

PRESIDENT'S NON-PAPER FOR INFORMAL CONSULTATION PURPOSES

(18 May 2006)

Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

New York, 26 June – 7 July 2006

***The United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects:
A Strategy for Further Implementation***

I. Declaration

1. We, the States participating in the United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, having met in New York from 26 June to 7 July 2006,
2. Reaffirm our strong commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects on 20 July 2001 (A.CONF.192/15), and resolve to undertake measures elaborated in sections II to IV below,
3. Encouraged by the support expressed by the Heads of State and Government at the 2005 World Summit to the implementation of the Programme of Action and their recognition of the negative effect of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons on development, peace, security and human rights,
4. Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration and its resolution calling for concerted action to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons,
5. Underlining the critical importance of international cooperation and assistance in enabling developing States, especially those most affected by the problem of illicit small arms and light weapons, to develop in an effective and sustainable manner their capacity to implement the Programme of Action,
6. Mindful of the different situations, capacities and priorities of States and regions,
7. Convinced of the need to address the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in a coordinated and interdisciplinary manner, taking into account, *inter alia*, security, conflict prevention and resolution, crime prevention, humanitarian, health and development concerns,
8. Underlining the close linkage between terrorism, organized crime, trafficking in drugs and precious minerals and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and recognizing that the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons become even more urgent in the context of the intensified international action against terrorism,
9. Reiterating that the Programme of Action through the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, is a key element in supporting conflict

prevention and resolution, sustainable post-conflict reconstruction and promoting lasting peace and security, as well as crime prevention and thereby creating conditions for sustainable human and socio-economic development,

10. Recalling General Assembly Resolution A/RES/60/68 on “Addressing the negative humanitarian and development impact of the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons and their excessive accumulation” and determined to reduce the human suffering caused by the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. Considering further the special needs of its victims, including their health and rehabilitation needs, as well as the special needs of women, children, the elderly and refugees,
11. Reiterating in this context our grave concern on the devastating consequences on children, many of whom are victims of armed conflict or are forced to become child soldiers or are involved in organized armed violence, and in this regard, taking into account the special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly on children, as well as Security Council Resolutions 1379, 1460, 1539 and 1612, which contribute to a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children in armed conflict,
12. Reaffirming the obligations of States to fully comply with arms embargoes decided by the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,
13. Recalling the First and Second Biennial Meetings of States held in 2003 and 2005 which considered the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action,
14. Welcoming the adoption of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons by the General Assembly at its 60th session as an important step in the follow-up to the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,
15. Welcoming the entry into force of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, on 3 July 2005, and recognizing that the Protocol establishes standards and procedures that complement and reinforce efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,
16. Recognizing the need for developing common guidelines, criteria and standards on relevant issues addressed by the Programme of Action, including those related to the control of transfers of small arms and light weapons,
17. Recalling General Assembly Resolution A/RES/60/77 on the prevention of the illicit transfer and unauthorized access to and use of man-portable air defence systems,
18. Recognizing that the illicit trade in ammunition is intrinsically linked to the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,
19. Recognizing the important contribution of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and industry, to the implementation of the Programme of Action, including, *inter alia*, by supporting the efforts of States to develop the necessary capacity to fulfill the commitments undertaken in the Programme of Action,
20. While acknowledging that progress has been made in the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels, but recognizing much more action towards its full implementation is required for its full implementation.

II. Concrete Measures to Strengthen Implementation at National, Regional and Global Levels

1. Having reviewed progress made in the implementation, since 2001, of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, at the national, regional and global levels, the States participating in this Conference reaffirm the continued relevance of all commitments agreed to in the Programme of Action, and further resolve to undertake the following concrete measures for its strengthened future implementation:

