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**Open-ended working group on  
conventional ammunition**

23-27 May 2022, 15-19 August 2022,  
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***Draft*****A Global Framework for Through-life  
Conventional Ammunition Management****I. Preamble**

We, the Member States of the United Nations,

1. *Expressing* grave concern over the risks posed by the diversion<sup>1</sup> of conventional ammunition of all types, from small-calibre ammunition to the largest conventional ammunition systems, to unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, their trafficking into illicit markets, including their subsequent use in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, as well as their contribution to the intensity and duration of armed conflict, armed violence, including gender-based armed violence, around the world, and the threat that their diversion and trafficking poses to peace, security, stability, and sustainable development at the national, subregional, regional and global levels.
2. *Also expressing* grave concern over the destruction caused by unplanned explosions of conventional ammunition at ammunition sites, which claim thousands of lives, disrupt communities' livelihoods, and can generate severe humanitarian, human rights, socio-economic, environmental and public health impacts.
3. *Also mindful* that unplanned explosions can destroy ammunition and infrastructure needed by States for legitimate national defence and security requirements.

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<sup>1</sup> Diversion can be defined as the shifting of weapons, ammunition or explosives from the legal market or owner to an illegal market or owner as a result of losses, theft, leakage or proliferation from a stockpile or other source (International Ammunition Technical Guidelines 01.40 "Glossary of terms, definitions and abbreviations", paragraph 3.83).

4. *Recognizing* the work of the General Assembly in considering steps to enhance cooperation with regard to the safety and security of conventional ammunition, and in this regard, *welcoming* the recommendations contained in the reports of the Groups of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolutions 61/72<sup>2</sup> and 72/55,<sup>3</sup> and *recalling* that these, and the views of all participating States, were foundations for the work of the Open-Ended Working Group on Conventional Ammunition established pursuant to resolution 76/233.
5. *Recognizing* the voluntary use by States of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines to improve the safe, secure and sustainable through-life management of conventional ammunition.
6. *Also recognizing* that gaps exist to achieving a discernible reduction in the risks and impacts arising from the ineffective through-life management of conventional ammunition around the world, and to this end, *stressing* the importance of addressing the safety and security risks and impacts emanating from the ineffective through-life management of conventional ammunition at the global level in a comprehensive manner.
7. *Recognizing* the need for the full, equal, meaningful, and effective participation of women in decision-making and implementation processes related to through-life conventional ammunition management and *encouraging* mainstreaming a gender perspective into policy and practice to address the differential impacts of the safety and security aspects of conventional ammunition on women, men, girls and boys.
8. *Further recognizing* the contribution of civil society, including non-governmental organisations, academia, research institutions and industry, in supporting efforts to inform and promote safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management, and *also recognizing* the importance of these multi-stakeholder partnerships towards forming a better understanding of challenges to effective through-life conventional ammunition management.
9. *Deciding*, in response, and bearing in mind the different needs, situations, capacities and priorities of States and regions, to adopt a set of political commitments as a Global Framework to address existing gaps in through-life conventional ammunition management, dedicated to promoting and supporting, safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management, including through international cooperation and assistance, which neither prejudice the nature of, nor prejudice our national legal systems that address national ammunition ownership, possession and use, so as to contribute to reducing the dual risks arising from ineffective through-life conventional ammunition management, including unplanned ammunition explosions and the diversion and trafficking of ammunition to unauthorized recipients, including to criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists.
10. *Further confirming* that this Global Framework addresses safety and security risks associated with conventional ammunition in a comprehensive manner by promoting the through-life management, including through international cooperation and assistance, of all types of conventional ammunition, from small-calibre ammunition to the largest conventional ammunition systems, extending from the point of manufacture, through pre-transfer, transfer, relocation and transport, stockpiling and recovery, to their eventual use or disposal, to ensure their safety and security.

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<sup>2</sup> See: A/63/182.

<sup>3</sup> See: A/76/324.

## II. Our guiding principles

11. This Global Framework rests upon, and reaffirms Member States' respect for international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity, the peaceful resolution of international disputes, non-intervention in the internal matters of States and, on this basis, we:
12. *Reaffirm* the inherent right of all States to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.
13. *Also reaffirm* the right of each State to legally manufacture, acquire, stockpile, manage and transfer conventional ammunition, including for its self-defence and security needs, as well as for its capacity to participate in peace operations, in a manner consistent with the Charter of the United Nations.
14. *Further reaffirm* the prerogative of each State to assess its conventional ammunition requirements in accordance with its legitimate defence and security needs and its national legislation, and that it is also for the individual State to decide on, inter alia, the structure, doctrine and equipment requirements of its military and security forces.
15. *Recognize* that responsibility for addressing the risks associated with ineffective through-life conventional ammunition management falls on States, consistent with national laws, and *underline* the importance of all States assuming strong national ownership in the through-life management of conventional ammunition.
16. *Also recognize* the importance of international cooperation and assistance in pursuing and supporting safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management nationally, sub-regionally, regionally and globally.
17. *Stress* the need for international cooperation among all States and other relevant stakeholders on through-life conventional ammunition management, acknowledging the support that they can provide, where appropriate and feasible, to States in addressing the risks posed by ineffective through-life conventional ammunition management.
18. *Recognize* the urgent necessity for assistance, where requested, appropriate and feasible, including technology transfers, technical, material, financial, legal assistance, or expertise for capacity-building and knowledge management, to support and facilitate efforts at national, subregional, regional and global levels to assess and address the risks associated with ineffective through-life conventional ammunition management and, in this regard, *underscore* the importance of a comprehensive and sustainable approach.
19. *Also underline* that this cooperative Global Framework is voluntary and without prejudice to obligations under relevant international, regional and subregional instruments to which States are a Party and to their other relevant political commitments and is subject to the respective legal and constitutional systems of States.

