnational criminal networks involved in arms trafficking including through joint bilateral institutions

Neighbouring
States,
investigation

Calls on the [CAR] authorities and the authorities of neighbouring States to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in arms trafficking and calls for the reactivation of joint bilateral commissions between the [CAR] and neighbouring States to address cross-border issues, especially issues related to arms trafficking;

S/RES/2488
(2019), op. 9
[CAR]

S/RES/2499 (2019), op. 7 [CAR]

Annex 2

Definitions or descriptions of categories of conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, and conventional ammunition

Categories under the UN Register on Conventional Arms/Article 2.1 of Arms Trade Treaty³⁷

- I.  **Battle tanks:** Tracked or wheeled self-propelled armoured fighting vehicles with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, weighing at least 16.5 metric tons unladen weight, with a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun of at least 75 millimeters calibre.
- II.  **Armoured combat vehicles:** Tracked, semi-tracked or wheeled self-propelled vehicles, with armoured protection and cross-country capability, either:
 - (a) designed and equipped to transport a squad of four or more infantrymen, or
 - (b) armed with an integral or organic weapon of at least 12.5 millimeters calibre or a missile launcher.
- III.  **Large-calibre artillery systems:** Guns, howitzers, artillery pieces, combining the characteristics of a gun or a howitzer, mortars or multiple launch rocket systems, capable of engaging surface targets by delivering primarily indirect fire, with a calibre of 75 millimeters and above.

³⁷ The scope refers to the “7+1” formulation addressed by the Secretary-General’s group of governmental experts to review the continuing operation of the UN Register on Conventional Arms in its report A/71/259. The group recommended that Member States apply, on a trial basis, a reporting formula that includes international transfers of small arms.

- IV.  **Combat aircraft and unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV):** Includes fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aerial vehicles as defined below:
- (a) Manned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction, including versions of these aircraft that perform specialized electronic warfare, suppression of air defence or reconnaissance missions.
 - (b) Unmanned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction. The terms “combat aircraft” and “unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV)” do not include primary trainer aircraft, unless designed, equipped or modified as described above.
- V.  **Attack helicopters and rotary-wing unmanned combat aerial vehicles:**
- (a) Manned rotary-wing aircraft designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided or unguided anti-armour, air-to-surface, air-to-subsurface, or air-to-air weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized reconnaissance or electronic warfare missions.
 - (b) Unmanned rotary-wing aircraft designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided or unguided anti-armour, air-to-surface, air-to-subsurface, or air-to-air weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons
- VI.  **Warships Vessels or submarines:** armed and equipped for military use with a standard displacement of 500 metric tons or above, and those with a standard displacement of less than 500 metric tons, equipped for launching missiles with a range of at least 25 kilometres or torpedoes with similar range.

VII. Missiles and missile launchers:

- (a) Guided or unguided rockets, ballistic or cruise missiles capable of delivering a warhead or weapon of destruction to a range of at least 25 kilometres, and means designed or modified specifically for launching such missiles or rockets, if not covered by categories I through VI. For the purpose of the Register, this sub-category includes remotely piloted vehicles with the characteristics for missiles as defined above but does not include ground-to-air missiles;
- (b) Man-Portable Air-Defense Systems (MANPADS)

+ **Small arms and light weapons:** Small arms and light weapons are any man-portable lethal weapons that expel or launch, are designed to expel or launch, or may be readily converted to expel or launch, a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique small arms and light weapons or their replicas. Antique small arms and light weapons and their replicas will be defined in accordance with domestic law. In no case will antique small arms and light weapons include those manufactured after 1899.

- (a) “Small arms” are, in a broad sense, weapons designed for individual use. They include, inter alia, revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns;
- (b) “Light weapons” are, generally, weapons intended for use by two or three people in a crew, although some may be carried and used by one person. They include, inter alia, heavy machine guns, handheld under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems, and mortars of a calibre of less than 75 mm.

IATG Glossary of terms and definitions

Conventional Ammunition: a complete device (e.g. missile, shell, mine, demolition store etc.) charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics or initiating composition for use in connection with offence, or defence, or training, or non-operational purposes, including those parts of weapons systems containing explosives.

³⁸ The scope refers to the “7+1” formulation addressed by the Secretary-General’s group of governmental experts to review the continuing operation of the UN Register on Conventional Arms in its report A/71/259. The group recommended that Member States apply, on a trial basis, a reporting formula that includes international transfers of small arms.

Annex 3

List of key words used

There is no universal/globally recognized or accepted definition or description of weapons and ammunition management (WAM). The UN promotes a comprehensive, holistic, integrated and whole-of-system approach to through-life weapons and ammunition management. This is also increasingly reflected in the Council's practice over the past decade, and in line with relevant international instruments. The UN describes WAM as the oversight, accountability and governance of arms and ammunition throughout their life cycle, including the establishment of relevant national frameworks, processes and practices for safe and secure materiel acquisition, stockpiling, transfers, tracing, and disposal.³⁹ WAM does not focus on small arms and light weapons (SALW) only, but on conventional weapons, including SALW, and ammunition.

