E4J University Module Series on Firearms – Module 5: International Legal Framework on Firearms

Table 7: Comparative summary of international instruments (adopted from "Comparative Analysis of Global Instruments on firearms and other Conventional Arms: Synergies for Implementation", UNODC, 2016)

	UNTOC	Firearms Protocol	ATT	POA	ITI
Legal status					
	Legally binding	Legally binding	Legally binding	Not legally binding	Not legally binding
General provisio	ns				
Scope of application (Items covered)	• n/a	Firearms Their parts and components Their ammunition	Battle tanks Armoured combat vehicles Large-calibre artillery systems Combat aircraft Attack helicopters Warships Missiles and missile launchers SALW	• SALW	• SALW
Definitions	Organized crime group Serious crime Confiscation and seizure	Firearms, parts and components, ammunition Illicit manufacturing Illicit trafficking Tracing	None but national definitions cannot cover less than those in UN Register of Conventional Arms or relevant UN instruments	• None	Small arms Light weapons Tracing Illicit small arms and light weapons
Control measures					
Marking	None	At the time of manufacture On import	None	Manufacturers to apply an appropriate and reliable marking on each SALW	At the time of manufacture On import

	UNTOC	Firearms Protocol	ATT	POA	ITI
		At transfer from government stocks to permanent civilian use			On transfer from government stocks to permanent civilian use Found illicit SALW to be uniquely marked and recorded, or destroyed
Record-keeping	• None	Maintain records for at least 10 years of markings at manufacture / information on international transactions	Maintain records of export authorizations or actual exports of the conventional arms covered by the Treaty Records to be kept for at least 10 years	Records kept for as long as possible on the manufacture, holding and transfer of SALW	Records for all marked SALW within their territory Manufacturing records to be kept for at least 30 years; all other records, including records of import and export, for at least 20 years
Deactivation	n/a	State parties are to prohibit or regulate deactivated firearms	n/a	n/a	n/a
Stockpile and other security measures	n/a	Enhance security of import and export systems Take security measures to detect theft, loss or diversion, illicit manufacturing and trafficking Increase the effectiveness of border controls, and customs trans-border cooperation	International assistance could include stockpile management	Ensure that anybody authorized to hold SALW establish standards and procedures on the management and security of their stocks	n/a

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International transfers						
Import/export/ transit control system	• None	Establish or maintain an effective system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit	Establish and maintain a national control system, including a national control list	Establish or maintain an effective system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit	• None	
Transfer prohibitions / risk assessments	• None	• None	Prohibit transfers: a) that violate UN arms embargoes or treaties on the transfer or illicit trafficking of conventional arms b) With knowledge transfer will be used for genocide, crimes against humanity, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, or other war crimes Deny export if overriding risk it, would undermine peace and security or will be used for a serious violation of international humanitarian or human rights law or offences in treaties relating to terrorism or organized crime	Assess export applications consistent with existing international law, taking into account the risk of diversion	• None	
Trans-shipment	None	• None	Take measures to regulate the transit or trans-shipment of conventional arms through its territory	• None	• None	

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Brokering	None	Consider regulating those who participate in brokering activities	Take measures to regulate brokering taking place under its jurisdiction for conventional arms covered under Treaty	To develop adequate national legislation or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering	None
Enforcement					
Criminalization (offences)	 Participation in an organized crime group Corruption Money-laundering Obstruction of Justice 	 Illicit manufacturing Illicit trafficking Falsifying or removing or altering markings of a firearm 	• None	• None	• None
Seizure and confiscation	Measures to enable seizure and confiscation at national and international level	Measures for seizure, confiscation and disposal of firearms and ammunition	• None	Ensure that all confiscated, seized or collected SALW are destroyed, subject to any criminal prosecutions, unless another form of disposition or use authorized	• None
Investigation and prosecution	Special investigative techniques Protection of witness and testimonies Liability of legal persons	• None	• None	• None	• None
International cooperation					
International cooperation in criminal matters	Broad list of intl. cooperation: extradition, MLA, transfer of proceedings, cooperation in confiscation etc. extradition,	Cooperation in investigations Information exchange Cooperation in tracing	Cooperate with State parties in effective implementation Exchanging information on matters of mutual interest	Enhance, mutual legal assistance and other forms of cooperation in order to assist investigations and	Cooperation in tracing

	UNTOC	Firearms Protocol	ATT	POA	ITI
	law enforcement cooperation Serves as legal basis in the absence of bilateral treaties		 Widest measure of assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in violations of national measures Take national measures to prevent transfers becoming subject to corrupt practices 	prosecutions in relation to the illicit trade in SALW	
Points of contact	Competent national authority for MLA and extradition	Designate a single point of contact	Designate at least one national contact point responsible for exchanging information related to the implementation of the ATT	 A national point of contact to act as liaison between States A point of contact within subregional and regional organizations to act as liaison 	Designate one or more national points of contact to act as a liaison on all matters relating to implementation
Data collection a	nd reporting obligations				
National reports	 Self-assessment questionnaire UNODC SHERLOC portal to share strategies, laws, and judicial cases 	 Self-assessment questionnaire UNODC SHERLOC portal to share strategies, laws, and judicial cases 	 Annual reports on authorized or actual exports and imports of conventional arms Within the first year after entry into force provide an initial report of measures to implement ATT 	■ Voluntary biannual reports	 Voluntary biannual reports Report to UNODA national marking practices
Data collection	• None	 UNODC mandated to collect and analyze data on firearms trafficking from Member States: Annual Illicit Arms Flows Monitoring Questionnaire (IAFMQ) 	• None	Use, support and provide relevant information on the illicit trade in SALW to Interpol's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System database	Invites states to collect data for the purpose of tracing firearms

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		Biannual reports / study				
Implementation s	Implementation support					
Inter-state mechanisms	Conference of the Parties to UNTOC and Working Groups	Conference of the Parties to UNTOC and Working Group on Firearms	Conference of Parties to the ATT	Biennial Meeting of States (BMS)	Biennial Meeting of States (BMS)	
Review of implementation	Review mechanism through self-assessments and peer to peer review Global review done in Conference of the Parties	Review mechanism through self-assessments and peer to peer review Global review done in Conference of the Parties	Treaty implementation review done in Conference of Parties	Review conferences	Review Conferences	