## III. Our cooperative framework

20. We lay out the following set of political commitments as a new Global Framework that will address existing gaps in through-life ammunition management, including international cooperation and assistance, without prejudice to national legal systems addressing national ammunition ownership,

possession and use, and will be part of a comprehensive framework to support safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, building upon and complementing existing frameworks, whereas cooperation at the regional and subregional levels should be considered on a voluntary basis. The Global Framework comprises 15 objectives:

**Objectives for safe, secure, and sustainable through-life  
conventional ammunition management**

1. Use, promote and enhance relevant international standards, guidelines and good practices on safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management.
2. Adopt specific needs-driven and sustainable approaches to international cooperation and assistance, tailored to national, subregional or regional contexts, and prioritising full recipient participation and ownership.
3. Recognize, and where appropriate support, existing and new regional and subregional mechanisms that address through-life conventional ammunition management.
4. Prioritise the sustainability of relevant national authorities' capabilities in through-life conventional ammunition management.
5. Strive for the adequate systematic and sustainable surveillance of conventional ammunition in national stockpiles.
6. Employ adequate risk reduction processes for the management of national conventional ammunition stockpiles.
7. Establish adequate through-life systems for inventory management and record keeping of conventional ammunition under national ownership and control.
8. Promote supply chain transparency to facilitate comprehensive diversion risk assessments when authorising conventional ammunition transfers.
9. Mitigate the risk of post-transfer conventional ammunition diversion, including through end user certificates and functionally equivalent documents with bilaterally agreed clauses.
10. Deny unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, access to useable cached, abandoned and uncleared conventional ammunition and its energetic material.
11. Enhance the marking and tracing of conventional ammunition under national ownership and control.
12. Foster voluntary information-sharing on subregional, regional and international conventional ammunition diversion and trafficking.
13. Enhance, where consistent with national laws, data collection and analysis by competent national authorities on diverted conventional ammunition.
14. Strengthen gender mainstreaming and the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women in through-life conventional ammunition management.
15. Encourage cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and industry to enhance through-life conventional ammunition management.

21. We recognize that there may be multiple paths to realising these objectives and hence flexibility is needed in the configuration of common and additional possible enabling measures required to address them.
22. We commit ourselves to these objectives, and to take appropriate steps to achieve the common enabling measures designed to realise them, with the aim of enhancing through-life conventional ammunition management and without prejudice to national legal systems addressing national ammunition ownership, possession, and use.

23. Taking into consideration technological and economic gaps among States, and recognising diverse national laws, needs or priorities, as well as regional circumstances and specificities, we also list additional possible enabling measures that could contribute to achieving each objective in specific national or regional contexts.
24. A rationale for each objective, which describes its relevance, is referenced in the Annex of this Global Framework.

**Objective 1: Use, promote and enhance relevant international standards, guidelines and good practices on safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Encourage prioritizing the use by relevant government institutions and national implementing bodies of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, or corresponding standards or guidelines, when undertaking actions to enhance through-life conventional ammunition management, including where required their integration into national standards and regulations, as appropriate and consistent with national law.
  - (ii) Sustain ongoing reviews of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines led by the UN *SaferGuard* programme.
  - (iii) Promote global accessibility by supporting the publication of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, and related support resources, online and in multiple languages.
  - (iv) Where they do not exist, support the development, in the framework of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and through the UN *SaferGuard* programme, of voluntary operational guidelines related to security aspects of the through-life management of conventional ammunition, taking into account and complementing relevant existing standards, guidelines and good practices, without duplicating them.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) Continue to recognise that the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, or corresponding standards or guidelines, inform and support a wide range of existing bilateral and multilateral initiatives, projects and measures, which can serve, as appropriate, as examples of good practices for future policy making and international cooperation and assistance projects.
  - (ii) Provide, within the scope of international cooperation and assistance, and where requested, appropriate and feasible, legal, regulatory and procedural assistance (including the provision of relevant model regulations) that are aligned with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, or corresponding standards or guidelines.

**Objective 2: Adopt specific needs-driven and sustainable approaches to international cooperation and assistance, tailored to national, subregional or regional contexts, and prioritising full recipient participation and ownership**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Prioritise full and inclusive recipient participation and ownership in the development of through-life conventional ammunition management programmes and initiatives supported through, as applicable, international cooperation and assistance.
  - (ii) Encourage, where feasible, appropriate and consistent with national law, technology transfer and capacity building activities, including, but not

- limited to equipment, financial or in-kind support and technical expertise for developing countries.
- (iii) Consider, when needed, conducting voluntary assessments and analyses, under national ownership, to identify potential needs in through-life conventional ammunition management that can be addressed through national programming or tailored subregional, regional and international cooperation and assistance.
  - (a) Additional possible enabling measures:
    - (i) Encourage cooperation on through-life conventional ammunition management at the global, regional and subregional levels on a voluntary basis, including situating international cooperation and assistance within existing or emerging regional and subregional conventional ammunition management initiatives, without duplicating them.
    - (ii) Encourage designing and implementing international cooperation and assistance programmes on through-life conventional ammunition management as part of relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, security sector governance or sustainable development efforts of the requesting State, as appropriate and jointly decided with that State.

**Objective 3: Recognise, and where appropriate support, existing and new regional and subregional mechanisms that address through-life conventional ammunition management**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Encourage, and where appropriate support, strengthened exchanges and cooperation on through-life conventional ammunition management, including, *inter alia*, cooperation on capacity building and good practice-sharing, at regional and subregional levels.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) In devising implementation measures for regional or subregional cooperation, consider establishing structured strategic processes, such as comprehensive road maps and/or action plans on through-life conventional ammunition management, as a joint effort involving recipient States, donors and implementing organizations.
  - (ii) With specific reference to international cooperation and assistance, encourage recipient States, donors and implementing organizations to meet regularly to provide feedback and share information on assistance projects, lessons learned and good practices at regional and subregional levels, with the aim of identifying potential opportunities or gaps in the cooperation or assistance requested, and encouraging the mainstreaming of sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management into relevant existing programmes.
  - (iii) Encourage, where relevant, States participating in regional and subregional initiatives to share information on lessons learned and good practices at the global level, with the aim of identifying potential opportunities or gaps in cooperation and encouraging the mainstreaming of sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management into relevant existing initiatives.
  - (iv) Consider strengthening regional and subregional mechanisms for international cooperation and assistance relevant to through-life conventional ammunition management, where they exist and as appropriate, or consider establishing such mechanisms where they do not exist.

#### **Objective 4: Prioritise the sustainability of relevant national authorities' capabilities in through-life conventional ammunition management**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Promote developing, managing and sustaining adequate national processes, functional roles and capability enabling lines required for effective through-life conventional ammunition management, including in the design and development of international cooperation and assistance programmes.
  - (ii) Promote clear and coherent systems for the oversight of through-life conventional ammunition management of national stockpiles.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) Assess, where appropriate, organizational capabilities including associated processes (i.e., risk assessments), functional roles (i.e., stakeholder assessments) and capability enabling lines, when needed (for example, within the framework of voluntary assessments and analyses or in the design and development of international cooperation and assistance programmes).
  - (ii) Explore the coherent integration of through-life conventional ammunition management measures into conflict prevention, peacebuilding and sustaining peace, security sector governance and reform, sustainable development frameworks and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, where relevant, at the policy and programme levels.
  - (iii) Take into consideration International Ammunition Technical Guidelines Module on *Organizational capabilities* as appropriate and consistent with national law.

