

United Nations
Department of Operational Support (DOS)
Department of Peace Operations (DPO)
Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)
Department of Safety and Security (DSS)
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Policy

Weapons and Ammunition Management

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DPO/DOS/DPPA/DSS POLICY ON WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT

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A. PURPOSE

1. This Policy provides a conceptual and operational framework to ensure the effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of United Nations (UN) weapons, weapons-related equipment and ammunition management (WAM), to ensure safety, security and accountability. The Policy applies to UN mission leadership, other relevant UN personnel and to Troop and Police Contributing Countries (T/PCCs) that might have responsibilities regarding all relevant aspects of WAM.
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B. SCOPE

2. This Policy applies to all UN uniformed and civilian personnel serving in UN peace operations, both in UN Headquarters (UNHQ) and in field operations, and to T/PCCs. (Refer to **Terms and Definitions** for the definition of 'United Nations Personnel'). This Policy deals with weapons and ammunition:
 - 2.1 owned by T/PCCs, i.e. Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE);
 - 2.2 owned by the UN (UNOE); and
 - 2.3 that have been seized and/or recovered by the Force or other mission entity.
3. This Policy does not address issues related to weapons, equipment and ammunition that are collected and processed under Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) programs. Guidelines in this context are included in the joint DPO/UN Office of Disarmament (ODA) Handbook on Effective Weapons and Ammunition Management in a Changing DDR Context (2018) and the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) (2015).

4. The Policy applies starting from the moment when weapons and ammunition fall into the effective control and custody of UN personnel and are transported from the port of embarkation to the mission area, while within in the mission area, and until the moment of disembarkation after redeployment. For T/PCCs, the responsibilities start in the pre-deployment phase and end after redeployment from a peace operation in the home country. T/PCCs shall demonstrate the ability to implement this Policy during Pre-Deployment Visits (PDV) (G. References, 12).
 5. For the purpose of this Policy, weapons consist of two main categories: authorized personal weapons and heavy weapons, including weapons-related equipment. Personal weapons include but are not limited to: handguns, (revolvers, pistols etc.) and long-barrel weapons whether automatic, semi-automatic or single shot (rifles, shotguns). In the COE context, heavy weapons include crew-served machine guns, mortars, rocket propelled grenades launchers, teargas launchers, artillery guns, etc. (Refer to **Terms and Definitions**).
 6. Heavy weapons are Major Equipment and are therefore routinely inspected during COE periodic inspections and centrally inventoried. Personal weapons are inspected during the COE inspections by Armorers and Ammunition Technical Officers (ATOs).
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C. RATIONALE

7. Where deployed, uniformed and armed personnel from the military and police components, as well as UN armed security personnel, remain essential to supporting the implementation of mission mandates. Consistently, over the years, thousands of weapons and millions of ammunition items have been deployed in UN peace operations. It is vital that weapons and ammunition are managed in a standardized manner through a rigorous control system across all peace operations.
8. Weapons and ammunition are tools for potentially lethal action and are consistently in high demand with armed groups, terrorists, pirates and criminals. In UN peace operation environments – unstable, temporary, and characterized by elements of improvisation – the treatment of such ordnance demands attention. All relevant UN personnel must be prepared and trained to design, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate safe, secure, efficient and effective WAM activities, systems and procedures.
9. Currently, there is no overarching WAM framework for UN peace operations. The DSS Manual of Instruction on the Use of Force Equipment and Firearms is applicable to civilian security personnel and several DPO/DOS logistic guidelines on ammunition only provides for the logistical aspects. In the absence of a WAM policy framework for UN peace operations, T/PCCs use their national WAM policies. However, this has led to different standards and implementation methods within and between operations. The resulting confusion in responsibilities and accountability of the various stakeholders cannot be sustained given the lethality of the hardware concerned. This Policy framework sets out the responsibilities of various entities at both mission and UNHQ level in ensuring a robust approach in weapons and ammunition systems and management.
10. Any incident or accident with weapons and ammunition because of insufficient WAM, may result in severe operational, safety, security, financial and reputational consequences for the UN and the local population. In this light it is important that a solid, comprehensive WAM Policy is available and observed by all UN personnel to ensure safe, secure, efficient and effective WAM activities, systems and procedures.

