

Aide-Memoire

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



United Nations

Office for Disarmament Affairs
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and ammunition management in
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NOTE

This *Aide Memoire* was developed by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. Drafts were helpfully reviewed by United Nations system partners including the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA), and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). Additional consultations with policy experts and those involved in weapons and ammunition management in the field assisted in refining the scope and content of the *Aide Memoire*.

COVER PHOTO:

Ammunition sits in the foreground as peacekeepers from the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) receive firearms training on providing close protection techniques. October 2015
UN Photo/Abel Kavanagh

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Foreword

In zones of instability around the world, the colossal negative consequences of the illicit circulation and misuse of conventional weapons and ammunition include outbreaks of renewed conflict, sustained human rights violations, endemic crime—and severely impeded development.

Consequently, underlining the necessity for adequate weapons and ammunition management (WAM) has become a crucial part of the United Nations response when conflict and insecurity flare up. Areas where weaponry is not properly regulated and controlled, stockpiles are not safe, and arms and ammunition surpluses are not being identified and destroyed, will see few benefits from other measures meant to stabilize and pacify.

The Security Council—the organ of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security—has increasingly addressed weapons and ammunition management in recent decades. At present, many items on the Security Council’s agenda, ranging from the protection of civilians in armed conflict, to arms embargoes, to Security Sector Reform (SSR), include such provisions. The use of arms- and ammunition-related language in UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions has evolved rapidly and the scope has broadened

significantly. It reflects the increasing variety of United Nations operations, and WAM-related challenges and programmatic responses, but also the introduction of new international arms control regulations and practices.

This rapid evolution has resulted in the use of sometimes unclear terminology and inconsistent application of the possible WAM measures. While some good practice has permeated across resolutions and has been usefully applied in different contexts, others have not been replicated, resulting in missed opportunities.

Conveniently clustering past Security Council action regarding weapons and ammunition management, and suggesting further options, this *Aide-Memoire* seeks to assist particularly those Member States serving on the Security Council, in accurately and comprehensively reflecting state-of-the-art practices into relevant drafts of the Council’s decisions. The publication also supports the recommendation of the Secretary-General, in his report to the Security Council on small arms from 2015, that the arms situation be consistently considered when addressing both geographic and thematic issues on its agenda (S/2015/289).

This *Aide-Memoire* builds on the relevant provisions of the United Nations technical guidelines on weapons and ammunition management developed over the past decade: Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC),¹ and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG).² These are expert-vetted and now widely-used sets of voluntary best practices, available to those seeking high-quality practical advice on weapons and ammunition management.

All in all, this publication seeks to assist the Security Council in providing meaningful guidance on comprehensive and effective WAM in challenging environments, based on coherent technical advice. It will also serve as a baseline to track the development of WAM-related norms in the future as regular updates of the document are envisaged.

We hope this publication will support the norm-setting work of the Security Council, while making a concrete difference on the ground to save lives.



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¹ Formerly under the name of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS). See www.un.org/disarmament/salw.

² See www.un.org/disarmament/ammunition.

Methodology

Previously, the United Nations Secretariat produced an aide memoire on the protection of civilians in armed conflict.³ This current *Aide-Memoire* is based on a review of more than 500 UNSC country/region-specific⁴ and thematic resolutions,⁵ and relevant presidential statements and Implementation Assistance Notices (IANs) issued since the end of the 1990s. A thirty-year timeframe 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 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 categorised in the UN Register (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 *Aide-Memoire* underwent both an internal and external review process.

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

³ Adopted in a Presidential Statement by the Security Council. See www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Aide%20Memoire%202016%20II_0.pdf.

⁴ Afghanistan, Burundi, CAR, Cyprus, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, 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, Western Sahara.

⁵ Children in Armed Conflict, Mine Action, Peacekeeping, Policing, Protection of Civilians, Small Arms and Light Weapons and Security Sector Reform and Women, Peace and Security.

