Indicative non-paper 5

**Follow up to the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects**

The follow-up section of the PoA envisages:

– the convening of biennial meetings of States (BMS) (para. IV.1b);

– the convening of “a conference to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action” (para. IV.1a);

– a UN study on tracing of illicit SALW (para. IV.1c), which led to the adoption of the ITI in 2005 and further steps to deal with illicit brokering of SALW (para. IV.1d), which led to the 2007 GGE report on illicit brokering.

(a) **Follow up mechanisms**

- A series of global meetings on the PoA were held (BMS1 in 2003, BMS2 in 2005, ITI meeting in 2005, 1st RevCon in 2006, BMS3 in 2008, BMS4 in 2010)

- An open-ended meeting of governmental experts (MGE) was held in 2011

- Regional meetings were held to support preparation for the UN meetings on the PoA

- Early designation of Chairperson, development of agenda, and selection of priority issues or topics of relevance well in advance of meetings

- 158 States have submitted national reports to the UNODA at least once

- Shifting the reporting schedule to a biennial basis, to coincide with the BMSs and review conferences

- Development of a standardized reporting template

- Further achievements?

**Possible issues for consideration**

- Possibility of convening further MGEs

- Clear definition and delineation of mandates for various global meetings on SALW, such as the Review Conference, the BMS, and the MGE

- Identification of the PoA/ITI commitments that require further elaboration in a diplomatic setting

- Identification of the PoA/ITI commitments which could benefit from exchange of experiences/lessons learned at experts’ level

70 A/CONF.192/BMS/2010/3, para. 34, 46.
72 A/CONF.192/BMS/2010/3, para. 35.
74 A/CONF.192/BMS/2010/3, para. 34.
• Clearer link between regional meetings and the global PoA processes, including consideration of aligning regional with global cycle
• Large variance in frequency of submissions of national reports among regions75
• Regional organizations’ role in encouraging and assisting States to prepare national reports
• Possibility for regional organizations to send reports to the UN on regional implementation efforts
• National reports to be submitted in advance of the start of preparations for the global meetings
• Cooperation and assistance to States, upon request, in the preparation of national reports76
• Voluntary sponsorship fund to States’ participation in meetings77
• Development of tools that allow States to assess the PoA/ITI implementation78
• Follow-up on the proposals tabled at the MGE79
• Other issues?

WHICH OF THE ABOVE SUBSTANTIVE ELEMENTS SHOULD BE REFLECTED IN THE PREPCOM OUTCOME DOCUMENT, AND HOW SHOULD THESE BE FORMULATED?

75 79% of states in Africa, 74% of states in the Americas, 70% of states in Asia, 95% of states in Europe, and 43% of states in Oceania have submitted at least one report between 2002 and 2008 (UNIDIR analysis of 2008 on national reports 2002-2008).
76 A/CONF.192/BMS/2010/3, para. 42.
77 A/CONF.192/BMS/2010/3, para. 43.
79 A/66/157.