
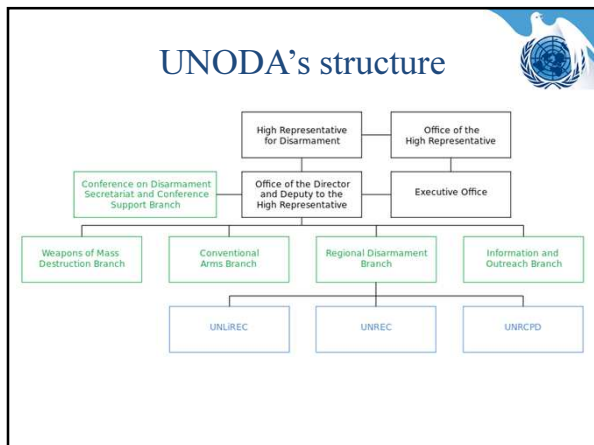


United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

"Preventing Conflicts spurred by the challenges of our time"







UNODA Geneva

<p>Conference on Disarmament</p> 	<p>Biological Weapons Convention</p> 	<p>Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons</p> 
<p>Convention on Cluster Munitions</p> 	<p>Anti-Personnel Landmines Convention</p> 	<p>ENMOD</p> 

Norm setting: The Conference on Disarmament



- The single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community
- The CD meets annually in three parts (January-March, May-June, August-September)
- UNODA substantively services the CD



7 February 1984

The genesis of treaties

- Through negotiations
- Set the priorities
- Assess pros and cons
- Find common grounds between States' political interests

Treaties negotiated in the CD:
- NPT - Seabed Treaty
- CWC - ENMOD
- BWC
- CTBT

CD's Agenda:





1. Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament
2. Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters
3. Prevention of an arms race in outer space
4. Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
5. New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons including radiological weapons
6. Comprehensive programme of disarmament
7. Transparency in armaments

Weapons of Mass Destruction




Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)


- Prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology
- Promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy
- Achieve nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament
- Build confidence between States Parties through a **safeguards** system

Safeguards are used to verify compliance with the Treaty through inspections conducted by the IAEA


Article VII of the NPT states:
 "Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories"



Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) (1975)



- It is the first multilateral treaty to **ban an entire category of weapons**
- Prohibits to **develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain**
 1. **microbial or other biological agents, or toxins [...],**
 2. **weapons, equipment or means of delivery.**
- Not prohibited: quantities for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes
- 178 States Parties
- Entered into force on 26 March 1975




Does it contribute to conflict prevention?

In order to prevent ambiguities between States the 2nd Review Conference agreed to implement **confidence-building measures (CBM)**

<p>This includes information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National biological defence research and development programmes - Declaration of past activities in offensive and/or defensive biological research and development programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outbreaks of infectious diseases and similar occurrences caused by toxins - Publication of results and promotion of use of knowledge and contacts - In legislation, regulations and other measures.
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UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)




"Preventing non-State actors from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction is among the most important responsibilities of the international community."
 Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, 15 December 2016

The Security Council decided that all States shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to:

- Develop,
- Acquire,
- Manufacture,
- Possess,
- Transport,
- Transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons





Currently, UNODA activities are **focussing** on:


- Facilitation of national implementation activities including through regionally coordinated approaches
- Cooperation between international, regional and sub-regional organizations
- Effective partnerships of key stakeholders including civil society, private sector and academia

Conventional Weapons







Programme of action on Small Arms and Light Weapons



- Adopted in 2001
- Governments agreed to improve :
 - national small arms **laws**,
 - import/export **controls**, and
 - stockpile **management**.
- Governments also agreed to engage in cooperation and assistance
- Followed by the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) in 2005:
 - requires States to ensure that weapons are properly marked and that records are kept;
 - provides a framework for cooperation in weapons tracing;
 - fulfills one of the commitments governments made in the Programme of Action;
- Improving weapons tracing is now part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Small Arms: Use, Misuse and Armed Violence



SMALL ARMS: weapons may bring havoc on a massive scale, when:

- government forces start misusing arsenals at their disposal;
- arms from legal stocks are diverted into illicit use;
- already existing illicit arms arrive in crisis areas

- Excessive accumulation of small arms has been instrumental in shaping the onset, severity and duration of armed violence, and its negative consequences.
- Small Arms weapons are available, and easy to use: first choice of weapons in conflicts.