Issues for consideration, good practice and recommendations

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,⁶ as well as thematic resolutions including those focusing on Children in Armed Conflict, Mine Action, Peacekeeping, Policing, Protection of Civilians, Small Arms and Light Weapons and Security Sector Reform and Women, Peace and Security.

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.

Based on past Security Council practice, the section addresses issues for consideration in preambular paragraphs, followed by issues to be considered for operative paragraphs.⁷

⁶ See footnote 4.

⁷ Preambular paragraphs provide the background context for actioning a specific resolution, including referring to past UNSC actions and underlining the issues to be addressed. Operative paragraphs outline actions for meeting the objectives set out in the preambular paragraphs.

a) Preambular paragraphs

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Good practice and recommendations</i>
Recall past WAM-related actions of the Security Council and take note of relevant UN documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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) and 2220 (2015) on small arms and light weapons, and relevant presidential statements (see Annex 1).▶ Take note of relevant reports of the Secretary General, UN Panels of Experts and other UN Sanction Monitoring Teams regarding WAM issues and progress.
Reaffirm the central role of WAM related international and regional instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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 well as the relevant regional instruments (see Annex 3), as crucial instruments in countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons.
Express concern at the impacts of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of conventional arms and ammunition, and shortcomings of WAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Express concerns that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of conventional arms and ammunition continue to e.g. 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.

- ▶ 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 peace-building, frustrates efforts aimed at the prevention of armed conflict, and hinders considerably the provision of humanitarian assistance.
 - ▶ Express concern that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of conventional arms and ammunition, particularly small arms and light weapons, have a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic 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 poses a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability, and sustainable development at local, national, regional, and international levels.
 - ▶ 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.
 - ▶ 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.
-

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Good practice and recommendations</i>
<p>Stress the responsibility of Member States to prevent the threats posed by illicit transfers of conventional arms and ammunition, particularly small arms and light weapons, including through the implementation of relevant international instruments, coordinated action, and implementation of WAM-related international standards and guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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 (see Annex 2)—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. ▶ 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 Safer-Guard Programme, and the Modular Small Arms Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC).

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Good practice and recommendations</i>
Recall that improved WAM is fundamental to achieving peace and stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Stress the importance of women's participation in WAM and of gendered approaches to combatting small arms trafficking and misuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). ▶ 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.

b) Operative paragraphs

Operative paragraphs encourage, request or mandate actors to adopt measures to tackle issues introduced in the preambular paragraphs. WAM-related measures can be included in multiple different sections of resolutions or, reflecting more recent UNSC practice, in a single, comprehensive sub-section of their own, allowing for more concise and clearer language around courses of action to be taken (see UNSCR 2227 (2015), for instance).

This section is divided into the following eight WAM-related Security Council actions: the request for implementation of 1) WAM measures; 2) relevant international norms; 3) DDR; 4) civilian disarmament; 5) non-voluntary disarmament; 6) SSR; 7) arms embargos; and 8) the prevention of terrorism. Each sub-section is divided into types of stakeholders mandated by the Security Council, namely: national authorities, UN entities, 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, regional or international organizations, UN operations or other entities, including the Mine Action Service (UNMAS); the language should also underscore the importance of the participation of women in planning and implementing WAM.
- ✓ **Types of arms and ammunition to be managed:** clear and consistent language regarding the types of arms and ammunition 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).
- ✓ **Activities requested:** this can include WAM-related technical, legislative, administrative, training or assessment activities, including, inter alia, enacting national legislation, developing WAM Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), constructing/rehabilitating infrastructure, implementing marking programmes, inventories, record-keeping efforts and/or disposal, including noting that destruction is the preferred method of disposal.
- ✓ **Normative framework:** activities must be implemented in compliance with international and regional instruments (see Annex 3) and should be consistent with technical guidance, including IATG and MOSAIC.
- ✓ **Resources:** identifying sources of funding is key to enabling the effective implementation of activities.
- ✓ **Time frame to be abided by:** identify specific benchmarks and timeframe for completion or stocktaking of WAM-related activities.