D. POLICY

Background

11. The UN, together with Member States, has developed two sets of guidelines and standards for effective full life-cycle management of conventional ammunition and of small arms and light weapons: The International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) and the Modular Small Arms Control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) respectively.¹ Their development was coordinated throughout the UN system, aimed to assist Member States, and the use of both sets of guidelines is mutually reinforcing and complementary. Volume 12 of the IATG covers the area of Ammunition Operational Support and is therefore can be contextualized for Weapons and Ammunition Management in UN peace operations.
12. The IATG offer an incremental approach, which allows for adaptation according to the setting and circumstances. Three levels of ascending comprehensiveness are offered in the IATG, referred to as risk-reduction process levels (RRPLs). These are indicated within each IATG as Level 1 (basic), Level 2 (intermediate) or Level 3 (advanced); (Refer to Annex A, IATG).
13. The latest version of the IATG was released in 2015 with the next revision due to be released in 2020. Unofficial translations of various modules are available in Arabic, French, German, Portuguese and Russian.
14. Launched in 2012 - and in full coordination with the IATG - the MOSAIC framework includes 24 modules that provide practical guidance on all aspects of small arms and light weapons control, including legislation, programme design and operational support (Refer to Annex B). The UN and its partners have used MOSAIC in more than 100 countries to help strengthen national capacities on arms management.
15. In line with other international standards and IATG, MOSAIC offer an incremental approach, designated by the language used in introducing provisions ('shall', 'should', 'may' and 'can'). "Shall" provisions, being the basic requirements of MOSAIC, are prioritized in this Policy.

Principles

16. WAM in uniformed contingents in a peace operation is a national responsibility. In this context national standards shall meet or exceed minimum standards of safety and security established by this Policy.
17. The IATG and MOSAIC form the normative basis for DPO/DOS/DPPA/DSS WAM Policy. In addition, the following principles apply to this Policy:
18. **Prioritization.** The implementation of the WAM Policy shall be a priority in all DPO/DOS/DPPA led missions.
19. **Safety.** Untrained or otherwise unqualified staff shall not handle any weapons and ammunition at any time.
20. **Coherence and mainstreaming.** WAM policy shall be mainstreamed and prioritized into the planning and conduct of relevant activities by all mission components, uniformed and civilian, including through joint definition of clear, realistic and authorized objectives to eliminate or mitigate threats.
21. **Accountability.** It shall be the responsibility of commanders and supervisors of all contingents and mission components to ensure all those under their command understand

¹ www.un.org/disarmament/ammunition, www.smallarmsstandards.org

the WAM policy and are trained and prepared to prevent, detect and respond to any evolving situation regarding the appropriate management, safety and security of weapons and ammunition.

22. **Accountability for non-compliance.** Any individual found to have been negligent in the safekeeping and handling of weapons and ammunition will be held accountable for such poor performance. Gross negligence in the safekeeping or handling of weapons and ammunition, the storing, transportation or misappropriation of weapons and ammunition in contravention to applicable international and local laws, as well as any breach of the DPO/DOS Policy on the Use of Force and the mission-specific Rules of Engagement (for troops), Directive on the Use of Force for Individually Deployed Military Observers (where applicable), Directive on the Use of Force (for police) and the provisions of Chapter IV: Security Management- H. Use of Force Policy, for DSS security officers, may amount to misconduct and will be dealt with in accordance with procedures applicable under such circumstances and for the category of personnel involved.
23. **Management of safety and security.** As one of the key managerial functions, the management of safety and security to a significant extent is about mitigation of risks and establishing the designed balance between mandate implementation and safety and security for UN personnel and the local population. Commanders and supervisors at all levels identified in this Policy shall be responsible and held accountable for both the operational and safety and security performance in their respective areas of responsibility, ensuring that an acceptable level of safety and security is achieved.
24. **Integrity and transparency.** The WAM policy shall be implemented with the highest levels of integrity and transparency, both within the Mission and towards the local population, while ensuring that the obligations of the mission and its personnel under international and local laws regarding WAM, safety and security are fully respected.
25. **Protection of the environment.** Environmental care both within and outside mission camps/bases should be taken into due consideration while designing and implementing the WAM policy.
26. **Gender.** All provisions in the WAM policy implementation should consider the gender and child perspective.

