

**WORK PLAN SUB-GROUP ARTICLE 5
ATTACHMENT 2**

(DRAFT) BASIC GUIDE TO ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL CONTROL SYSTEM

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Aim of the *Basic Guide to Establishing a National Control System*

The *Basic Guide to Establishing a National Control System* was developed by the Sub-working Group on Article 5 (General Implementation), a sub-working group of the Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation. The Guide is a voluntary, non-prescriptive and living document designed to help States Parties identify the elements they may wish to consider when establishing a national control system in accordance with Article 5(2) of the Arms Trade Treaty. The Guide is based on the decisions and recommendation of CSP4 as well as on information and experiences shared by States Parties during discussions and exchanges between States Parties that took place during meetings of the Sub-working Group on Article 5 [in 2018 and 2019].

1. What is a national control system?

Article 5(2)

Each State Party shall establish and maintain a national control system, including a national control list, in order to implement the provisions of this Treaty.

One of the central requirements of the ATT is that each State Party establishes a national control system to implement the Treaty, including the regulation of the international transfer of conventional arms, related ammunition/munitions, and their parts and components.

2. Why is a national control system necessary?

A national control system is essential for a State Party to effectively regulate transfers of conventional arms, ammunition/munitions and parts and components, including assessing requests for authorization to transfer items in accordance with Articles 6, 7 and 11 of the Treaty.

A national control system ensures a State has oversight and control of transfers taking place under its jurisdiction, minimising the risks of diversion and/or illicit transfers of arms and other items taking place.

3. What are the elements of a national control system?

A national control system comprises the national legislation, regulations, and administrative procedures established by a government both to administer the import, export, transit, trans-shipment, and brokering of arms and other items and to process applications for authorizations to conduct these activities and monitor their trade.

The ATT does not specify a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach for the national control system and each State Party has discretion depending on its size, resources, and legislative as well as institution/constitutional framework, although the core elements of a national control system are outlined in Article 5 as:

- A national control list;
- Competent national authorities; and
- national point of contact(s).

Details of the elements of a national control system are elaborated below.

a. Legal and regulatory framework

i. Laws

In practice, most States Parties that have established national control systems have done so through the adoption of legislation and Article 14 contains a provision on enforcement that requires States Parties to take ‘appropriate measures’ to enforce national laws and regulations that implement the Treaty, suggesting that national laws and regulations could be the means through which the Treaty could be implemented at the national level/suggesting that a statutory regime is the appropriate means through which to establish a national control system.

[BOX] *States should ensure that they have an adequate system of national laws and/or regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over armaments and the export and import of arms in order, among other goals, to prevent illicit arms trafficking (paragraph 23 of the Guidelines for international arms transfers in the context of General Assembly resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991.)*

Some States Parties to the ATT already had a national control system and relevant legislation in place before becoming States Parties to the Treaty, and accordingly did not need to adopt new legislation before joining the Treaty. Others had legislation in place, but determined that they needed to amend or adapt existing legislation before their statutory regime was fully compliant with the ATT requirements. And some States Parties did not have any or adequate legislation in place, and so have opted to enact new legislation to incorporate their ATT obligations into domestic law.

Each State that is a State Party or that is contemplating joining the Treaty must determine for itself whether and to what extent its existing legislation gives it a sufficient basis to implement and comply with the Treaty. This process involves conducting a 'gap analysis' whereby a State reviews all or any arms transfer control policies, legislation, regulations, and administrative procedures it has in place through a mapping exercise to assess the strengths, weaknesses, gaps, inconsistencies and general level of compliance or fulfilment its existing system with the Treaty obligations.

Examples of the types of relevant legislation a State may already have in place that should be reviewed and assessed during the gap analysis include¹ but is not limited to the following:

- Firearms legislation (e.g. Firearms Act or Arms and Ammunition Act)
- Import/export control/trade control legislation (e.g. Export and Import of Goods Act, Strategic Goods Act, Foreign Trade Act, War Weapons Act)
- Customs legislation (e.g. Customs Act, Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act)
- Armed forces legislation (e.g. Armed Forces Act or Defence Act)
- Legislation establishing relevant governmental structures e.g. National Commission on Small Arms
- Legislation to implement relevant obligations arising from membership of regional and international organisations
- Criminal code
- [Other##]

Once this gap analysis or assessment is complete, a State can identify whether it requires new legislation, can amend or adapt existing legislation, and/or existing legislation is consistent with the ATT obligations.