At the national level

2. To intensify efforts to put in place, where they do not exist, adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the production of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction and over the export, import, transit and retransfer of such weapons and, where they do exist, to urge their strict enforcement in order to prevent illegal manufacture of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, or their diversion to unauthorized recipients.
3. To urge States that have not already done so, to take immediate steps to adopt and implement the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction, in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can be prosecuted under appropriate national penal codes. To this effect, States are urged to include provisions in national laws and regulations which enable the investigation, prosecution and punishment of export and import control violations, including violations of United Nations Security Council arms embargoes and the illicit use of end-user certificates.
4. To encourage States that have not already done so, to adopt adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to regulate the possession of small arms and light weapons.
5. To improve, where needed, the operational capacity for the enforcement of laws, regulations and administrative measures, including in the areas of import, export, licensing, transit and transshipment controls, stockpile management and security, weapons collection and destruction, marking, record-keeping and customs and border controls.
6. To promptly and fully implement the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, in particular,
 - (a) by putting in place, where they do not exist, the laws, regulations and administrative procedures needed to ensure the effective implementation of this instrument;
 - (b) by designating one or more national points of contact to exchange information and act as a liaison on all matters relating to the implementation of this instrument;
 - (c) by cooperating on a bilateral and, where appropriate, on a regional and international basis to support the effective implementation of this instrument; and
 - (d) by submitting reports on their implementation of the instrument to the Secretary General.
7. Noting that 52 States have ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to call those States that have not already done so to accede to, ratify and fully implement the Protocol.
8. Noting efforts made by States to strengthen the capacity to assess applications for export authorizations according to national regulations and procedures that cover all small arms and light weapons, to call upon all States to continue their efforts in this respect and to establish or maintain an effective national system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit and transshipment, for the transfer of all small arms and light weapons, with a view to combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

9. To exercise the highest degree of responsibility in the import, export, transfer and re-transfer of small arms and light weapons, according to States' existing commitments under relevant international law, as well as to apply an end-user certification process, and to consider applying global guidelines for national controls governing transfers of small arms and light weapons with the view to avoid their diversion to the illicit market, and to non-authorized uses or users.
10. Recognizing that guidelines for national controls must contain technical and normative aspects, acknowledging that they need to be objective, non-discriminatory and transparent, adopted at the multilateral level and taking into account the particularities of each region. These guidelines must also include a clear prohibition to the transfer of small arms and light weapons, understood as exports, imports and transit, which are not expressly authorized by the competent authorities in the country of export, import or transit.
11. Noting that over 83 States have set up national coordination mechanisms, encourage States to take the necessary measures to ensure their proper functioning. Furthermore, where appropriate, to urge the establishment of such mechanisms in those States that have yet not done so.
12. To strengthen the capacity of States to implement effective end-user certification processes, including the authenticity of end-user certificates and ensuring that the relevant authorities receive adequate training and resources for the verification of end-use.
13. Noting the fact that over 30 States have developed, or are in the process of developing, specific national strategies for preventing and combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, including national action plans, to urge support for the sustainability of such national initiatives including, *inter alia*, by carrying out needs and resources assessments and, where possible, the further development of national action plans for the implementation of the Programme of Action.
14. Noting that 133 States have designated national points of contact since 2001, urge those that have not done so to take the necessary steps as soon as possible.
15. To enact or improve, pursuant to General Assembly Resolution A/RES/60/77, legislation, regulations and procedures to ban the transfer of man-portable air defence systems to non-State end-users and to ensure that such weapons are exported only to Governments or agents authorized by a Government.
16. To further take appropriate measures, including all legal or administrative means, against any activity that violates a United Nations Security Council arms embargo established in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
17. To intensify efforts to develop and enforce adequate national legislation or administrative procedures regulating the activities of those who engage in small arms and light weapons brokering, including, where required, measures such as registration of brokers, licensing or authorization of brokering transactions as well as appropriate penalties for offences. Likewise, States should include provisions in national laws and regulations which enable the effective investigation, prosecution and punishment of illicit arms brokering activities within their national jurisdiction and control.
18. States are encouraged to undertake appropriate controls to ensure the adequate security, safety and management of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons ammunition in order to reduce the risks of explosion, environmental hazard and diversion.
19. Noting that a significant number of destruction exercises of illicit small arms and light weapons has taken place since 2001 and taking note of initiatives to develop guidelines on national procedures to help reduce the amount of illicit small arms and light weapons in circulation, to intensify efforts to

destroy surplus small arms and light weapons designated for destruction and to continue efforts to implement best practices and methods for destruction.