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 affected national authorities to implement WAM measures to address the illicit transfers, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of conventional weapons and ammunition

- ▶ Call on, with the support of the respective UN operation, UNMAS 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 IATG, including with regard to:
 - Effective physical security and management of stockpiles including the creation of and/or rehabilitation of infrastructure and the adoption of WAM SOPs;
 - Collection, recording and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly-held weapons and ammunition;
 - Adoption of appropriate WAM national legislation and training, including to prevent the misuse of weapons;
 - Implementation of a national weapon marking programme;

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Good practice and recommendations</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and maintenance of a registry of all arms and materiel owned by the national security forces; • Securing relevant infrastructure. ▶ Call for the creation and the operationalization of national commissions on small arms and light weapons, in accordance with the relevant regional instrument as applicable, to better monitor and manage weapons, including through the marking of arms and related materiel and rehabilitation and improvement of armouries. ▶ Call for adherence to the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.*
<p>Call on relevant international actors, including UN entities and regional organizations, to assist and facilitate implementation of WAM measures by national authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Emphasize that Member States, UN operations and other Council-mandated entities, where appropriate and mandated, and intergovernmental, regional and sub-regional 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.

* The Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials were adopted by consensus by the Eight United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and were welcomed by the General Assembly in resolution 45/166.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Good practice and recommendations</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Urge Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental, regional and sub-regional 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.
<p>Mandate UN entities to assess and support the implementation of WAM measures by national authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Request the Secretary-General to include information on WAM when reporting on country-specific situations, where relevant. ▶ Request UN operations and UN entities, including UNMAS, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, and as relevant, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct WAM-related assessments; • Provide technical, financial, material or training assistance with regard to physical stockpile and security management including, inter alia, the development of WAM SOPs, the development of a national weapons registry and marking programme, the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure and/or the disposal of arms and ammunition; • Protect relevant infrastructure; • Coordinate assistance regarding WAM; • Assist in the development and operationalization of a national commission on small arms and light weapons to address the fight against their illicit transfer and destabilizing accumulation.

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

Call on UN Member States to implement international small arms and light weapons-related 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.

Encourage Member States, including States neighbouring affected countries, to implement small arms and light weapons regional 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].

Request the implementation of WAM measures in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) contexts

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 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.

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 assist in the establishment of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and complementary community violence reduction initiatives, 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.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Good practice and recommendations</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
<p>Encourage the submission by non-state armed groups of an inventory of weapons and ammunition in their possession</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 rapidly to do so in line with the ceasefire/peace agreement.
<p>Request the implementation of WAM measures in civilian disarmament and voluntary weapons collections</p>	
<p>Request UN operations to assist affected national authorities in managing collected arms and ammunition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Request UN operations to coordinate with the Government to ensure that collected weapons are not disseminated or re-utilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy. ▶ Request UN operations to destroy weapons and ammunition, in compliance with relevant regional instruments.

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 organisations present 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 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 ammunitions 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.

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, 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, reduction of armed violence, organized crime and anti-corruption measures, protection of civilians, as well as gender equality and human rights issues.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Good practice and recommendations</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
<p>Call upon affected national authorities to implement SSR, including WAM measures, and upon international partners to provide assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
<p>Request UN operations to support the national authorities in implementing SSR, including WAM measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Request UN Operations to support the national authorities in implementing its SSR strategy, through operation and command-level advice and mentorship to the defense and security forces, including on the monitoring and management of weapons, within the operation's capabilities and in close coordination with international partners.