Guidance

27. MOSAIC deals with small arms and light weapons, which does not include larger mortars, artillery pieces, etc., deployed in several field missions. Heavy weapons that do not fall within the scope of the MOSAIC should nonetheless be addressed utilizing the same principles and procedures, to the extent possible, that are contained in the MOSAIC.
28. Missions with weapons and ammunition shall develop specific, tailored Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) based on this Policy. All guidance shall comply with applicable normative standards.
29. In developing their SOPs, missions shall consider the need to contextualize the IATG and MOSAIC to best respond to their needs in the specific mission settings, where the context is often unstable, and units operate and are accommodated in remote areas with limited resources. The mission WAM SOP shall therefore be balanced with operational requirements.
30. Where relevant, the mission-specific WAM SOPs shall be in compliance with Host Nation firearms legislation, if extant. The Status of Mission/Forces Agreement (SOMAs/SOFA) between a UN field mission and the host country authorities, including relevant special arrangements and other requirements.

31. Given the mission-wide nature of this Policy, the content of the mission WAM SOP shall be harmonized with the provisions of the joint DPO/UNODA Handbook on 'Effective Weapons and Ammunition Management in a Changing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Context', (Refer to G. References, 10 and 11) or an existing mission SOP on Weapons and Ammunition Management in a DDR context.
32. Based on mission wide WAM SOPs, Sector SOPs and SOPs for national contingents/individual units and camps/bases shall be developed. The SOPs for integrated camps/bases, with various T/PCCs, DSS staff and civilian entities, shall clearly spell out the responsibilities of all stakeholders.
33. SOPs for national contingents/individual units may also be based on national WAM policies and shall be in accordance with this Policy or may exceed the standards described in this Policy.
34. The WAM SOP should be developed by an appointed mission entity with the support of technical experts drawn from the Security Unit, Force, Police, military observers, and mission support, and if present Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Unit and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). Depending on the nature of the mission, the WAM SOP shall include the following sections, at the minimum:
 - Responsibilities of all stakeholders;
 - Composition and functions of a Weapons and Ammunition Advisory Board;
 - Import and possession;
 - Quantity of personal weapons and ammunition of uniformed peacekeepers or guard units;
 - Procedures for maintenance;
 - Use;
 - Carriage;
 - Storage and facilities management;
 - Accounting;
 - Identifying, registering and record-keeping;
 - Transportation;
 - Verification;
 - Recording, reporting and investigations of loss;
 - Disposal of Weapons and Ammunition;
 - Training and rehearsals.
35. **Responsibilities** should be clearly spelt out and delineated, both mission/sector wide as well as within the various components, throughout the chain of command, in line with paragraph E. and G. in this Policy.
36. **A Weapons and Ammunition Advisory Board (WAAB)** shall be established to advise the Mission's Senior Management Team on all aspects of weapons and ammunition safety and security. The operational use of weapons and ammunition is excluded from the WAAB terms of reference (Refer to para 42). The mission-wide WAAB shall comprise subject matter experts from the various mission components, including the mission ATO and other explosive experts, and be chaired by the mission Chief of Staff or an equivalent level senior official. WAABs shall also be established on sector and base/camp level, to be chaired by a senior uniformed or civilian official. The WAAB shall meet as required, at least for all cases when any residual risk from a reduction of the guidelines within the IATG has to be accepted, considering that it is responsible for matters of considerable risk.
37. Under the provisions of the SOMA/SOFA, the authority to **import and possess** weapons and ammunition in the mission originates from the Head of Mission. Only those mission

personnel duly authorized by the UN and/or T/PCCs are authorized to import, hold or export weapons and ammunition. The SOMA/SOFA provides for the international legal framework that obliges the host authorities to provide for the necessary authorizations, permits and licences for the importation and exportation of weapons and ammunition.