#### **Objective 5: Strive for the adequate, systematic and sustainable surveillance of conventional ammunition in national stockpiles**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Encourage prioritising the establishment, by States, of the technical capabilities to perform adequate, systematic and sustainable surveillance of conventional ammunition in national stockpiles, as appropriate and consistent with national law, including through the provision and receipt of international cooperation and assistance.
  - (ii) Employ suitable information management systems to record surveillance results and information on conventional ammunition in national stockpiles, where feasible and consistent with national law.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) Continue to develop guidance, methods and good practices on conventional ammunition surveillance of national stockpiles, with the aim of facilitating its widespread use by States, as appropriate, including within the framework of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, as appropriate and consistent with national law, in an inclusive and transparent manner under the UN *SaferGuard* programme, and with an emphasis on low-capacity and conflict-affected environments.
  - (ii) In low-capacity or conflict-affected environments, consider integrating elements of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines Module on *Surveillance and in-service proof* when undertaking voluntary assessments and analyses to identify potential needs in through-life conventional ammunition management.
  - (iii) Explore the development, including in conjunction with industry and research institutions, of lower-technology surveillance measures that are

tailored for temporary use in low-capacity and conflict-affected environments.

### **Objective 6: Employ adequate risk reduction processes for the management of national conventional ammunition stockpiles**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Promote the reduction of safety risks posed by national conventional ammunition stockpiles, including through adequate risk analyses resulting in measures such as quantity and separation distances, compatibility group mixing, or explosive limit licencing, including through the provision and receipt of international cooperation and assistance, as appropriate.
  - (ii) Adequately safeguard conventional ammunition storage sites to ensure that civilian habitation and infrastructure is kept at a safe distance, for existing sites that are situated in inhabited areas, enhance stockpile safety and engage local communities in risk education.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) Promote the use of International Ammunition Technical Guidelines Modules IATG *Quantity and separation distances*, on *Licensing of explosives facilities* and on *Safeguarding of explosive facilities*.

### **Objective 7: Establish adequate through-life systems for inventory management and record keeping of conventional ammunition under national ownership and control**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Strengthen national capacities to develop, where necessary, and maintain adequate inventory management and record keeping systems required for the through-life management of conventional ammunition under national ownership and control.
  - (ii) Prioritise, where applicable, the inclusion of relevant ammunition classifications in inventory management and record-keeping systems for ammunition under national ownership and control.
  - (iii) Promote the use of technological solutions for efficient inventory management and record keeping systems for the through-life management of conventional ammunition under national ownership and control, including through international cooperation and assistance, as appropriate and feasible.
  - (iv) Ensure, as appropriate and consistent with national law, that conventional ammunition under national ownership and control has been identified, classified and recorded in relevant inventory management and record keeping systems.
  - (v) Encourage prioritising international cooperation and technology transfers, as appropriate and feasible, in order to strengthen the capacities stated in point 7(a)(i) in developing countries.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) In low-capacity and conflict-affected environments, develop adequate and maintenance-light information management solutions to support effective national inventory management and record keeping systems for the through-life management of conventional ammunition in national stockpiles, where appropriate and consistent with national law, including within the framework of international cooperation and assistance programmes.
  - (ii) For States in a position to do so, provide, within the scope of international cooperation and assistance, and where appropriate and upon request and consistent with national law, assistance in national inventory management



and record keeping, which is aligned with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, or corresponding standards or guidelines.

**Objective 8: Promote supply chain transparency to facilitate comprehensive diversion risk assessments when authorising conventional ammunition transfers**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Integrate comprehensive diversion risk assessments into national conventional ammunition transfer control systems, and promote the disclosure of parties to the onward transfer chain in transfer license applications, in particular the final end user, where consistent with national law and, where appropriate, in consultation with recipient States.
  - (ii) Encourage bilateral pre- and post-delivery cooperation between originating and recipient States, including *inter alia* mitigating measures, as well as recipient States alerting originating States to relevant cases of post-transfer diversion and performing post-delivery controls, where relevant, effective and feasible.
  - (iii) Use, where deemed beneficial, feasible, and consistent with national law, existing mechanisms where they exist, or consider developing new arrangements where they do not, to share information on parties that have previously diverted conventional ammunition, including at international, regional and subregional levels.
  - (iv) [Where consistent with national law, deny making transfers to unauthorized state and non-state recipients.]
  - (v) Thoroughly assess the risk of diversion prior to authorizing conventional ammunition transfers, where consistent with national law, including *inter alia* to areas affected by armed conflict, based on all available and trusted information, and refrain from transfers when the risk assessments conclude that there is an unacceptably high risk of diversion.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) Foster, where feasible and consistent with national law, inter-agency information exchange at the national level to provide transfer licensing authorities access to relevant nationally compiled, or internationally, regionally and sub-regionally shared information on cases of diverted conventional ammunition and any parties responsible for diverting it.
  - (ii) Consider the risk of diverted conventional ammunition being used to commit gender-based violence, and the differentiated impacts of diverted ammunition on women, men, girls and boys, in risk assessments.
  - (iii) Reduce, where feasible, the risks of conventional ammunition diversion to unauthorized recipients, unless this prevents legitimate conventional ammunition transfers by States, by encouraging relevant national transfer control authorities to consider, *inter alia*, the following suggested elements of a pre-transfer diversion risk assessment process:
    - a. Analyse the goods in relation to the declared end user (for the purposes of identifying fraudulent end user certification and equivalent documents) and end use.
    - b. Consider the end user's bona fides through, *inter alia*, identity checking and intelligence reports (i.e., is the end user who they claim to be?).
    - c. Consider all relevant parties involved in the transfer, which may include freight forwarders, brokers, consignees and other intermediaries.
    - d. Consider cases where the supply chain lacks transparency (parties do not produce sufficient documentation to enable adequate transfer risk assessment) or where parties to the transfer have a history of diverting conventional ammunition previously.