20. To intensify efforts to ensure, subject to the respective constitutional and legal systems of States, that the armed forces, police or any other body authorized to hold small arms and light weapons establish adequate and detailed standards and procedures relating to the effective management and security of their stocks of these weapons, including maintaining complete inventories of small arms and light weapons held by such bodies.
21. To urge greater efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of border, transshipment and customs controls.
22. To encourage the implementation of the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials as well as the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.
23. Taking into account that a number of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes have yielded positive results, to urge the further development and implementation, where needed, of effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes.
24. To mainstream action to eliminate illicit small arms and light weapons and integrate armed violence prevention programmes, as appropriate, in national and local plans and strategies related to national security, development, poverty reduction, crime prevention and post-conflict reconstruction.
25. To take into account gender issues, as well as the specific needs of women when addressing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in order to effectively implement the Programme of Action and Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.
26. To enhance efforts to address the special needs of children affected by armed conflict, including those who are forced to become child soldiers, in particular the reunification with their family, their reintegration into civil society, and their appropriate rehabilitation.
27. To redouble efforts to develop and implement, including in conflict and post-conflict situations, confidence building measures, as well as public awareness and education programmes on the problems and consequences of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.
28. To cooperate, as appropriate, with civil society, including non-governmental organizations and industry, in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.
29. Noting that 103 national reports were submitted to the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs in 2003 and in 2005, respectively, to encourage States to enhance their national reports by
 - (a) updating previous information,
 - (b) providing more detailed information on their implementation of the Programme of Action and increasing the depth and breadth of the reports, and
 - (c) addressing gaps and challenges in their implementation of the Programme of Action.

At the regional level

30. Welcoming the adoption of instruments such as, *inter alia*, the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, the OAS/CICAD Model Regulation for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, the Southern African Development Community Protocol on the Control of Firearms,

Ammunition and Other Related Materials, and the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, to further encourage negotiations, where appropriate, with the aim of concluding relevant legally binding instruments aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and, where they do exist, to ratify and fully implement them.

31. To take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of existing regional and subregional agreements, including guidelines and standards, as appropriate.
32. To strengthen the capacity of regional and subregional organizations, particularly in those regions most affected by cross-border flows of illicit SALW, to provide support to States in their efforts to implement the Programme of Action.
33. Taking note of the adoption of codes and initiatives on transfer controls, to further encourage, on a voluntary basis, the development of regional and subregional guidelines and criteria on transfer controls.
34. To enhance cooperation, on a voluntary basis, at the regional and subregional level in the following and, where possible, establish agreements to this end:
 - (a) Police, customs and border control services, including training and exchange of information to support common action to address trafficking across borders and transshipment of illicit small arms and light weapons,
 - (b) Investigation and prosecution of groups and individuals engaged in the illicit manufacture, trade, brokering, stockpiling, transfer, possession and transshipment, as well as financing for acquisition of illicit small arms and light weapons,
 - (c) Weapons collection and destruction and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes,
 - (d) Exchange of information and experience on national laws, regulations and administrative procedures for exercising effective control over production, import, export, transit, transshipment and retransfer of small arms and light weapons.
35. To identify lessons learned and best practices, at the national level, on the implementation of the Programme of Action and to utilize these lessons by integrating them into future regional measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and to encourage the dissemination of such information.
36. To further encourage regions to develop measures, on a voluntary basis, to enhance transparency with a view to combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

At the global level

37. Taking note of the 2005 broad-based consultations on further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons and recalling General Assembly Resolutions 59/86 and 60/81, to encourage the Group of Governmental Experts, which will commence after the Review Conference and no later than 2007, to take a practical approach to its work, with a view to making concrete recommendations on further steps that need to be taken within the framework of the United Nations. The GGE should consider whether there is a need for global regulations in small arms and light weapons and, if that is the case, to propose a negotiating mandate.
38. To request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake a United Nations study aimed at developing common understandings on basic issues and options related to the establishment of common standards and reliable systems for end-user certification.