The following key words were used for screening of official Security Council documents for the third edition of the *Aide-Memoire*

accountability, accumulation, acquisition, arms cache, administrative framework, advisory WAM unit, advisory unit, airport, ammunition, ammunition accounting, ammunition demilitarization, ammunition destruction, ammunition storage, ammunition storage facility, ammunition processing, maintenance and repair, amnesty, armouries, arms embargo, arms embargo unit, arms monitoring, Arms Trade Treaty, analysis, assessment, assistance, benchmarks, border controls, border crossing points, border management, broker, brokering, ceasefire, circulation of arms, circulation of weapons, circulation of arms and ammunition, circulation of weapons and ammunition, circulation of arms, including small arms and light weapons, and ammunition, children, civilians, civilian disarmament, code of conduct, collection, community, community violence reduction, community-sensitive approach, confiscation, craft production, craft produced, delivery verification, delivery notification, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration, disarmament, demobilization, resettlement, repatriation, reintegration, DDR, DDRR, DDRRR, demilitarization, destruction, deactivation of weapons, disarmament, disposal, disposal of weapons, disposal of ammunition, diversion, documentation, ECOWAS moratorium, ECOWAS Convention, end-use, end-user, end-user certificate, end-use/r documentation,

³⁹ United Nations. Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards. Sub-module 4.11 on Transitional Weapons and Ammunition Management, 2020 (<https://unddr.com/modules/IDDRS-4.11-Transitional-Weapons-Ammunition-Management.pdf>).

explosive weapons, explosive remnants of war, ERW, equipment, export control system, firearms, Firearms Protocol, funding, gender, gender-based violence, gender-based and sexual violence, Global Framework for Through-Life Management of Conventional Ammunition, Group of Experts, heavy weapons, International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, IATG, illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit flows of weapons, illicit flows of arms, illicit flows of arms and ammunition, illicit flows of ammunition, illicit possession of arms, illicit possession of weapons and ammunition, integrated border management, import control system, import and export control system, improvised explosive device (IED), improvised explosive device components, infrastructure, Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit, international instruments, International Tracing Instrument (ITI), International Small Arms Control Standards, ISACS, inspection, inventory, investigation, investigate capacity, investigative capability, joint analysis, laying down arms, legislation, Light weapon, MANPADS, marking, mission component, misuse of arms, military equipment, mobile disarmament, monitoring, Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium, MOSAIC, Nairobi Protocol, National SALW Commission, National Commission, National Focal Point, national coordination mechanism, national focal point, national law, national programmes, national tracing system, neighbouring States, neutralization, neutralization of ammunition, non-State armed groups, offensive operations, obsolete, Panel of Experts, POA, private arms caches, proliferation of arms, proliferation of weapons, proliferation of arms and ammunition, proliferation of arms, including small arms and light weapons, and ammunition, Putting weapons beyond use, physical security and stockpile management, PSSM, risk, risk management, recording, record-keeping, regional instruments, registration, removal of weapons, review of arms embargo provisions, review of arms embargo measures, recovered weapons, recovered weapons and ammunition, small arms and light weapons, SALW, seizure,

securing, SSR, security sector reform, security of ammunition stockpiles, security of ammunition, security vetting, surplus, safety of ammunition, storage, stockpile, standard operating procedure, stockpile management, small arm, surplus, terrorism, transitional weapons and ammunition management, training needs, tracking, tracing, tracing operations, transnational crime, transnational organized crime, transit, transshipment, transport, transport of ammunition, unexploded ordnance, unmanned aircraft systems, uncrewed aerial systems, United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, unmarked weapons, UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 2117, unsecured arms and ammunition, unstable ammunition, verification team, Weapons and Ammunition Management, weapons and ammunition management, weapons accounting, WAM assistance, WAM focal point, WAM standard operating procedure, Weapons control, Weapons collection point, weapons-free area, weapons-free zone, women participation, vetting of personnel, verification.

Annex 4

List of acronyms

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
IATG	International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
OP	Operative Paragraph
MANPADS	Man-portable air-defence system
MOSAIC	Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium
NSAG	Non-State Armed Groups
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN	United Nations
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WAM	Weapons and Ammunition Management

This *Aide-Memoire* highlights key concepts of weapons and ammunition management (WAM) with accompanying options for language formulation for consideration in drafting United Nations Security Council resolutions. It provides a catalogue of verbatim language derived from a wide range of country/region-specific and thematic resolutions, as well as Security Council presidential statements. The document also outlines relevant recommendations from the Secretary-General's reports on small arms and light weapons to the Security Council to support the continuing enhancement of the Security Council's practice regarding conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons, and ammunition management. This third edition of the *Aide-Memoire* (2025) is accompanied by a tool, the WAM Dashboard, which facilitates easy access and use of a repository of previously used and agreed language formulations contained in more than 700 resolutions of the Security Council.



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