- e. Maintain registers and databases of transfers, manufacturers, brokers, vessels and aircraft, as well as end users, shippers and freight forwarders that have a history of diversion or poor security measures.
- f. Consider the risks of diversion associated with transit, trans-shipment and the choice of route. Analyse all relevant information from primary and open sources. Verify and authenticate relevant documentation.
- g. Consider using delivery verification certificates.
- (iv) Explore, where effective, feasible and consistent with national law, and at the request of recipient States, voluntary arrangements between transfer originating and recipient States to conduct joint International Ammunition Technical Guidelines risk-reduction process level assessments in the recipient State, to identify potential options for conventional ammunition management enhancements and/or needs for international cooperation and assistance.

**Objective 9: Mitigate the risk of post-transfer conventional ammunition diversion, including through end user certificates or functionally equivalent documents with bilaterally agreed clauses**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Consider, where feasible and consistent with national law, the routine use of end user certificates, or functionally equivalent documents, in which the end user and/or end use are identified for international transfers of conventional ammunition.
  - (ii) Consider the routine inclusion, where appropriate, feasible and consistent with existing initiatives and national law, of non-retransfer clauses in end user certificates, or functionally equivalent documents, which, when bilaterally agreed, only allow end users to re-transfer conventional ammunition upon prior written approval of the originating State, or within the limits of clearly defined exceptions.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) Consider, where appropriate and feasible, and based on a national diversion risk assessment of a specific international transfer authenticating end user certificates and associated transfer documentation by competent importing State authorities, or the provision of an import license issued by duly authorized parties.
  - (ii) Encourage, without discharging export licensing authorities of their legal duties, ammunition exporting entities to exercise, where feasible, due diligence, for example, in verifying the identities of end users and other parties to the supply chain, being vigilant as to the forgery or misuse of end user documentation, declared end use, and flagging cases of attempted illicit acquisition to their competent national authorities.

**Objective 10: Deny unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, access to useable cached, abandoned and uncleared conventional ammunition and its energetic material**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Encourage prioritising clearance of unexploded ordnance and the safeguarding, safe storage, recovery, disposal, and preferable destruction, of unguarded legacy or obsolete stockpiles of conventional ammunition that are still operational, and which are not under national ownership and control, as a means to deny access to conventional ammunition by unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists.

- (ii) Continuously apply relevant safety and security measures to national conventional ammunition stockpiles that have been identified as surplus, in conformity with legitimate security needs, and dispose of that surplus, including through the provision and receipt of international cooperation and assistance, and preferably by destruction.
- (iii) Encourage building national processes to dispose of, and preferably destroy, excess, obsolete and unserviceable conventional ammunition efficiently, using methods that minimise negative impacts on the human population, civilian infrastructure or the environment.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) Prioritize, if presented with widespread national stockpile security challenges, the physical security of conventional ammunition containing high quantities of explosive, whose acquisition may be attractive to unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists.
  - (ii) Consider, where relevant and appropriate, supporting through international cooperation and assistance, national efforts to safeguard or clear useable cached, abandoned and uncleared conventional ammunition, which is not under national ownership and control, for the specific purpose of denying its acquisition by unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists.
  - (iii) Encourage, where relevant, ammunition producers and exporters to declare to their national governments surplus and obsolete conventional ammunition stockpiles that could present safety and security risks, and explore cooperation to destroy such surplus or obsolete conventional ammunition stockpiles, as appropriate.

### **Objective 11: Enhance the marking and tracing of conventional ammunition under national ownership and control**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Consider, where feasible, economically viable and consistent with national law, applying minimum standards on markings (such as manufacturer and year of production) and collective identifiers (such as lot and batch numbers) as an integrated part of their regular manufacturing process.
  - (ii) In the absence of basic, regularly provided markings by the manufacturer, when procuring conventional ammunition, and where consistent with national law, in the specific case of conventional ammunition that is manufactured for States, and which is intended to remain under national ownership and control, and where feasible and economically viable, States should request appropriate markings as to allow for the identification of, *inter alia*: (a) the manufacturer; (b) the calibre or type; and (c) the lot number.
  - (iii) Where consistent with national law, States involved in international conventional ammunition transfers should keep relevant records.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) When procuring conventional ammunition that is manufactured specifically for States, and where consistent with national law, feasible and economically viable, States could supplement existing inventory records by requesting the application of sub-lot numbers to progressively smaller units of ammunition packaging and, where consistent with national law, feasible and economically viable, to the item of conventional ammunition itself.
  - (ii) When procuring conventional ammunition, and where consistent with national law, feasible and economically viable, States should request that ammunition lots are not split among different national customers/end-users.

- (iii) When procuring conventional ammunition that is manufactured specifically for States, and where consistent with national law, feasible and economically viable, States that request application of sub-lot numbers to conventional ammunition packaging may also request the inclusion of the same sub-lot numbers in relevant documentation and may record these sub-lot numbers in their own relevant inventory records.
- (iv) States that have specific additional marking requirements for conventional ammunition should request these are applied by the manufacturer during the production process.

**Objective 12: Foster voluntary information-sharing on subregional, regional and international conventional ammunition diversion and trafficking**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Where jointly agreed, feasible and consistent with their national laws, States should cooperate with each other and, where appropriate, with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, in tracing, investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the diversion of conventional ammunition.
  - (ii) Where beneficial, feasible and consistent with national and international law, use existing subregional, regional and international mechanisms where they exist, and in which a State participates, or foster new arrangements where they do not, to share information, voluntarily, on methods of shipment, means of concealment, the routes identified as used by criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists engaged in conventional ammunition diversion and trafficking, and on the specific types of seized and recovered conventional ammunition.
  - (iii) Where beneficial, feasible and consistent with national and international law, use existing subregional, regional and international mechanisms where they exist, or foster new arrangements where they do not, to share information, voluntarily, on seized and recovered conventional ammunition or its packaging (including lot and/or batch and, where relevant, container information), with a view to enhancing cross-border law enforcement cooperation and promoting more effective conventional ammunition counter-diversion and counter-trafficking measures.
  - (iv) When prioritising effective investigations, give due regard to the risk posed by the characteristics of items, including but not limited to the particular risks posed by the diversion of easily trafficked small-calibre ammunition or technologically advanced conventional ammunition systems, such as missiles for man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS) and missiles for anti-tank guided weapon systems (ATGW).
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) Consistent with States' national laws and practices, and without prejudice to national security and legitimate commercial interests, encourage closer cooperation and consensual and voluntary information exchange, as appropriate, among parties investigating conventional ammunition diversion, including national law enforcement agencies, customs and border control, export and import licensing, defence forces, and intelligence services; international law enforcement organizations; regional law enforcement organizations, relevant regional entities; and relevant United Nations entities. In this respect, parties should ensure the accuracy of information if a third State is involved.
  - (ii) Consistent with national and international law, encourage closer cooperation and information exchange with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and industry on issues related to conventional ammunition diversion and trafficking.