The following Treaty obligations – and elements of the national control system – could be implemented through measures such as legislative provisions and administrative guidance:

- national control list(s) (as per Article 5(2));
- the designation of competent national authorities as part of a national control system(as per Article 5(5)), including their mandate and powers;
- the prohibition of certain transfers (as per Article 6);
- export assessments (as per Article 7 and Article 11);
- the regulation of imports of conventional arms (as per Article 8);
- the regulation of transit and trans-shipment of conventional arms (as per Article 9);
- the regulation of brokering of conventional arms (as per Article 10);
- information exchange and cooperation (Articles 5, 7, 8, 11, and 13);
- the maintenance of records (as per Article 12); and

¹ Reference to Saferworld publication to be inserted.

— the enforcement of adopted laws and regulations, including appropriate penalties and sanctions for violations of legislation that implements the ATT (as per Article 14).

ii. Regulations and administrative procedures

While, ideally, the national control system itself should have a statutory basis in primary legislation (laws), certain elements of the national control system may be better suited to secondary legislation (regulations) or administrative decisions because they may need to change over time or be updated regularly. A list of examples of the elements of a national control system that could be implemented through regulations, secondary legislation or administrative procedures follows:

- the criteria that a State Party applies to make decisions to grant or deny authorization of a transfer;
- the documents (include application forms) and information that must be submitted as part of an application for an authorization;
- details of the information that must be recorded with respect to transfers, including ‘the quantity, value, model/type, authorized international transfers of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1), conventional arms actually transferred, details of exporting State(s), importing State(s), transit and trans-shipment State(s), and end users, as appropriate’ (as encouraged under Article 12(3)); and
- the penalties and sanctions for violations of legislation that implements the ATT.

iii. National Control List

Article 5(2)-(4)

2. Each State Party shall establish and maintain a national control system, including a national control list, in order to implement the provisions of this Treaty.

3. Each State Party is encouraged to apply the provisions of this Treaty to the broadest range of conventional arms. National definitions of any of the categories covered under Article 2 (1) (a)-(g) shall not cover less than the descriptions used in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms at the time of entry into force of this Treaty. For the category covered under Article 2 (1) (h), national definitions shall not cover less than the descriptions used in relevant United Nations instruments at the time of entry into force of this Treaty.

4. Each State Party, pursuant to its national laws, shall provide its national control list to the Secretariat, which shall make it available to other States Parties. States Parties are encouraged to make their control lists publicly available.

1. What is a national control list?

Article 5(2) of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) requires States Parties to ‘establish and maintain’ a national control list as part of a national control system to implement the provisions of the ATT. A national control list provides definitions of categories of items for which the international transfer is to be controlled. It is a key element of a national control system because a national control list indicates which items are to be subject to national transfer controls – i.e. items that are prohibited from being exported or imported without the authorization of a competent national authority.

A state can have more than one national control list. Some states have one national control list that defines items that are specifically designed for military use (i.e. conventional arms, ammunition, parts and components, and related military equipment, technologies) and another national control

list that defines ‘dual-use items and technologies’ – i.e. items and technologies that are not specifically designed for military use but which can be used for military applications as well as civilian uses. Other states utilize a single national control list that contains both items designed for military use and dual-use items and technologies. Both options can be utilized to fulfil ATT obligations, as evidenced by national approaches used by ATT States Parties.

It is a national responsibility to establish and maintain a national control list. The contents of a national control list can be expanded to cover new technologies and items, and definitions for categories of items already included in a national control list can be amended over time. As noted in section 3.a.ii., a national control list is not usually included in primary legislation but in secondary regulations.