38. **The quantity of personal weapons** per contingent should be in accordance with the number of personnel deployed, considering national policies (for instance the arming of medical personnel). T/PCCs should also follow national policies regarding the deployment of spare weapons, for which there is no reimbursement policy. The number of personal weapons for Security Officers is per the UNDSS Manual of Instruction on Use of Force Equipment Including Firearms Security Policy Manual (G. References, 6).
39. **The quantity and type of heavy weapons** will be agreed upon in the Memorandum of Understanding between the UN and T/PCCs.
40. **The Manual on Ammunition Management** (under development) (G. References, 7) prescribes responsibilities, how the IATGs are adopted in UN peace operations, the levels, shelf life, expiration, replenishment and disposal of ammunition to be deployed by T/PCCs.
41. **The maintenance of T/PCC** weapons and ammunition is a T/PCC responsibility and should take place according to national and UN procedures in such a way that availability and use at any given time is ensured. Weapons and ammunition maintenance shall take place in an environmentally-friendly way.
42. **Missions shall draft procedures**, per weapon category, regarding the circumstances under which weapons handling should take place, as per MOSAIC.
43. **The operational use** of weapons and ammunition is dictated by the DPO/DOS Policy on the Use of Force and the mission-specific Rules of Engagement (for troops), Directive on the Use of Force for Individually Deployed Military Observers (where applicable), Directive on the Use of Force (for police) and the provisions of Chapter IV: Security Management- H. Use of Force Policy, for DSS security officers.
44. Based on these documents mission SOPs should include provisions on the **carriage of weapons** in the camps/bases, access control to camps/bases and weapons and ammunition storage areas and the removal of the ammunition source (magazine), both for UN personnel and visitors. Carriage means the carrying of a weapon on a person that is readily available for use.
45. Provisions regarding **authorized and unauthorized discharge of weapons**, other than for training purposes, as provided for in the mission-specific Rules of Engagement/Directive on the Use of Force, the guidelines regarding formal investigations and convention of a Board of Inquiry will apply in such situations (G. References, 11).
46. Weapons and ammunition should be **stored** in a location secured according to existing MOSAIC and IATG guidance in order to deny unauthorized access including non-essential access by UN personnel. The Manual on Ammunition Management provides detailed guidance on ammunition storage and shall be referenced in the Memorandum of Understanding and the Statement of Unit Requirements.
47. Weapons and ammunition in the mission area, whether held by T/PCCs or as UNOE, shall be controlled and **accounted** for via regular inspection and inventory verification according to the COE manual and the SOP on Loss of Weapons and Ammunition (under development).
48. **Identification of weapons** is guided by MOSAIC 05.30 and 05.31.

49. **Identification and classification of ammunition** is guided by IATG 01.50, 03.10, 03.20.
50. **Transportation** of weapons and ammunition shall be guided according to MOSAIC 05.20 (para 13) and the IATG 8.10 respectively. Mission SOPs must cover the transportation of weapons and ammunition onboard UN aircraft in line with UN Aviation Operators Manuals and IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations.
51. The COE **verification** and control procedures are intended to ensure that the terms of the MOU between the UN and TCC/PCC are met by both parties at the outset and throughout the period of the MOU's effect. Chapter 3 of the COE Manual outlines the principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment (i.e. heavy weapons).
52. Missions shall ensure that military and police contingents **report** monthly on the availability and serviceability of all types of weapons and ammunition. The Head of the Military and the Head of the Police Component shall report the status of their weapons monthly to the Military or Police Adviser respectively at UNHQ in New York. Details are included in the UNHQ **SOP on Loss of Weapons and Ammunition in United Nations Peace Operations** (under development).
53. Weapons and ammunition used by DSS Security Officers fall under the reporting provisions of Chapter IV: Security Management, Section H. Use of Force Policy.
54. The handling of and reporting on the loss of weapons and ammunition is included in the SOP on 'Loss of Weapons and Ammunition in United Nations Peace Operations' (under development). A basic element in the mission SOP shall be the rigorous mission response to recover the lost weapons and ammunition, in close cooperation with the local authorities.
55. **Seized and/or recovered weapons** shall be recorded and accounted for. Storage of such weapons and ammunition shall be separate from the COE weapons and ammunition and for any ammunition which is declared unstable or dangerous shall be destroyed onsite by the EOD units/UNMAS. The mission shall be responsible for the temporary storage of the seized/recovered weapons and ammunition and accordingly develop the guidelines/SOPs.
56. **T/PCC weapons are not disposed in missions.** All equipment with end-user-certificate or of a military nature are repatriated back to the T/PCC. In-mission destruction of UNOE weapons and seized small arms and light weapons shall be carried out in accordance with MOSAIC 05.50.
57. The guidelines and procedures on the **disposal of ammunition** shall be in accordance with IATG 10.10. Detailed procedures are included in the Manual on Ammunition Management.
58. T/PCCs and field missions shall ensure that all relevant mission personnel **understand and are well trained in** the execution of WAM policies, guidelines and SOPs in the specific mission context. As part of the overall mission safety and security plan, missions shall rehearse the response to any incident related to WAM at least two times a year.

E. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

UN-wide system

59. All personnel involved in WAM and related activities at UNHQ and in DPO/DOS/DPPA supported missions have an individual responsibility for their own actions and shall adhere to the established weapons and ammunition standards, policies, guidelines and procedures.

T/PCCs

60. T/PCCs are responsible for deploying the required number of weapons and ammunition that meet the requirements. For the execution of tasks related to weapons and ammunition, T/PCCs shall only deploy personnel that are specifically trained on the weapons and ammunition they use and handle in the field. Each battalion or independent unit shall have one or two trained specialists on WAM, as per the Statement of Unit Requirement. The requirements for these specialists are laid down in the Manual on Ammunition Management.

Mission-level

61. **The Head of Mission** shall be accountable to the Under-Secretary-General (USG) DPO or USG DPPA, and to USG DOS and to USG DSS, and shall be responsible for the implementation of WAM related policies in the mission. The Head of Mission is ultimately responsible for decisions made in implementation of the WAM Policy.
62. **The Force Commander (Head of Mission Military Component)** shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with WAM-related policies, guidance and procedures by the military component of the mission. These shall be integrated into the relevant decision-making processes and procedures.
63. **The Police Commissioner (Head of Police Component)** shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with WAM related policies, guidance and procedures by the police component of the mission. These shall be integrated into the relevant decision-making processes and procedures.
64. **Director/Chief of Mission Support** shall be responsible and accountable to the Head of Mission for ensuring that the implementation of WAM policies, guidance and procedures are duly supported logistically and as otherwise required
65. **Principal/Chief Security Adviser** shall be responsible for advising the HoM/Designated Official and Security Management Team in their security functions.
66. **Designated Official** shall be accountable to the Secretary-General, through the USG DSS and is responsible for the security of UN personnel, premises and assets in the Designated Area. The Secretary-General delegates to the Designated Official the requisite authority to take decisions, according to the existing policies governing the UN Security Management System.
67. **Weapons and Ammunition Advisory Board (WAAB)** shall be responsible for providing advice on all WAM related aspects, with the exception of the use of force.
68. Senior Ammunition Technical Officer (ATO) shall be responsible for advising the Force Commander, the WAAB and the Head of Mission on all ammunition and explosives safety matters. The roles and responsibilities of the mission ATO are described in the Manual on Ammunition Management.

UN Headquarters

69. **USG DPO, USG DOS (for DPO/DOS Missions) and USG DPPA (for the Special Political Missions)** exercise the overall oversight of the field missions under their purview. Within the existing framework, while receiving technical support from the specialized UN entities they exercise oversight over the implementation of peace operations policies by the field operations, including the WAM Policy.