Call for WAM in arms embargo contexts

<p>General</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recognize the importance of aligning objectives of arms embargoes with weapons and ammunition management measures and goals, as applicable.
<p>Request Member States subject to an arms embargo to implement WAM measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Call for the enforcement of the relevant arms embargo, including by avoiding diversions of state owned or controlled of arms and ammunition, by enhancing weapons and ammunition management procedures and implementing a national weapon marking programme in accordance with the International Tracing Instrument.

- ▶ Call for the implementation of arms embargo-related arms control provisions, 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.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Good practice and recommendations</i>
<p>Call upon Member States and other relevant international partners to support WAM efforts of States subject to an arms embargo and their neighbouring countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Call for the provision of assistance, including training, to States subject to arms embargos, to strengthen weapons and ammunition management. ▶ Call for the provision of assistance to countries neighbouring States that are subject to arms embargos, to strengthen their weapons and ammunition management, as well as their capacity to implement and monitor arms embargos. ▶ 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.
<p>Authorize Member States to seize, register and dispose of materiel subject to an arms embargo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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).
<p>Request UN operations to support WAM efforts of States subject to an arms embargo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Good practice and recommendations</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
<p>Request the Sanctions Committee or its Panel of Experts/Sanctions Monitoring Team to assess the WAM capacity of States subject to an arms embargo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 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 of Experts to consult with the Government subject to the arms embargo on measures to safely procure and secure arms and related materiel.
<p>Request the Secretary General to assess the implementation of WAM requirements by States subject to an arms embargo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Good practice and recommendations</i>
Request the Secretariat to provide WAM-related benchmarks to assess and review arms embargos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Request the Secretariat to provide benchmarks to the Security Council to assess arms embargo measures, including those related to the ability of the national authorities to store and manage weapons and ammunition in accordance with good practice and norms. ▶ Encourage the use of the UN Register of Conventional Weapons national reporting from States under embargo when assessing and reviewing arms embargo measures.
Request Member States to implement WAM as a means to preventing terrorism	
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Request relevant UN entities to examine Member States' WAM efforts to eliminate diversion to terrorists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Request the Counter-Terrorism Committee to examine Member States efforts to eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists.

Annex 1

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

Based on the review of more than 500 country/region-specific and thematic UNSCRs, as well as presidential statements, the table below first provides verbatim language lifted from preambular sections of resolutions before listing relevant language from operative paragraphs. While preambular language is divided into the types of issues that the Council seeks to address, the operative section is divided into the various policy and programmatic responses aimed at addressing these issues.

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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Preambular paragraphs

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	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/2220 (2015) [SALW], S/RES/2370 (2017) [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]
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***Key words include:** Administrative framework, armouries, arms embargo, assessment, benchmarks, circulation of weapons, civilian disarmament, children, code of conduct, confiscation, DDR, destruction, disarmament, disposal, diversion, documentation, explosive remnants of war (ERW), Firearms Protocol, funding, heavy weapons, IATG, illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit flows of weapons, import and export control systems, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), infrastructure, international instruments, International Tracing Instrument (ITI), inventory, ISACs, legislation, MANPADS, marking, military equipment, mobile disarmament, monitoring, National SALW Commission, neighbouring countries, non-state armed groups, offensive operations, POA, private arms caches, proliferation of arms, PSSM, recording, record-keeping, regional instruments, registration, review of arms embargo provisions, SALW, seizure, securing, SSR, storage, surplus, terrorism, training needs, tracking, tracing, transnational crime, transport, unexploded ordnance, unmanned aircraft systems, UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 2117, unsecured arms and ammunition, verification team, WAM, WAM assistance, WAM focal point, WAM SOPs, weapons-free area, women participation.