Different government ministries and agencies can be involved in the process of establishing and maintaining national control lists. Technical expertise on items designed for military use is most commonly located in defence and security ministries and related agencies, but there is also a role for ministries and agencies responsible for maintaining national transfer control systems. Other entities that can play a role in national processes to establish and maintain a national control list include parliament, companies involved in the international arms trade, and NGOs/civil society.

The contents and definitions of items contained in national control lists can also be influenced by multilateral efforts to develop lists of items and technologies to be subject to transfer controls. For example, the 42 participating States of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (Wassenaar Arrangement) have developed a Munitions List that provides definitions of military equipment, including conventional arms, which are to be subject to transfer controls and regulation in these participating states.

The definitions for items contained in twenty-two categories of the Wassenaar Arrangement’s Munitions List are subject to regular review by technical experts from the participating states of the Wassenaar Arrangement. Any changes to the Wassenaar Arrangement’s Munitions List are announced publicly following the plenary meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement, which takes place in December each year.

Changes to the Wassenaar Arrangement’s Munitions List are also incorporated in the European Union’s Common Military List, which is made available in 23 languages. The Wassenaar Arrangement’s Munitions List serves as an important reference point for the national control lists of states that are not participating states of the Wassenaar Arrangement. Some States Parties have indicated that both the Wassenaar Arrangement’s Munitions List and the European Union’s Common Military List are utilized as the basis for their national control list.

2. What are the requirements of the ATT?

It is expected that a national control list defines items contained in Articles 2(1), 3 and 4. Article 5(3) of the ATT obliges States Parties to have national definitions for the categories of conventional arms indicated in Article 2(1) (a)-(h) that ‘shall not cover less than the descriptions used in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms at the time of entry into force of this Treaty’ (i.e. 24 December 2014), and ‘descriptions used in relevant UN instruments’ for small arms and light weapons (SALW).

Article 5(5) obliges ATT States Parties to regulate the export of items covered under Articles 3 and 4, namely ‘ammunition/munitions fired, launched or delivered by the conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1)’ and parts and components ‘in a form that provides the capability to assemble the conventional arms indicated in Article 2(1)’. Article 5(3) encourages ‘each State Party to apply the

provisions of the ATT to the broadest range of conventional arms'. Therefore, the national control list of an ATT State Party can include items that are not covered by the ATT provisions of Articles 2(1), 3, 4, and 5(3).

At a minimum, a national control list is expected to include and define the eight categories of 'conventional arms' listed in Article 2(1) of the ATT in accordance with the descriptions provided in boxes 1 and 2, as well as ammunition and parts and components as defined by Articles 3 and 4. Article 5(4) also obliges ATT States Parties to provide their national control list to the ATT Secretariat, which shall make it available to other States Parties.

[Box 1]. Descriptions for the seven categories of the UN Register of Conventional Arms at the time of entry into force of the ATT

- I. Battle Tanks: Tracked or wheeled self-propelled armoured fighting vehicles with high cross-country mobility and a high-level of self-protection, weighing at least 16.5 metric tons unladen weight, with a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre.
- II. Armoured Combat Vehicles: Tracked, semi-tracked, or wheeled self-propelled vehicles, with armoured protection and cross-country capability, either (a) designed and equipped to transport a squad of four or more infantrymen, or (b) armed with an integral or organic weapon of at least 12.5 mm calibre or a missile launcher.
- III. Large-Caliber Artillery Systems: Guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of a gun or a howitzer, mortars or multiple-launch rocket systems, capable of engaging surface targets by delivering primarily indirect fire, with a calibre of 75 mm and above.
- IV. Combat Aircraft: Fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft designed, equipped, or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized electronic warfare, suppression of air defence or reconnaissance missions. The term "combat aircraft" does not include primary trainer aircraft, unless designed, equipped, or modified as described above.
- V. Attack Helicopters: Rotary-wing aircraft designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided or unguided anti-armour, air-to-surface, air-to-subsurface, or air-to-air weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized reconnaissance or electronic warfare missions.
- VI. Warships: Vessels or submarines armed and equipped for military use with a standard displacement of 500 metric tons or above, and those with a standard displacement of less than 500 metric tons, equipped for launching missiles with a range of at least 25 kilometres or torpedoes with a similar range.
- VII. Missiles and Missile Launchers: (a) Guided or unguided rockets, ballistic, or cruise missiles capable of delivering a warhead or weapon of destruction to a range of at least 25 kilometres, and means designed or modified specifically for launching such missiles or rockets, if not covered by categories I through VI. For the purpose of the Register, this subcategory includes remotely piloted vehicles with the characteristics for missiles as defined above but does not include ground-to-air missiles. (b) Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems (MANPADS).