70. **USG DSS** shall be responsible for the authorization to carry firearms and the type of firearms and ammunition, for use by UN Security Officers.
71. **The Military Adviser for Peace Operations (Office of Military Affairs)**, as custodian of the WAM Policy, shall be responsible for keeping this Policy document updated.
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F. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

United Nations Personnel: This includes UN civilian staff in both headquarters and the field and persons engaged or deployed by the Secretary – General of the United Nations as members of the military and police components of a United Nations peace operation. This also includes officials and experts on mission present in an official capacity in a field operation and persons made available by participating states to serve in a field operation but does not include contractors who are persons engaged by the UN, including juridical as well as natural persons and their employees and subcontractors, to perform services and/or supply equipment, provisions, supplies, materials and other goods in support of the field operation.

Personal weapons: Are part of the personal equipment according to the COE Manual (G. references 9), Annex A. Weapons include, but are not limited to: handguns, (revolvers, pistols, etc.) and long barrel weapons whether automatic, semi-automatic or single shot (rifles, shotguns, etc.).

Heavy weapons: Weapons as included in the COE Manual under Major Equipment.

Small arms (according to MOSAIC): Any single-man-portable lethal weapon designed for individual use that expels or launches, is designed to expel or launch, or may be readily converted to expel or launch a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive. Includes, inter alia, revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, submachine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns, as well as their parts, components and ammunition.

Light weapons (according to MOSAIC): Any man-portable lethal weapon designed for use by two or three persons serving as a crew (although some may be carried and used by a single person) that expels or launches, is designed to expel or launch, or may be readily converted to expel or launch a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive. Includes, inter alia, heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems, and mortars of a caliber of less than 100 mm, as well as their parts, components and ammunition.

Weapons-related equipment: specific weapon-system-related equipment and/or parts which are directly related to a [the] weapon system and may not necessarily have a lethal capacity as a stand-alone item however does still constitute a critical or vital part of a weapon system (including but not limited to: magazines; ammunition belts; optics; aiming devices; guidance system components; platforms; mounts; pods; spare parts; electrical and/or mechanical devices or parts).

Ammunition: the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets or projectiles, that are used in small arms or light weapons. **Includes:** cartridges (rounds) for personal and heavy weapons; explosive shells, grenades and missiles for heavy weapons and mobile containers with missiles or shells for anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems.

Shall: indicates a requirement. It is used to indicate requirements strictly to be followed.

Should: indicates a recommendation. It is used to indicate that, among several possibilities, one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form, "should not") a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited.

May: indicates permission. It is used to indicate a course of action permissible within the limits of the document.

Can: indicates possibility and capability. It is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or causal.

G. REFERENCES

Normative or Superior References

International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) 2015 (see Annex A)

Modular Small-Arms-Control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) (see Annex B)

Status of Forces Agreement/ Status of Mission Agreement SOFAs/SOMAs

United Nations Rules of Engagement (ROEs)

United Nations Directives on Use of Force

Related Policies

UNDSS Manual of Instruction on Use of Force Equipment Including Firearms Security Policy Manual (DSS, 04 February 2011)

Manual on Ammunition Management (under development)

SOP on the Loss of Weapons and Ammunition (under development)

Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (2017)

Effective Weapons and Ammunition Management in a Changing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Context (2018)

Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) (2015)

DPO/DOS SOP on Board of Inquiry (2016)

Pre-Deployment Visit Policy (under development)

H. MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE

72. On behalf of USG DOS, USG DPO, USG DPPA and USG DSS, the Office of Peace Operations Strategic Partnership will provide oversight regarding the implementation of the Policy.

73. The Office of Military Affairs, in close cooperation with the Police Division and the relevant entities in DOS, DPPA and DSS, will monitor the implementation of the WAM Policy and will propose amendments when required.


I. CONTACT

74. Chief of Staff, Office of Military Affairs: 212-963-2402


J. HISTORY

75. This is the first version of WAM Policy.

APPROVAL SIGNATURES:


3/1/2019
Mr. Atul Khare
Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support
Department of Operational Support (DOS)

DATE OF APPROVAL:


Ms. Rosemary A. DiCarlo
Under-Secretary-General for Political Peacebuilding Affairs
Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)

DATE OF APPROVAL:


Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix
Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations
Department of Peace Operations (DPO)

DATE OF APPROVAL: 15.01.19


Mr. Peter T. Brennan
Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security
Department of Safety and Security (DSS)

DATE OF APPROVAL 25.01.2019.