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
SALW	... 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	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 socio-economic 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]	
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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]	
Arms embargo	Condemning flows of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia in violation of the arms embargo on [Somalia], as well as the destabilizing accumulation and misuse of such weapons, as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region	S/RES/2142 (2014) [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/2244 (2015) [Somalia]; S/RES/2317 (2016) [Somalia]; S/RES/2385 (2017) [Somalia]
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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
Illicit flow of weapons	Condemning the continuing illicit flow of weapons into the [Democratic Republic of the Congo]	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]
Circulation of weapons	Remaining concerned about ...the circulation of weapons, which continue to be significant risks to the stability of the country...	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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
Unsecured arms and ammunition, terrorism	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	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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
Emphasize/recall the close connection between arms trafficking and terrorism and/or transnational organised crime and exploitation of natural resources as a major factor fuelling conflicts			
SALW, terrorism	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	S/RES/2220 (2015) [SALW]	S/RES/2117 (2013) [SALW]
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]
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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]

Express concern at the threats posed by arms trafficking to regional stability

Illicit arms	Noting with concern the threats to sub-regional 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]
SALW	Underlining the risk of destabilization posed by the dissemination in the [Sahel] region of illicit small arms and light weapons	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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]
Weapons and ammunition management	... 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]

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]
SALW, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), unmanned aircraft systems	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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]	
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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
Operative paragraphs			
Call upon national authorities and relevant international partners to implement WAM activities			
Recognize the value/need of WAM			
PSSM, IATG, ISACS	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 International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) 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]
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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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Request WAM-related assessments

Confiscation, destruction	<p>Requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform it of progress in implementing [UNISFA]’s mandate, in one written report... and include reporting on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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]
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Call upon affected States to prevent proliferation of weapons through WAM

MANPADS, international instruments	<p>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</p>	S/RES/2017 (2011), op. 1 [Libya]	S/RES/2009 (2011), op. 5 (e) [Libya]
SALW, PSSM, collection, destruction, surplus, seizure	<p>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</p>	S/RES/2213 (2015), op. 18 [Libya]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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/2333 (2016), op. 6 [Liberia]	
Marking, registration, SALW, tracking	... 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]	
SALW, Private arms caches, tracking	... 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]	
UNMAS, SALW, PSSM, 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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
UNMAS, storage, weapons and ammunition	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]
SALW, regional instrument, POA, PSSM, 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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
PSSM, weapons and ammunition, 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]	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]
PSSM, weapons and ammunition, diversion, marking, regional instrument	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/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]
SALW, PSSM	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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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, PSSM, 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]	
PSSM	... 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]
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]	
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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
Legislation, 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]	

Welcome WAM efforts from affected countries with the support of international partners

SALW, National SALW 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]	
National SALW Commission	...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 [UNOCI], and emphasizing the importance of continued efforts in this area	S/RES/2153 (2014) [Côte d'Ivoire]	
National SALW 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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
Registration, recording, marking, diversion, inventory, 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]	
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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]	
Call upon Member States and other international partners to support affected countries' WAM efforts			
PSSM, marking, record-keeping, tracing, SALW, collection, destruction, surplus, seizure, weapons and ammunition	Emphasizes that Member States, United Nations peacekeeping operations and other Council-mandated entities, where appropriate and mandated, and intergovernmental, regional and sub-regional 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 sub-regional 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, PSSM	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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
SALW, PSSM	... 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 sub-regional 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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
SALW, PSSM	Encourages Member States and intergovernmental, regional and sub-regional 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]	
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]

Decide that UN operations shall assist affected countries with WAM

PSSM, 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]	
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
National SALW 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]
PSSM, disposal	<p>... 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:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(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,</p> <p>...</p>	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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]
Infrastructure, confiscation, storage, destruction	...welcoming [UNISFA]'s progress on completing infrastructure, systems, and policy for weapons confiscation, storage and destruction	S/RES/2251 (2015) [Abyei]	S/RES/2230 (2015) [Abyei]
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/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 mine action and weapons and ammunition management	S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 16 (a) iv [Mali]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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, PSSM, ERW, 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]	
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]	