End of Box 1

[Box 2] Descriptions for small arms and light weapons in relevant UN instruments

The 'Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT: Questions and Answers' booklet of the ATT Working Group on Transparency and Reporting indicates that relevant UN instruments for defining small arms and light weapons 'could be':

- International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (International Tracing Instrument, ITI).
- United Nations Register of Conventional Arms' 2014 standardized reporting form for international transfers of small arms and light weapons.

The ITI definition for small arms and light weapons is:

[A]ny man-portable lethal weapon 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, excluding antique small arms and light weapons or their replicas. Antique small arms and light weapons and their replicas shall be defined in accordance with domestic law. In no case, however, shall antique firearms include small arms and light weapons manufactured after 1899:

- 'small arms' are broadly speaking, weapons designed for individual use. They include, inter alia, revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, assault rifles, sub-machine guns, and light machine guns';
- light weapons are, broadly speaking, weapons designed for use by two or three persons serving as a crew, although some may be carried and used by a single person. They include, inter alia, heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems and anti-aircraft missile systems, and mortars of a calibre of less than 100 millimetres'

The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms' standardized reporting form for international transfers of small arms and light weapons lists six sub-categories of small arms and seven sub-categories of light weapons, as follows:

Small arms:

- 1) revolvers and self-loading pistols;
- 2) rifles and carbines;
- 3) sub-machine guns;
- 4) assault rifles;
- 5) light machine guns;
- 6) other.

Light weapons:

- 1) heavy machine guns;
- 2) hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers;
- 3) portable anti-tank guns;
- 4) recoilless rifles;

- 5) portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems;
- 6) mortars of calibres less than 75mm;
- 7) other.

The 'Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT: Questions and Answers' booklet notes that it is for ATT States Parties to determine if their national definition of small arms and light weapons only covers 'conventional arms that are made of modified to military specifications', or if it also includes 'arms that are made or modified to civilian specification'.

End of Box 2

3. Analysis of the national control lists of ATT States Parties

As of 31 December 2018, 57 of the 68 ATT initial reports submitted by States Parties have been made publicly available.

Based on these 57 initial reports:

- 51 States Parties indicate that they have a national control list, of which 49 States Parties have a national control list that covers all 8 categories of conventional arms in Article 2(1), 51 cover ammunition, and 50 cover parts and components.
- Overall 47 States Parties declared that their national control list is publicly available. 39 States Parties included a website link or reference to national legislation and regulations where the control list can be found in their initial report and 22 indicated that they have provided their national control list to the ATT Secretariat.
- 26 States Parties referred to the EU Common Military List as a source for the definitions of items covered by their national control list and 16 States Parties explicitly referred to the Wassenaar Arrangement Munitions List as a source in their initial reports.

b. Institutions

i. Competent national authorities

Article 5(5)

Each State Party shall take measures necessary to implement the provisions of this Treaty and shall designate competent national authorities in order to have an effective and transparent national control system regulating the transfer of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) and of items covered under Article 3 and Article 4.

1. What is the role of the competent national authority?

Article 5(5) of the Treaty requires each State Party designate competent national authorities in order to have an effective and transparent national control system to regulate transfers of conventional arms, ammunition/munitions and related parts and components and prevent their diversion. Therefore, competent national authorities are responsible for implementing articles 5 to 14 of the ATT.

States Parties exercise national discretion regarding the competent authorities' form, size, structure, and statutory basis. There is no 'one size fits all' approach to the establishment or designation of competent national authorities, and each State Party will need to determine the arrangement that best suits its needs, capacity, and circumstances. Some States Parties have established new agencies responsible for ATT-related matters, while others have adapted and expanded existing agencies to take on the role.