International Ammunition Technical Guidelines

The guidelines are divided into thematic volumes using the ISO layout system. Each volume will address a broad area of stockpile management activity, which will be further divided into sub-sections that address specific activities within that field.

Volume		Chapter		Contents
#	Area	#	Title	
01	Introduction and Principles of Ammunition Management	01.10	Introduction to Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose ▪ Guiding Principles ▪ Framework ▪ Application ▪ Legal Status
		01.20	Index of Risk Process Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This IATG summarises the risk reduction process levels in one document, as the technical content means that each IATG is laid out in a logical, rather than a risk reduction, way.
		01.30	Policy Development and Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic Requirements ▪ Functional Areas of Stockpile Management ▪ Identification of Surplus Stocks
		01.40	Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
		01.50	UN Explosive Hazard Classification System and Codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hazard Divisions (HD) ▪ Compatibility Groups (CG) ▪ Hazard Classification Codes (HCC) ▪ Mixing of Compatibility Groups ▪ Types of Tests for UN Hazard Classification
		01.60	Ammunition Faults and Performance Failures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose and rationale ▪ Benefits ▪ Faults ▪ Performance Failures – Immediate Actions ▪ Performance Failures – Investigator’s Actions

Volume		Chapter		Contents
#	Area	#	Title	
02		01.70	Bans and Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose ▪ Definitions ▪ Responsibilities
		01.80	Formulae for Ammunition Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gurney Equations ▪ Kingary and Bulmash ▪ Hopkinson/Crans Scaling Law ▪ QD Formulae
		01.90	Ammunition Management Personnel Competences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Competency requirements
	Risk Management	02.10	Introduction to Risk Management Principles and Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Components of risk management ▪ The risk management process
		02.20	Quantity and Separation Distances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to QD System ▪ Hazards to Personnel ▪ QD for Above Ground Storage ▪ QD for Underground Storage ▪ QD for Transit Areas ▪ QD for Ports ▪ QD to Hazardous (non-explosive) Facilities ▪ Authorised Quantities of Explosives (Non-ESA Storage)
		02.30	Licensing of Explosive Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Licensing Systems
		02.40	Safeguarding of Explosive Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguarding Systems ▪ Mapping ▪ Directional Weapon Maps ▪ Maintenance of Safeguarded Areas
		02.50	Fire Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Responsibilities ▪ Planning ▪ Fire Alarm Systems ▪ Fire Breaks and Vegetation ▪ Water Supplies ▪ Fire Fighting Equipment ▪ Evacuation Distances ▪ Principles of Fire Fighting

Volume		Chapter		Contents
#	Area	#	Title	
03	Ammunition Accounting	03.10	Inventory Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lotting and Batching ▪ Accounting Requirements ▪ Accounting Systems
		03.20	Lotting and Batching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lotting and Batching Requirements ▪ Batch Key Identities
		03.30	Import and Export of Ammunition Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on principles agreed in ISACS 03.20 <i>National controls over the international transfer of SALW.</i>
		03.40	End-Use and End-User of Internationally Transferred Ammunition Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on principles agreed in ISACS 03.21 <i>National controls over the end-user and end-use of internationally transferred SALW.</i>
		03.50	Tracing of Ammunition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on principles agreed in ISACS 05.31 <i>Tracing illicit SALW</i> ▪ Metallurgical analysis ▪ Principles of tracing
04	Explosive Facilities (Storage) (Field and Temporary Conditions)	04.10	Field Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Principles ▪ Siting Requirements ▪ Safe Separation Distances and Reduced Quantity Distances
		04.20	Temporary Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Principles ▪ Siting Requirements ▪ Safe Separation Distances and Reduced Quantity Distances
05	Explosives Facilities (Storage) (Infrastructure and Equipment)	05.10	Planning and Siting of Explosives Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Considerations ▪ Systems Approach ▪ Siting Boards ▪ Siting Board Requirements ▪ Siting Considerations
		05.20	Types of Buildings for Explosives Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction ▪ Consequences of an Explosives Accident ▪ Protection against Propagation ▪ Building Damage Levels ▪ Types of Buildings ▪ Design Fundamentals