Key words*	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in:
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Stress the need for the accession and implementation of 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	<p>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;</p> <p>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</p>	S/RES/2117 (2013), op. 17 and 18 [SALW]	
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
Neighbouring States, SALW and ammunition, regional instrument	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 all States signatories to the [Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons] to implement quickly the measures required by the Coordinated Agenda for Action as an important means in support of the arms embargo on [Somalia]	S/RES/1519 (2003), op. 7 [Somalia]	

Request the implementation of WAM measures in DDR contexts

Call upon affected 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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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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	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 SALW 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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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Decide that UN operations shall support DDR WAM activities

Disposal	<p>... 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:</p> <p>“(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</p>	S/PRST/1999/21 [SALW]	S/PRST/1998/28 [SALW]
Collection, destruction	<p>Decides that [UNMIL] shall have the following mandate:</p> <p>... to carry out voluntary disarmament and to collect and destroy weapons and ammunition as part of an organized [DDRR] programme;</p>	S/RES/1509 (2003), op. 3 (g) [Liberia]	
Securing, neutralizing, destruction	<p>Decides that the mandate of [UNOCI]... shall be the following:</p> <p>... Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement</p> <p>... h) To guard weapons, ammunition and other military materiel handed over by the former combatants and to secure, neutralize or destroy such materiel</p>	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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]
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]
Collection, PSSM, 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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]

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

Encourage/call on UN operations to support civilian disarmament and weapons collections

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]
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
National SALW Commission, collection, registration, securing, disposal, ERW	<p>Collection of weapons</p> <p>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)],</p> <p>...</p> <p>To coordinate, with the Government in ensuring that the collected weapons are not disseminated or re-utilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy</p>	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]
Seizure, confiscation, disposal, weapons and ammunition	To actively seize, confiscate and destroy, as appropriate, the weapons and ammunitions of armed elements, including all militias and non-state armed groups, who refuse or fail to lay down their arms	S/RES/2217 (2015), op. 32 (b) viii [CAR]	S/RES/2301 (2016), op. 34 (a) viii [CAR]; S/RES/2387 (2017), op. 55 [CAR]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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] and S/RES/2416 (2018), op. 13 [Abyei]
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]	

Key words*	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in:
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Demanding all parties to relinquish arms seized from military and security institutions

Diversion, non-state armed groups	<p>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:</p> <p>(c) relinquish all additional arms seized from military and security institutions, including missile systems</p>	S/RES/2216 (2015) op.1 (c) [Middle East (Yemen)]	
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Call to include WAM as a key component of SSR

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

PSSM, marking, record-keeping, tracing	<p>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</p>	S/RES/2220 (2015), op. 8 [SALW]	
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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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 of affected countries to continue the implementation of SSR, including WAM activities

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]	
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
SALW, PSSM, 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]

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

WAM assistance	<p>Support to security institutions and border-related challenges</p> <p>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</p>	S/RES/2284 (2016), op. 15 (c) [Côte d'Ivoire]
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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Call for WAM in arms embargo contexts

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

DDR, PSSM	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 sub-regional organizations, including on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, improving physical security and stockpile management practices and enhancement of border security	S/RES/2220 (2015) [SALW]
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Deciding that Member States should promote the exercise of enhanced vigilance over WAM

Terrorism, storage, 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]
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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Stressing that exempted arms and ammunition should not be diverted

Diversion, EUC	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]
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Urging/requesting States under arms embargo to improve WAM/ manage exempted arms and ammunition

PSSM, 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]
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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, EUC	Urges the [Libyan government] to improve further the monitoring of arms or related material that is supplied, sold or transferred to [Libya] in accordance with [paragraph 9 (c) of resolution 1970 (2011) or paragraph 13 (a) of resolution 2009 (2011) as modified by paragraph 10 of resolution 2095 (2013)], including through the use of end user certificates	S/RES/2144 (2014), op. 9 [Libya]	S/RES/2095 (2013), op. 11 [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]	
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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
WAM, PSSM, 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]	
PSSM	Emphasises 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]
PSSM, 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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
	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]