Effective competent national authorities have the mandate/power to coordinate government ministries and agencies involved in the regulation of international arms transfers, with appropriate political support to ensure the appropriate resources and capacity to undertake their roles and responsibilities as well as oversight of activities. A transparent competent national authority has its roles and responsibilities clearly defined in national legislation or regulations and makes information available on the administrative procedures for the regulation of international arms transfers.

A review of the national experience of ATT States Parties indicates that the broad roles and responsibilities of competent national authorities can include:

- the collection, verification, and analysis of information pertinent to regulation of international transfers of items covered by the ATT Articles 2(1), 3 and 4;
- assess applications for authorization to export, import, transit or tranship, or broker conventional arms;
- decide on whether to authorise or deny/reuse requests to export, import, transit or tranship, or broker conventional arms;
- ensure compliance with national legislation and regulations, including the decisions of the competent national authority/government on authorizations or denials for international transfers; and
- coordinate and share relevant information with other state organs as appropriate.

2. Which ministries and agencies should be included?

ATT States Parties determine which ministries or government agencies shall be established or designated to serve as competent national authorities for regulating the export, import, transit/trans-shipment and brokering of conventional arms. ATT States Parties utilize a variety of different national approaches for the organization/structure of competent national authorities and the ministries and agencies are engaged as competent national authorities varies (see Annex X on the competent national authorities in ATT States Parties that have submitted an Initial Report on their ATT implementation).

The decision on whether to establish or designate one ministry or government agency to be responsible for authorizing/licensing all types of international transfers for all conventional arms, or appoint different ministries or government agencies to be responsible for different types of activities is left to national discretion. For example, Annex X shows that some ATT States Parties have designated a department in one Ministry as the competent national authority, others have a dedicated national agency responsible for transfer controls or an inter-agency/ministerial committee responsible for assessing and determining whether to authorize or refuse an application for an international arms transfer.

Some ATT States Parties have designated different ministries as the lead for different activities, for example the Ministry of Defence is responsible for regulating exports and brokering, the Ministry of Interior for imports and Customs for transit and transshipment. ATT States Parties in their initial reports and interventions during Conferences of States Parties have emphasized that whichever

approach is taken, inter-agency cooperation and information sharing to undertake informed assessments of applications to export, import, transit or tranship, or broker conventional arms is important.

Even in cases where a department in one Ministry or a dedicated agency have been established, such entities require information and input from other parts of government to make informed and responsible decisions on international arms transfers. In addition, another Ministry or government agency could be responsible for enforcement of the national control system, with law enforcement, customs, and intelligence services involved in detection and investigations of suspected violations of national legislation and the Ministry of Justice/Judiciary involved in civil and criminal cases arising from such investigations.

The national experiences of ATT States Parties clearly shows that there is no one-size-fits all, but the types of Ministries and government agencies that are frequently involved in national systems to regulate international arms transfers, and enforce national laws and regulations in this regard, includes those that deal with: business, commerce, the economy and trade; border controls and customs; defence; development; interior or home affairs, including law enforcement; foreign affairs; intelligence and security services; justice, including the judiciary; SALW Commissions; and transportation.

ii. National points of contact

Article 5(6)

Each State Party shall designate one or more national points of contact to exchange information on matters related to the implementation of this Treaty. Each State Party shall notify the Secretariat, established under Article 18, of its national point(s) of contact and keep the information updated.

Under Article 5(6), each State Party is required to designate a national point (or points) of contact and to notify the ATT Secretariat of its decisions.

1. Who should be the national point of contact?

Each State Party is free to determine whether the national point(s) of contact should be an individual person or an institution, and in which Ministry of government agency the national point(s) of contact should be located.

Some States Parties have designated a specific individual or individuals to be their national point of contact(s) whilst others have designated a particular institution, such as a Ministry or Government agency, to be their national point of contact.