39. To continue exchanging views on the policies, practices and considerations related to the transfer of small arms and light weapons to actors not authorized by the recipient State, with a view to developing common understandings or measures, taking into account the different contexts and approaches of States.
40. To request the Secretary-General to compile lessons learned and best-practices on stockpile management and destruction with a view to developing practical guidelines, including standards and procedures for stockpile management and security and for weapons destruction.
41. To initiate a process, within the framework of the United Nations, to consider the issue of the applicability of provisions of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons to United Nations peacekeeping operations, as recommended by the report of the Open-Ended Working Group on Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons.
42. To initiate a process, within the framework of the United Nations, to address the issue of illicit small arms and light weapons ammunition in a comprehensive manner, as recommended by the report of the Open-Ended Working Group on Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, as part of a separate process conducted within the United Nations framework.
43. To consider for early implementation measures to address the illicit trade in man-portable air defense systems.
44. To encourage the relevant international and regional organizations and States to facilitate appropriate cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations and industry, in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, in view of the important role of civil society in this field.
45. To enhance the promotion of dialogue and a culture of peace by encouraging, as appropriate, education and public awareness programmes on the problems of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, involving all sectors of society.

III. International Cooperation and Assistance

1. The States participating in the Conference reaffirm that the primary responsibility for solving the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects falls on all States and also stress that further international cooperation is needed to enhance ongoing efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate this illicit trade.
2. States undertake to strengthen cooperation and to enhance coordination, complementarity and synergy in efforts to deal with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects at the global, regional, subregional and national levels and to establish and strengthen cooperation and partnerships at all levels among international and intergovernmental organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, industry, and international financial institutions.
3. States and appropriate international and regional organizations in a position to do so should, upon request of the relevant authorities, actively consider rendering strengthened assistance, including technical and financial assistance as well as assistance in capacity-building, to further support the implementation of all measures as contained in the Programme of Action and in this Outcome Document of the Review Conference, including, in particular, the following:
 - (a) the development and implementation of appropriate legislation and regulation
 - (b) import, export, transit and transshipment controls
 - (c) the operational capacity for law enforcement,
 - (d) stockpile management and security,

- (e) destruction of surplus small arms and light weapons designated for destruction,
 - (f) transfer of technologies,
 - (g) disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including assistance for ex-child soldiers, and
 - (h) the establishment and effective functioning of national coordination agencies or bodies.
4. States and appropriate international and regional organizations should consider rendering technical, financial and other assistance, both bilaterally and multilaterally, in building national capacity in the areas of marking, record-keeping and tracing, in order to support the effective implementation of the International Instrument to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons
 - (a) by building national capacity in the areas of marking, record-keeping and tracing, and
 - (b) by examining technologies that would improve the tracing and detection of illicit small arms and light weapons, as well as facilitating the transfer of such technologies.
 5. States are encouraged to increase cooperation and the exchange of information to prevent the use of unauthenticated end-use documentation, including assistance, upon request, in monitoring, developing and strengthening effective end-user certification processes as well as in investigations and prosecutions of import and export control violations in accordance with their respective national constitutional and legal systems.
 6. States and appropriate international or regional organizations, in a position to do so, upon request, should provide technical, financial and other assistance to enable other States to develop and implement adequate national controls on brokering in small arms and light weapons.
 7. States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide assistance to interested States in strengthening their capacity to enforce United Nations Security Council arms embargoes.
 8. States and international and regional organizations are encouraged to exchange information and experience, on a voluntary basis, *inter alia*, on their national laws, regulations and practices on the export, import, transit, transshipment and brokering of small arms and light weapons.
 9. Noting the contribution of the United Nations project entitled “Capacity Development for Reporting on the Implementation of the Programme of Action”, the Conference encourages States in a position to do so to continue to support the project.
 10. States are encouraged to reinforce the capacities of regional and international mechanisms, including the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the World Customs Organization, in order to strengthen their ability to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and to intensify their coordination regarding transborder, transit and transshipment controls.
 11. States are encouraged to make intensified use of existing structures within the United Nations, in particular the Department of Disarmament Affairs (DDA) and its Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) in order to facilitate all aspects of the further implementation of the Programme of Action. In this regard States are encouraged to provide the necessary assistance to these structures.
 12. States request the Department for Disarmament Affairs to establish a database which contains information, provided on a voluntary basis by Member States, international, regional, and other relevant organizations on the needs of affected countries, lessons learned regarding the implementation of the Programme of Action, and other information that could improve coordination and matching resources with needs.