Urging Member States, the UN and regional organisations to provide WAM assistance to Member States subject to an arms embargo

PSSM	<p>... 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</p> <p>[Note: to improve further the monitoring and control of arms or related materiel that are supplied, sold or transferred to Libya]</p>	S/RES/2144 (2014), op. 9 [Libya]	S/RES/2213 (2015), op. 17 [Libya]; S/RES/2278 (2016), op. 9 [Libya]
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
PSSM	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) (The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Security Forces) and (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) 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]
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	...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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
Collection, PSSM, record keeping, tracing, export and import control systems	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]

Decide that Member States shall dispose of seized embargo materiel

Seizure, registration, disposal	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]
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Key words*	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in:
Collection, disposal	<p>Authorizes [UNOCI] ... within their capacity and without prejudice to their mandate set out in resolution ...</p> <p>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</p>	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]; 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]
Unmanned aircraft system, seizure, collection, disposal	<p>Arms embargo</p> <p>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</p>	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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
	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/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/1925 (2010), op. 12 (t) [DRC]; S/RES/2198 (2015) op. 28 [DRC]; S/RES/2217 (2015), op. 34 (d) [CAR]; S/RES/2301 (2016),op. 36 (d) [CAR]; and S/RES/1706 (2006), op. 12 (a) [Sudan/Darfur]

Requesting affected Member States to conduct assessments and report on progress with regard to WAM

Verification team, inspection, inventory, diversion	Reiterates its request to the [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]
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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 UN operations to inspect inventories of exempted materiel

Inventory, weapons and ammunition	...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]
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Key words*	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in:
Request the Sanctions Committee or its of Panels of Experts/monitoring teams to assess and report on WAM ability/progress on infrastructure, legislation and/or processes	<p>Assessment</p> <p>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:</p> <p>... 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</p>	<p>S/RES/2128 (2013), op. 5 (a) [Liberia]</p>	<p>S/RES/2237 (2015), op. 3 (a) [Liberia]</p>
Terrorism, MANPADS, PSSM	<p>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, ...</p>	<p>S/RES/2017 (2011), op. 5 [Libya]</p>	

Key words*	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in:
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]</i>), and on training needs in this regard) 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]	

Key words*	Agreed language	UNSCR	Similar formulations utilized in:
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Request the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment mission and report on progress of a State subject to an arms embargo towards meeting the conditions for the termination of sanctions, including WAM management

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].

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.

S/2014/504 [Liberia]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]	

Request the Secretary-General to provide options and recommendations on assisting a 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]	
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Request the Secretariat to identify benchmarks to review the arms embargo, including the WAM capacity of the national authorities

Benchmarks, review of arms embargo provisions, SSR	Requests in this regard the Secretariat to provide to the Security Council, within the next 6 months, benchmarks to assess the arms embargo measures according to the progress of the SSR, including [FACA] and internal security forces and their needs	S/RES/2339 (2017), op. 29 [CAR]	S/RES/2399 (2018), op. 43 [CAR]
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<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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Request 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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
<p>Infrastructure, storage, registration, maintenance, distribution, SOPs, code of conduct, training needs, recording, transport</p>	<p>9. Requests [the Federal Government of Somalia] to report to the Security Council ... on:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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]</p>	<p>S/RES/2142 (2014), op. 9 (b) and (c) [Somalia]</p>	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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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/1961 (2010) [Liberia]
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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]
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 SALW 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]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
Marking, registration	<p>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;</p> <p>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</p>	S/RES/2182 (2014), op. 4 and 5 [Somalia]	
Review of arms embargo provisions	<p>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]</p> <p>1. Decides to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures concerning arms and related materiel in paragraph ...</p>	S/RES/2283 (2016) [Côte d'Ivoire]	

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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Implementation of WAM by Member States as a means to prevent terrorism