<h3 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG)</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN SaferGuard Programme provides for appropriate guidelines on ammunition management. • In many countries poorly-stored ammunitions have exploded and thus made casualties • IATG improve security and safety in States wishing to implement the programme 	<h3 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS)</h3> <p>AIMS OF ISACS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent armed violence - Security sector reform - Effective controls over the full life-cycle of small arms and light weapons - Aim at eradicating the illicit small arms trade
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UN Register of Conventional Arms

- Create trust between States
- Help determine if there is excessive or destabilizing accumulations of arms
- Contribute to early warning and preventive diplomacy
- Transparency
- Help a country maintain a credible defence and perform effective peacekeeping tasks

Two-tier system of voluntary reporting:
Transfer in seven pre-defined categories

- Battle tanks
- Armoured combat vehicles
- Large-calibre artillery systems
- Combat aircraft
- Attack helicopters
- Warships
- Missiles and missile launchers

and additional background information, including on SALW, Military holdings
Procurement through national production
Relevant policies / national legislation

United Nations Report on Military Expenditures (MILEX)

- Increase transparency and build confidence among States
- Provide insight on military spending patterns and increase international trust and security

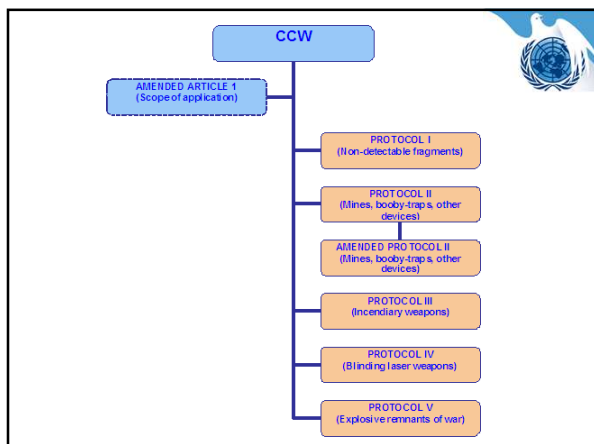
Governments can report their annual military spending to the United Nations.


How does transparency contribute to conflict prevention?

Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) (1983)

- Purpose:
 - protect civilians from undesired suffering
 - ban or restrict the use of specific types of weapons that are considered to cause unnecessary or unjustifiable suffering to combatants or to affect civilians indiscriminately.
- Structure:
 - Framework Convention (general provisions) and
 - Annexed Protocols (prohibitions or restrictions on the use of specific weapons)
 - Ensure future flexibility.
- 121 High Contracting Parties

How does the CCW contribute to conflict prevention?





Convention on Cluster Munitons (CCM) (2007)


- 95 States Parties
- Originated from the so called Oslo Process in 2007
- Prohibits all use, stockpiling, production and transfer of Cluster Munitons

Anti-Personnel Landmines Convention (APLC) (1997)

- Concluded by the Diplomatic Conference on an International Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Landmines at Oslo on 18 September 1997
- To date, 162 States have formally agreed to be bound by the Convention
- Opened for signatures at Ottawa from 3 December 1997 until 4 December 1997, and remained open thereafter
- The APLC is also referred to as the "Ottawa Convention", or the "Mine Ban Treaty"

Main focus:

- Prohibition of use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling and transfer
- Stockpile destruction
- Clearance
- Victim assistance
- Cooperation and assistance
- Transparency and exchange of information



Questions? Comments? Feedback?