**Objective 13: Enhance, where consistent with national laws, data collection and analysis by competent national authorities on diverted conventional ammunition**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Encourage, where consistent with national law, feasible and appropriate, competent national authorities to collect data on seized and recovered conventional ammunition and, if relevant, review existing data collection directives, procedures, and processes.
  - (ii) Where consistent with national law, feasible and appropriate, take reasonable measures to identify the origin (manufacturer or, in cases of diversion, lawful end user) of seized and recovered conventional ammunition for further analysis.
  - (iii) Where consistent with national law, feasible and appropriate, investigate diversion through the analysis of any marks applied to conventional ammunition or its packaging and by consulting any existing corresponding transfer and inventory records.
  - (iv) Encourage, where consistent with national law, feasible and appropriate, the development, application and adoption of new technology-based enhancements for effective conventional ammunition documentation, identification and tracing, to facilitate investigation of conventional ammunition diversion and trafficking.
  - (v) Encourage, where consistent with national law, feasible and appropriate, international cooperation and technology transfers in order to strengthen the capacities of competent authorities on data collection and analysis on diverted and illicitly trafficked conventional ammunition especially in developing countries.
  - (vi) In contexts where diverted conventional ammunition has been determined to be associated with criminal and other forms of violence, including gender-based violence, or violations or abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, where consistent with national law, feasible and appropriate, record information on victims, including sex and age disaggregated data, to allow for an assessment of the role of diverted conventional ammunition in different types of armed violence.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) Encourage competent authorities to collect and analyse data on seized and recovered conventional ammunition or its packaging, as appropriate, also taking into account operational guidance developed in the framework of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines.
  - (ii) Provide relevant peer-to-peer training and mentoring, as appropriate and upon request, to competent authorities, including national law enforcement, customs and border control authorities, on the collection and analysis of data on seized and recovered conventional ammunition or its packaging, including through the framework of international cooperation and assistance.

**Objective 14: Strengthen gender mainstreaming and the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women in through-life conventional ammunition management**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Further assess and consider a gender perspective and gender implications with respect to through-life conventional ammunition management to inform gender-responsive conventional ammunition management policies and programming.
  - (ii) Promote the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation and leadership of both women and men in conventional ammunition

- management policy, practice and decision making, specifically in the development of organizational capabilities, including through international cooperation and assistance.
- (iii) Increase understanding of the differentiated impact of unplanned explosions at conventional ammunition sites, as well as the diversion of conventional ammunition, on women, men, girls and boys and their lives, livelihoods and human rights.
  - (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
    - (i) Consider the growing body of research and guidance for gender mainstreaming through-life conventional ammunition management in supporting the development and/or review of national conventional ammunition management policies and practices, and in the design and implementation of relevant international cooperation and assistance programmes, as appropriate.
    - (ii) Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and good practices on mainstreaming a gender perspective into through-life conventional ammunition management.

**Objective 15: Encourage cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and industry to enhance through-life conventional ammunition management**

- (a) Common enabling measures:
  - (i) Initiate exchanges with industry and technology experts, at national, subregional, regional and global levels, as appropriate, including under United Nations auspices, to explore current and emerging industry solutions to enhance supply chain integrity in the field of through-life conventional ammunition management.
  - (ii) Encourage dialogue and strengthen, where feasible, the exchange of information and good practices with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and industry, as appropriate, on technological, policy and normative developments in through-life conventional ammunition management, including in relation to stockpile management, surveillance, export controls, disposal and destruction.
- (b) Additional possible enabling measures:
  - (i) Consider exchanging with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and industry, on potential contributions to, and training initiatives and research on, the development of systems that contribute to the more effective through-life management of conventional ammunition, as appropriate and consistent with national law.
  - (ii) Encourage conventional ammunition manufacturers and relevant private sector entities, as appropriate, to support government efforts in the implementation of the Global Framework through training initiatives and research, including with the participation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, and research institutions.

## **IV. International cooperation and assistance**

25. Bearing in mind the importance of international cooperation and assistance for the full and effective implementation of the objectives of this Global Framework, States commit to cooperate and coordinate with each other in

efforts to strengthen through-life conventional ammunition management at the national, subregional, regional and global levels.

26. States should establish and strengthen cooperation and partnerships at all levels, as appropriate and consistent with their national laws, including with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, and, where appropriate, relevant non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and the private sector.
27. States commit to designate a national point of contact for voluntary information sharing relating to the implementation of this Global Framework. States are encouraged to provide technical support to the national point of contact, or to the relevant government official directly responsible, on matters related to conventional ammunition safety and security, including stockpile management and the collection and analysis of data on conventional ammunition diversion, and to ensure that contact information for the national point of contact is provided in voluntary national reports and updates and remains current. Regional and subregional organizations are also encouraged to designate similar points of contact and to promote cooperation and coordination among them.
28. States that have identified needs pertaining to safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management may seek assistance, including technology transfers, technical, material, financial, legal assistance, gender mainstreaming and expertise for capacity-building and knowledge management, that may help address relevant aspects of through-life conventional ammunition management.
29. States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, in a position to do so, and upon request, should consider providing, as appropriate, needs-based, tailored and sustainable assistance to requesting States, in order to support the implementation of this Global Framework, while recognising national ownership as a critical success factor for effective and sustainable assistance.
30. States may request, offer or receive assistance through, *inter alia*, the United Nations, notably the UN *SaferGuard* programme, international, regional or subregional organizations, relevant non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, or by contributing to trust funds within the United Nations system as well as other regional and subregional trust funds relevant to through-life conventional ammunition management. Regional and subregional organizations may also request and receive assistance from, and offer assistance to, one another through cross-regional cooperation, including through the United Nations as appropriate.
31. States request the Secretariat to establish under the UN *SaferGuard* programme an efficient and agile global mechanism for requesting, offering and receiving assistance in through-life conventional ammunition management, including modalities and processes, building upon and strengthening cooperation with other relevant stakeholders.
32. States request the Secretariat to maintain, under the UN *SaferGuard* programme, the roster of experts validated according to the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, ensuring the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women, and to complement such a roster, in line with the further development of these Guidelines, and invite relevant regional and subregional organizations to establish, where needed, and to maintain regional and subregional rosters of experts, as appropriate.