The individual or institution designated to be a State Party's national point of contact should have some direct role or engagement in (and therefore knowledge of) the ATT-related obligations and activities of the State. For example, the individual or institution may be part of the export control agency of the State (if the State has one), or the Ministry of Defence (which will be involved in the acquisition of defence-related equipment), or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (which will be involved in representing the State at ATT meetings and related events).

Other international instruments, including the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and the International Tracing Instrument [*insert full references*] also require States to establish or designate a national point of contact to exchange information and act as a liaison on matters relating to

implementation. Some States have designated the same individual or institution as the national contact point for more than one of the conventional arms related instruments.

2. What is the role of the national point(s) of contact?

The role of a State Party's national point of contact is to facilitate the exchange of information on treaty implementation. The national point of contact should act as the primary liaison on all matters related to Treaty implementation and should serve as a key source of knowledge and information on implementation of the ATT in their State.

This includes being a source of information on the ATT for persons in the State itself (who may, for example, have questions regarding the ATT process and the State's participation in the ATT), as well as a source of information for the ATT Secretariat and other ATT stakeholders such as other States and civil society organisations (who may, for example, have questions regarding the status of the State's implementation of the ATT or the role of certain Government agencies in ATT-related activities).

Some of the specific activities the national point of contact could engage in with respect to the ATT include:

- exchange information on matters related to the implementation of this Treaty (Article 5(6));
- first point of call for exchange of information regarding Articles 6, 7 and 11;
- assist in the provision of relevant information to a requesting exporting State Party (Article 8(1));
- assist in the provision of cooperation and exchange of information in the prevention, detection and mitigation of diversion (Article 11);
- serve as the liaison on matters related to the State Party's **reporting** under the ATT;
- serve as the liaison on matters related to the State Party's **financial contributions** to the ATT; and
- participate in the State Party's delegation at ATT meetings;
- [Other ##].

4. What resources are available to guide the work of the national point(s) of contact?

[The ATT Secretariat is in the process of developing a guide for National Points of Contact that will be referenced here. ###]

[The following section of the Basic Guide will be developed following discussions on these areas during the Sub-working Groups.]

- c. Procedures
 - i. Authorization process
 - ii. Risk assessment
 - iii. Mitigation measures
 - iv. Decision-making
- d. Documentation
 - i. Types of licences/permits
 - ii. End use(r) documentation
 - iii. Record-keeping
 - 1. *What records need to be kept?*
 - 2. *How may records be stored?*
 - 3. *How long should records be stored?*
 - 4. *Who is responsible for keeping records?*
 - 5. *What is the role of record-keeping in reporting?*
- e. Training and capacity building
- f. Enforcement
 - i. Laws, regulations and administrative procedures
 - ii. Institutions
 - iii. Procedures
 - iv. International assistance

Annex. Competent national authorities for regulating international transfers of conventional arms in ATT States Parties

	State	Export control ministry/agency	Import control ministry/agency	Transit control ministry/agency	Brokering control ministry/agency
1.	Albania	The Leading Agency is the State Export Control Authority, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Security Agencies (Civil and Military) General Directorate Customs	The Leading Agency is the State Export Control Authority, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Security Agencies (Civil and Military) General Directorate Customs	The Leading Agency is the State Export Control Authority, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Security Agencies (Civil and Military) General Directorate Customs	The Leading Agency is the State Export Control Authority, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Security Agencies (Civil and Military) General Directorate Customs
2.	Argentina	CONCESYMB (Comisión Nacional de Control de Exportaciones Sensibles y Material Bélico) y RENAR (Registro Nacional de Armas)	Registro Nacional de Armas (RENAR) dependiente del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos; Ministerio de Seguridad (for SALW)	Para armas pequeñas y ligeras (artículo 2.1 H): Registro Nacional de Armas (RENAR) dependiente del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos	El Estado a través del RENAR controla todas las operaciones de comercio. Al no encontrarse permitida la intermediación, la misma es vista como una falta
3.	Australia	Defence Export Control Office (DECO), which sits within the Department of Defence	Attorney-General's Department, Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection	Attorney-General's Department, Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Department of Defence	Department of Defence
4.	[To be completed...]				
5.					
6.					
7.					

8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					

Sources of information / references

[*To be inserted*]