No. 54327*

Multilateral

Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and all Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly. Kinshasa, 30 April 2010

Entry into force: 8 March 2017, in accordance with article 36(1) which reads as follows: "This Convention shall enter into force 30 days after the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession"

Authentic texts: English, French and Spanish

Registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations: ex officio, 8 March 2017

Note: See also annex A, No. 54327.

No UNTS volume number has yet been determined for this record. The Text(s) reproduced below, if attached, are the authentic texts of the agreement /action attachment as submitted for registration and publication to the Secretariat. For ease of reference they were sequentially paginated. Translations, if attached, are not final and are provided for information only.

Multilatéral

Convention de l'Afrique centrale pour le contrôle des armes légères et de petit calibre, de leurs munitions et de toutes pièces et composantes pouvant servir à leur fabrication, réparation et assemblage. Kinshasa, 30 avril 2010

Entrée en vigueur: 8 mars 2017, conformément au paragraphe 1 de l'article 36 qui se lit comme suit: "La présente Convention entrera en vigueur 30 jours après la date de dépôt du sixième instrument de ratification, d'acceptation, d'approbation ou d'adhésion"

Textes authentiques: anglais, français et espagnol

Enregistrement auprès du Secrétariat des Nations Unies : d'office, 8 mars 2017

Note: Voir aussi annexe A, No. 54327.

^{*}Aucun numéro de volume n'a encore été attribué à ce dossier. Les textes disponibles qui sont reproduits ci-dessous sont les textes originaux de l'accord ou de l'action tels que soumis pour enregistrement. Par souci de clarté, leurs pages ont été numérotées. Les traductions qui accompagnent ces textes ne sont pas définitives et sont fournies uniquement à titre d'information.

Participant	Ratificat	Ratification and Acceptance (A)		
Angola	6 Feb	2017		
Cameroon	30 Jan	2015		
Central African Republic	24 Oct	2012		
Chad	8 Aug	2012		
Congo	5 Dec	2012		
Gabon	25 Sep	2012 A		

Note: The texts of the declarations and reservations are published after the list of Parties -- Les textes des déclarations et réserves sont reproduits après la liste des Parties.

Participant	Ratification et Acceptation (A)		
Angola	6 févr	2017	
Cameroun	30 janv	2015	
Congo	5 déc	2012	
Gabon	25 sept	2012	A
République centrafricaine	24 oct	2012	
Tchad	8 août	2012	

[ENGLISH TEXT – TEXTE ANGLAIS]

PREAMBLE

We, Heads of State and Government of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Republic of Rwanda, and States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa ("the Committee");

Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially those concerning disarmament and arms control and those inherent in the right of States of individual or collective self-defence, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of another State, and prohibition of the use or threat to use force;

Taking into account the importance 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; the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons; and the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;

Reaffirming the importance of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) on women, peace and security;

Taking into account the importance of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and also the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations;

Reaffirming also the importance of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict and condemning the recruitment of children in armed forces and their participation in armed conflicts;

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons;

Aware of the harmful effects on development of the chaotic proliferation and uncontrolled circulation of small arms and light weapons, and the fact that poverty and the lack of prospects for a better future create conditions conducive to the misuse of such arms, especially by youth;

Taking account also of the actions taken under the Brazzaville Programme of Priority Activities for the implementation in Central Africa of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;

Taking account also of the importance of instruments for the implementation of confidence-building measures among Central African States, such as the Non Aggression Pact, the Mutual Assistance Pact and the Protocol relating to the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX).

Considering that the illicit trade and trafficking in small arms and light weapons poses a threat to the stability of States and to the security of their populations by, inter alia, promoting armed violence, prolonging armed conflict and encouraging the illicit exploitation of natural resources;

Mindful of the need to ensure that peace and security remain one of the major goals of relations among Central African States;

Taking into account the porous nature of borders between our States and how difficult it is for States to stop the illicit trade and trafficking in small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly;

Recalling that bladed weapons are tools that can be used for violent and criminal purposes;

Anxious to fight the phenomenon of roadblockers, cross-border insecurity and organized crime;

Recognizing the important contribution of civil society organizations in the fight against the illicit trade and trafficking in small arms and light weapons;

Taking into account that certain members of the Committee have signed the Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the Southern African Development Community Region 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, and