33. States are encouraged to use the findings of voluntary assessments and analyses as referenced in measure 2.a.iii to inform areas of enhancement of through-life conventional ammunition management.
34. States should exchange experiences and lessons learned on safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management, where feasible and appropriate, *inter alia* under the auspices of the United Nations, and encourage regional and subregional organizations to foster such exchanges at their levels respectively and across regions, as appropriate.
35. States commit to establish, within the immediately upcoming budgetary cycle of the United Nations, a standing dedicated fellowship training programme on conventional ammunition, in order to strengthen technical knowledge and expertise in areas related to the implementation of the Global Framework, and request the Secretariat to prepare the needed work including the administrative arrangements for the programme.

## V. Follow-up and review

36. To promote the safe, secure, and sustainable through-life management of conventional ammunition, and particular needs and measures taken on international cooperation and assistance, we commit to take the following steps for the effective implementation and follow up of the Global Framework:
37. Convene a Preparatory Meeting in 2025, which will contribute to the development of processes and modalities for the effective implementation of the Global Framework and prepare for a Meeting of States in 2027.
38. Request the Secretariat to develop a template to guide voluntary national reporting to be considered by States at the 2025 Preparatory Meeting. This guidance template should take into consideration existing templates and reporting modalities, and the diverse circumstances, specificities, needs, and priorities of States, including in relation to international cooperation and assistance.
39. States should submit their initial voluntary national reports in 2026, and are encouraged to submit voluntary updates whenever relevant gaps, challenges and achievements arise and, where applicable and feasible, in advance of Meetings of States.
40. Convene a Meeting of States in 2027, and subsequently every six years in order to review the implementation of the Global Framework. Meetings of States should take stock of through-life conventional ammunition management practices and experiences, identify technological developments, and share lessons learned and progress made in the provision of international cooperation and assistance and the implementation of this Global Framework. Meetings of States should address gaps, challenges, and recommendations in through-life conventional ammunition management, including needs and measures taken on international cooperation and assistance, with the participation of relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and industry.
41. Convene governmental Technical Experts Meetings, as decided by the Meetings of States, with the participation of relevant international and regional organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and industry. These governmental Technical Experts Meetings should address particular issues and themes relevant to conventional ammunition management practices under the Global Framework, including on international cooperation and assistance, to provide



recommendations for consideration by the Meetings of States. States should consider the issues and themes of past and future Technical Expert Meetings at Meetings of States.

42. Invite States, international and regional organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and industry to provide technical papers to the Secretariat on any thematic issues or new gaps, needs, or measures identified in the implementation of the Global Framework, in particular on those particular issues and themes addressed in Technical Experts Meetings.
43. Request the Secretariat, to collate and circulate initial national reports and relevant voluntary updates, and present to the Meetings of States analyses of data and information provided by States.
44. Encourage relevant regional and subregional organizations to foster exchange on the implementation of this Global Framework at the regional and subregional level, as appropriate.
45. Request the Secretariat to continue serving as the custodian of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and to further develop and review the Guidelines, covering relevant safety and security aspects of through-life conventional ammunition management and taking into account and complementing existing standards, guidelines and good practices, without duplicating them.
46. Request the Secretariat to collect information on subregional, regional and global initiatives on safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management and maintain such information on an appropriate online platform, taking into account relevant existing platforms.

## **Annex: The rationales for objectives in the Global Framework**

### **Objective 1: Use, promote and enhance relevant international standards, guidelines and good practices on safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management**

***Rationale for the objective:*** Existing international standards, guidelines and good practices promote and enhance safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management. The International Ammunition Technical Guidelines are not alone in providing comprehensive guidance on safe and secure through-life conventional ammunition management (certain States and international organizations employ their own, corresponding standards and guidelines). Having been developed under United Nations auspices, however, their scope and application is designed to be global. They assist States with widely varying national capacities and form part of a wider framework of global ammunition management enhancement activities under the UN *SaferGuard* programme and various bilateral, multilateral and multinational programmes.<sup>4</sup> To have the greatest impact on the safe and secure management of conventional ammunition, however, more national authorities need to use the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines or corresponding standards or guidelines. The International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, specifically, require continued refinement to reflect new challenges and solutions in the field of through-life conventional ammunition management, including the development of supporting guidance and tools that are tailored towards implementation in specific national and/or subregional and regional circumstances and that promote gender mainstreaming in through-life conventional ammunition management. Additionally, while the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines provide substantial guidance on stockpiled ammunition, there is a need to expand them to include specific guidance on conventional ammunition security risks (notably on mitigating diversion and trafficking) throughout its supply chain, taking into account and complementing relevant existing standards, guidelines and good practices, without duplicating them.

### **Objective 2: Adopt specific needs-driven and sustainable approaches to international cooperation and assistance, tailored to national, subregional or regional contexts, and prioritising full recipient participation and ownership**

***Rationale for the objective:*** Sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management rests on States developing and maintaining their own national capabilities. However, international cooperation and assistance is crucial in the process of some States developing their own capacities and attaining overall success in sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management. When there is a divergence between national needs and resources and the support provided through international cooperation and assistance, gains made in promoting safe and secure through-life conventional ammunition management can be short-lived. Moreover, duplications of international cooperation and assistance initiatives prevent the efficient allocation of valuable and scarce resources to recipients. This can be avoided through tailoring assistance to the different national and/or subregional/regional circumstances; broadening the number of national stakeholders involved in through-life conventional ammunition management decision making; enhancing dialogue and feedback between providers and recipients; recognising that national capabilities required for effective through-life conventional ammunition management often derive from, and need to be strengthened, across government and not just within the

defence and security sectors; and encouraging civil society, regional and subregional participation (acknowledging that there may be similarities in the circumstances of States within the same regions and subregions and the benefits of ‘south-south’ and triangular cooperation).

**Objective 3: Recognise, and where appropriate support, existing and new regional and subregional mechanisms that address through-life conventional ammunition management**

*Rationale for the objective:* States may share greater commonalities in terms of conventional ammunition challenges and solutions at regional and subregional levels than they do globally. In some regions there are also established regional or subregional initiatives that are focused on, or have direct relevance for, through-life conventional ammunition management. Given strong unity of purpose and close cooperation in some regions and sub-regions, actions at these levels would serve to catalyse the realisation of global ambitions for actions on through-life conventional ammunition management.