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

Legislation, PSSM, POA	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, PSSM	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]

<i>Key words*</i>	<i>Agreed language</i>	<i>UNSCR</i>	<i>Similar formulations utilized in:</i>
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]	

Annex 2

Article 2.1 of Arms Trade Treaty/ Categories under the UN Register of Conventional Arms¹

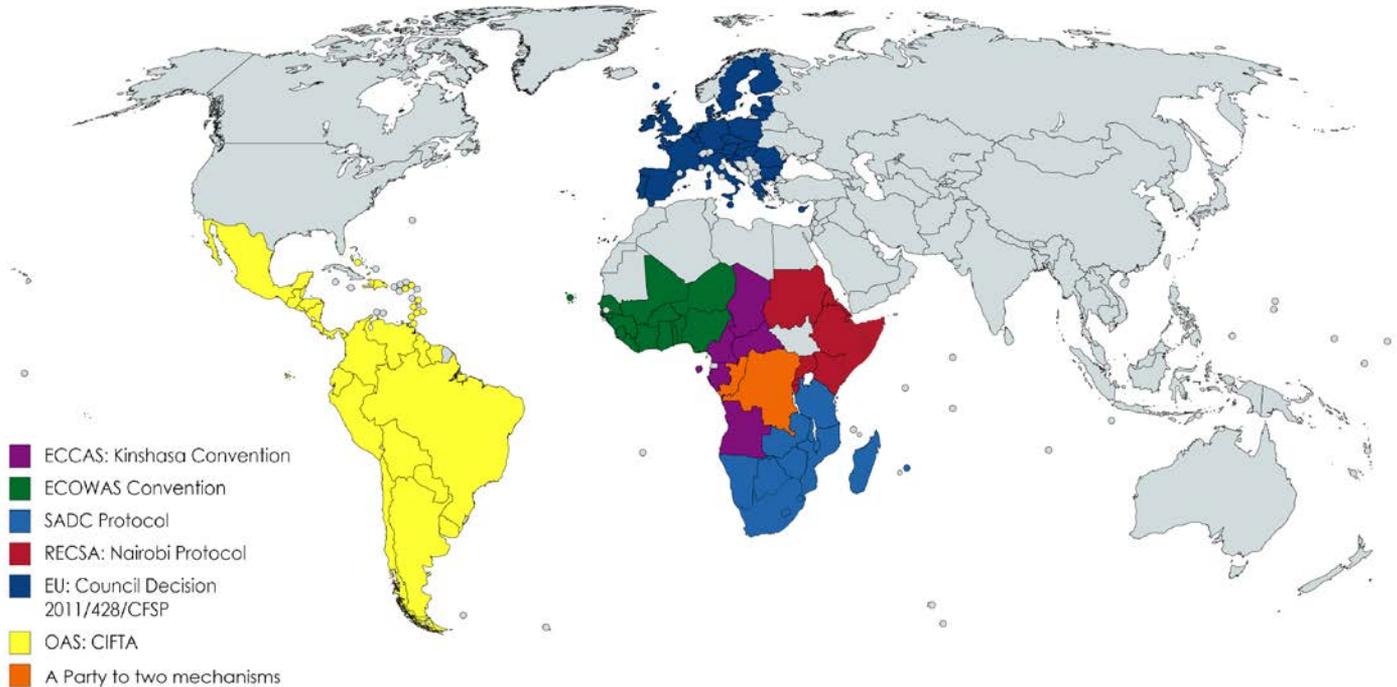
- (a) Battle tanks;
- (b) Armoured combat vehicles;
- (c) Large-calibre artillery systems;
- (d) Combat aircraft;
- (e) Attack helicopters;
- (f) Warships;
- (g) Missiles and missile launchers; and

Additional category: Small arms and light weapons.

¹ 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

Map of Regional Instruments



Annex 4

List of acronyms

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
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons

SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSR	Security Sector Reform
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



UNODA

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