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		05.30	Traverses and barricades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Functions ▪ Types of Barricade and Traverse ▪ Position of a Traverse ▪ Geometry of a Traverse ▪ Barricade or Traverse Materials
		05.40	Safety Standards for Electrical Installations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Categorisation Systems ▪ Electrical Supply and Safety ▪ Electrostatic Safety ▪ Lightning Protection
		05.50	Vehicles and Mechanical Handling Equipment (MHE) in Explosives Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Authority to Enter the ESA ▪ Category and Zoning of PES ▪ Compatibility of Vehicles/MHE and Working Environment ▪ Design Specifications and Construction Requirements of Vehicles/MHE ▪ Operating Limitations
		05.60	Radio Frequency Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction and Principles ▪ Exposure Levels ▪ Susceptibility Factors ▪ Separation Distances ▪ Safe Distances
06	Explosive Facilities (Storage) (Operations)	06.10	Control of Explosive Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction ▪ Operational Procedures ▪ Controlled Articles and Contraband ▪ Estate Management ▪ Over-flight Restrictions ▪ Isolation and Segregation of Stocks ▪ Maintenance of Operational Capability ▪ Chemical Stability and Temperature Limitations ▪ Protection from Moisture and Ventilation
		06.20	Storage Space Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Calculation of Storage Space and Requirements

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		06.30	Storage and Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Handling Advice ▪ Stacking of Ammunition ▪ Use of Racking ▪ Stack Tally Cards ▪ Use of Lifting Gear and Slings ▪ Storage Temperatures
		06.40	Explosives Packaging and Marking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International Marking of Packaging Requirements ▪ Palletisation ▪ Sealing of Packaging
		06.50	Specific Safety Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Breakdown Operations ▪ Certification of Free from Explosive (FFE) ▪ Dangerous Chemicals and Phosphorous Ammunition ▪ Electro Explosive Devices (EED) ▪ Permits to Work ▪ Changing Environmental Conditions ▪ Health Hazards ▪ Surveillance of Nitrate Esters
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		06.70	Inspection of Explosives Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose ▪ Types of Inspection ▪ Scope of Inspections ▪ Inspection Criteria
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		07.20	Surveillance and Proof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose ▪ Definitions ▪ In-Service Proof ▪ Chemical Stability ▪ In-Service Stability Surveillance Systems
08	Transport of Ammunition	08.10	Transport of Ammunition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refer to United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Fifteenth revised edition). ▪ Refer to European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). ▪ Refer to International Ordinance on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID), (Appendix I to the International Agreement on Rail Freight Transport). ▪ Refer to IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) (51st Edition). ▪ Refer to Convention on International Civil Aviation, Annex 18, The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. (Ninth Edition). (Doc 7300/9). IACO. 2006. ▪ Refer to IACO Technical Instructions for the Safe Movement of Dangerous Goods by Air. (Doc 9284). ▪ Refer to International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code. (Amendment 34-08). IMO. 2008. ▪ Refer to International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), Chapter VII - Carriage of dangerous goods. 1974. (Entered into force on 25 May 1980. IMO.

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10	Ammunition Demilitarization and Destruction	10.10	Demilitarization and Destruction of Conventional Ammunition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Burning and Detonation (From IMAS 11.20) ▪ Industrial Demilitarization (From ISACS 05.51:2010(E))
11	Ammunition Accidents, Reporting and Investigation	11.10	Ammunition Accidents, Reporting and Investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose ▪ Competencies ▪ General Approach ▪ Assistance from Other Agencies ▪ Jurisdiction ▪ Initial Response ▪ Initial Investigation ▪ Preservation of Evidence ▪ Witnesses ▪ Technical Investigation ▪ Classification of Accidents
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		12.20	Small Unit Ammunition Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explosive Limits and Licences ▪ References to IATG Clauses

Modular Small-Arms-Control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC)

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02.20 Small arms and light weapons control in the context of Security Sector Reform

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03.20 EN - [National controls over the international transfer of small arms and light weapons](#) [version 1.0]

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