**Objective 4: Prioritise the sustainability of relevant national authorities’ capabilities in through-life conventional ammunition management**

*Rationale for the objective:* Safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management is a multi-layered process, requiring a whole array of capabilities, which allow expertise to be applied and/or institutionalised. These capabilities, which enable an organization (e.g., military and security forces) to sustain its expertise, are also known as organizational capabilities. Organizational capabilities are not solely related to ammunition management, but to the management of any asset. They include processes (i.e., through-life management), functional roles (i.e., stakeholders at all levels) as well as capability enabling lines. The term ‘capability enabling lines’ refers to the ability across an organization (e.g., a Ministry of Defence) to manage and allocate resources to produce a desired capability. These capability enabling lines include doctrine and concepts, organization, training, material, personnel, finances, infrastructure, and safety and security. Through-life conventional ammunition management should also be subject to principles of good governance, adopt transparent and accountable decision making and oversight mechanisms, and be considered, where applicable, within wider peace, security, development and conflict prevention frameworks. Unless organizational capabilities are appropriately understood, defined and resourced, the prospects for States sustaining gains made in through-life conventional ammunition management, whether nationally driven or achieved through international cooperation and assistance, are reduced.

**Objective 5: Strive for the adequate systematic and sustainable surveillance of conventional ammunition in national stockpiles**

*Rationale for the objective:* Surveillance of ammunition is the thorough gathering and assessment of all data on a unit of conventional ammunition to determine its condition throughout its life. Surveillance differs according to the type of ammunition and the safety risk that it poses. For larger-calibre conventional ammunition, surveillance is a fundamental and irreplaceable component of safe ammunition management, notably for monitoring the stability of energetic material, such as propellants. By contrast, surveillance requirements for small-calibre ammunition may be much lower. Depending on the ammunition types, surveillance includes physical inspection, proof, chemical analysis of propellants and reporting on the use of ammunition (including its accuracy, safety, any accidents or incidents, its age, components and the conditions and climates in which it has been used or stored). Of

all through-life conventional ammunition management activities, systematic ammunition surveillance—particularly of larger calibres—requires the highest technical capability (including the training of expert staff in physical inspection and chemical analysis of propellants and the development of testing facilities). Many States lack the necessary ammunition surveillance capability, which means that despite other advances that they might make in safe ammunition management, their stockpiles remain fundamentally at risk of ‘chemical shelf life’ instability and the consequent threat of unplanned ammunition explosions. As such, whether nationally, or in the context of international cooperation and assistance programmes, developing adequate systematic ammunition surveillance capability is a major undertaking. In response, the sustainable capacity-building and training of personnel, the provision of appropriate testing facilities, and the continued development of guidance should be considered international priorities.

### **Objective 6: Employ adequate risk reduction processes for the management of national conventional ammunition stockpiles**

***Rationale for the objective:*** The storage of conventional ammunition within national stockpiles presents safety risks to people, protected areas and critical infrastructure. An adequate risk reduction process helps determine appropriate measures to achieve risk levels that each State considers acceptable. One of the most efficient means of reducing and/or mitigating the risks of an unplanned ammunition explosion is the use of quantity and separation distances. Accompanying measures include defining maximum quantities of explosives for each ammunition site (typically termed ‘licensing of explosive facilities’) and only storing compatible ammunition types together (typically termed ‘compatibility groups’. Such measures contribute to ensuring that, if there is an unplanned explosion, 1) there is sufficient distance within and between stores containing compatible ammunition groups to prevent all ammunition stored on site from exploding, and 2) people, protected areas and critical infrastructure remain at tolerably safe distances. In the latter regard, preventing civilian encroachment into safety distances around ammunition storage sites (typically termed ‘safeguarding of explosive facilities’) is critical. While improving the safety of national stockpiles by developing adequate ammunition surveillance capacity may take time, applying risk reduction processes may have an immediate effect on mitigating the risks posed by unsafe national conventional ammunition stockpiles.

### **Objective 7: Establish adequate through-life systems for inventory management and record keeping of conventional ammunition under national ownership and control**

***Rationale for the objective:*** National capacity to classify (allocate its ammunition to different roles or processes), quantify and identify the location of conventional ammunition under national ownership and control is one of the prerequisites of effective through-life conventional ammunition management. It is not only critical from the perspective of ammunition safety (unstable ammunition needs to be identified and disposed of) or physical security (the loss or theft of ammunition needs to be identified and addressed); it is a national security requirement. States that are unable to classify, quantify and identify the location of ammunition within their national stockpiles face difficulties in *inter alia* forecasting ammunition requirements (meeting daily ammunition expenditure rates) in the event of a need for self-defence; efficiently scheduling ammunition procurement to replace unserviceable or obsolete ammunition; and cost effectively replenishing the national ammunition stockpile. It is, therefore, essential that States develop and maintain adequate national

conventional ammunition stockpile inventory management and record keeping systems.

**Objective 8: Promote supply chain transparency to facilitate comprehensive diversion risk assessments when authorising conventional ammunition transfers**

***Rationale for the objective:*** Diversion can occur at any point along the conventional ammunition supply chain (from manufacture to eventual use or disposal). It is essential that the originating and recipient States of conventional ammunition transfers accept shared responsibility for combating diversion. Because diversion is difficult to fully address post-event, it is also critical that transfer licensing authorities assess diversion risks prior to transfer. Generally, diversion occurs when a party to the supply chain either: 1) lacks the capacity to secure ammunition from loss, theft or unauthorized acquisition; or 2) wilfully diverts the transferred materiel. Supply chain transparency (knowing more about the onward supply chain), and undertaking comprehensive risk assessments when authorising transfers, are therefore critical, interdependent means of reducing diversion risks.