13. States, in a position to do so, are encouraged to strengthen the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs Trust Fund for global and regional disarmament activities and the UNDP Voluntary Trust Fund for small arms and light weapons in order to enable them to provide effective support to programmes and projects for the implementation of the Programme of Action at national, subregional, regional and global levels. States are encouraged to establish similar trust funds in regional and sub-regional organizations.
14. States request the Secretary-General, with the assistance of States in a position to do so, to compile lessons learned and best-practices on stockpile management and destruction with a view to developing practical guidelines, including standards and procedures for the physical security, stockpile management and destruction.
15. States in a position to do so are urged to set up a sponsorship programme in order to enable developing countries, in particular member of their national small arms commissions to be represented at meetings on the implementation of the Programme of Action. Likewise, States in a position to do so are encouraged to sponsor participation from civil society at such meetings.
16. States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations as well as regional and country offices of international development organizations should enhance cooperation and coordination to support the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned in the design and implementation of programmes and projects within the framework of the Programme of Action.
17. The Conference requests multilateral and regional financial institutions to include programmes under the Programme of Action to prevent, combat, eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, where appropriate, in (i) reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts in post-conflict areas; (ii) in strengthening governance; (iii) the strengthening of legislation and the improvement of operational capacity of law enforcement agencies on small arms and light weapons, as well as in (iv) the promotion of socio-economic development agendas that include public awareness on small arms and light weapons issues.
18. States are encouraged to support action-oriented research aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the factors fuelling the supply and demand for illicit small arms and light weapons.
19. States request UNIDIR, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies, to carry out a study on the financial and technical needs of developing countries for the full implementation of the Programme of Action to be submitted to the next Biennial Meeting of States for consideration and further action.
20. Recognizing the importance of reliable information and analysis on all issues related to the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons as a key aspect of the successful implementation of the Programme of Action, States, regional and subregional and international organizations, research centers, health and medical institutions, the United Nations System, international financial institutions and civil society are urged, as appropriate, to strengthen their commitment to the development of and support for action-oriented research, including the development of indicators to measure and assess the negative impact of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and to evaluate the effectiveness of programmes to implement the Programme of Action.

IV. Follow-up to the United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

1. We, the States participating in the United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in

Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, recommend the General Assembly the following agreed steps to be undertaken for the effective follow-up of the Conference:

2. To convene meetings of States on a biennial basis starting in 2008 to:
 - (a) consider the further implementation of the PoA, including national reports, and the outcome document of this review conference,
 - (b) consider progress in the implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, and;
 - (c) make concrete recommendations for consideration of the General Assembly and the Review Conference.
3. To establish an Intersessional Programme of Work to provide an exchange of views in preparation for the Biennial Meeting of States.
4. To encourage States to submit national reports on a voluntary basis in accordance with the Programme of Action, in the year preceding biennial meetings of states in order to facilitate their full consideration at the time of the biennial meetings; and to consider incorporating in these national reports, *inter alia*, steps taken to implement the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, and other information on progress and challenges in the implementation of the Programme of Action, including assistance and initiatives undertaken regionally.
5. To consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit trade in small arms and light weapons ammunition.
6. To consider further steps to clarify the concept of non-state armed groups and to examine the negative impact of these groups on the implementation of the Programme of Action.
7. To establish a group of governmental experts to examine the feasibility of an international instrument to effectively combat and prevent the illicit transfer of man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS).
8. To convene a conference, no later than 2012, the date and venue to be decided at the xxx session of the General Assembly, to review implementation of the Programme of Action and the pursuant recommendations in the outcome document of this review conference, and to consider any adjustments needed in the strategy for implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as other appropriate instruments relevant at the time of convening the conference.