**Objective 9: Mitigate the risk of post-transfer conventional ammunition diversion, including through end user certificates or functionally equivalent documents with bilaterally agreed clauses**

***Rationale for the objective:*** End user certificates and functionally equivalent documents are widely, although not universally, employed by States to *inter alia* mitigate the risk of post-transfer conventional ammunition diversion and trafficking. In this specific regard, end user certification may serve two purposes: 1) to establish the identity of the end user, which allows the authorising State to assess whether that end user poses a diversion risk; and 2) to ensure that the end user does not re-transfer conventional ammunition to a party that was not the object of the originating State's pre-transfer diversion risk assessment. The surety that end user certification provides to the exporting State is enhanced by identifying the end user more precisely and by introducing assurances with the end user; among the most advantageous being 'non-retransfer clauses,' which, when bilaterally agreed, restrict the end user from re-transferring materiel without the prior, written consent of the originating State, or within the limits of clearly defined exceptions.

**Objective 10: Deny unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, access to useable cached, abandoned and uncleared conventional ammunition and its energetic material**

***Rationale for the objective:*** Cached or abandoned ammunition is attractive to unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists. In addition, conventional ammunition, or the explosives sourced from it, is frequently used as a main charge in improvised explosive devices. Preventing the diversion, acquisition and illicit transfer of all conventional weapons, ammunition, and related materiel to, by and among unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, is a priority. The explosive material within conventional ammunition (including material harvested from abandoned explosive ordnance and unexploded ordnance) can provide terrorists – and certain criminal groups – with safer, more reliable and more enhanced performance than would typically be achieved through the production of homemade explosives. In addition, the mass production by criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists of improvised weapon systems that are specifically designed to fire or launch conventional ammunition underscores the need for more effective recovery and

disposal of useable cached, abandoned and uncleared energetic material, sourced from conventional ammunition.

**Objective 11: Enhance the marking and tracing of conventional ammunition under national ownership and control**

**Rationale for the objective:** When investigating conventional ammunition diversion, authorities often need identifying information about the ammunition to subsequently establish the identity of the authorised State end user and, if possible, why the conventional ammunition is not in that State end user's possession or control. With many types of conventional ammunition in national stockpiles, the primary identifier is the lot number, which is identical for all units in that lot. Lot numbers can be marked on ammunition packaging or, particularly for larger types of conventional ammunition, on the individual item itself. Lots have volumes ranging from thousands to millions of units, depending on the type of conventional ammunition and production processes. For authorities investigating seized or recovered conventional ammunition, large lot sizes can pose challenges. Conventional ammunition from one lot may be used to fulfil different contracts/shipments to different procuring States/end users, and it may be very difficult, following post-diversion recovery, to determine from which of the authorized/lawful State customers the split lots may have been diverted. One possible solution, where consistent with national law, feasible, and economically viable, is for procuring States to request application of 'sub-lot' numbers at the time of manufacture. These numbers are a sub-set of the 'actual' or 'head' lot number and serve to sub-divide the lot. If used, sub-lot marking increases the possibility of identifying the State customer or end user in relevant records. Basic markings applied to individual units of conventional ammunition (identifying the manufacturer and year of production) may be employed in some cases, where consistent with national law, feasible and economically viable, to help detect and monitor ammunition diversion. In some cases, new technologies and processes may offer cost-effective solutions for individual marking during and after manufacture. These include *inter alia* printing, stamping, laser marking, the application of micro tags or the integration or application of identifying combinations of rare earth elements (chemical tagging).

**Objective 12: Foster voluntary information-sharing on subregional, regional and international conventional ammunition diversion and trafficking**

**Rationale for the objective:** Cross-border trafficking of conventional ammunition could be addressed more effectively through coordinated approaches at subregional, regional and international levels. Unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, that operate across borders often share common sources of conventional ammunition, which makes subregional, regional and international information-sharing on conventional ammunition diversion and trafficking, particularly useful. Competent national authorities, tasked with criminal investigations or involved in criminal judicial proceedings into cross-border conventional ammunition trafficking, benefit from access to information, shared on a voluntary basis, that identifies seized and recovered conventional ammunition *inter alia* by its type, calibre, lot number (where applicable), manufacturer, mode of shipping or mode of concealment.

**Objective 13: Enhance, where consistent with national laws, data collection and analysis on diverted conventional ammunition by competent national authorities on diverted conventional ammunition**

***Rationale for the objective:*** Collecting data on seized and recovered conventional ammunition, within the context of national law enforcement and customs and border control operations, is fundamental to identifying, analysing and redressing diversion. In some instances, competent national authorities overlook ammunition while investigating weapon trafficking. More widespread and granular data collection and analysis of diverted conventional ammunition would support efforts to control ammunition diversion and trafficking and refine tools to address it. This information can also support transfer licensing risk assessments and, ultimately, the revision of transfer control laws, regulations and processes.

**Objective 14: Strengthen gender mainstreaming and the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women in through-life conventional ammunition management**

***Rationale for the objective:*** States have long recognised the negative consequences of unplanned explosions at ammunition sites as well as diversion and trafficking of conventional ammunition, and their differing impacts on women, men, girls and boys and their lives, livelihoods and human rights. Women, in particular, are more at risk of violence stemming from ineffective conventional ammunition management committed through gender-based violence. There is also an increased recognition of the importance for the full, equal, meaningful, and effective participation and leadership of women in all aspects of through-life conventional ammunition management. However, there remain gaps in mainstreaming a gender perspective into through-life conventional ammunition management activities, and in better understanding the implications of the differential impacts resulting from ineffective through-life management of conventional ammunition on women, men, girls and boys. A gender perspective provides key insights into how individuals and groups are differentially impacted by armed conflict and weapons, and gender mainstreaming makes for better and more effective arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation. The growing body of research in this area indicates gaps in *inter alia* data collection on gendered impacts resulting from ineffective management of national conventional ammunition stockpiles; and the exchange of good practice and lessons learned in integrating a gender perspective into ammunition management policy and practice, including in the context of international, regional and subregional cooperation and assistance. In order to address such gaps, there is a need to consider ammunition management through its life cycle, using a gender analysis, in order to identify relevant entry points for gender mainstreaming.

**Objective 15: Encourage cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and industry to enhance through-life conventional ammunition management**

***Rationale for the objective:*** Non-governmental sectors in civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions and industry, have key roles to play in relevant fields of through-life conventional ammunition management, including *inter alia*: technological developments pertaining to the safety, security and traceability of ammunition; the development of through-life supply chain management systems (including systems developed to enhance the supply chain security of civilian market commodities); investigations into conventional ammunition accidents (notably unplanned explosions); and the evaluation of programmes that are designed to enhance through-life conventional ammunition management, including within the framework of international cooperation and assistance. Technical solutions, research and good practices derived from these fields could have the potential to improve through-life conventional ammunition management.