



# **RASR WORKSHOP - DURRES**

## **23-25 MAY 2012**



# **THE INTERNATIONAL AMMUNITION TECHNICAL GUIDELINES (IATG)**



## IATG –WHY?



2008 - United Nations group of governmental experts reported to the General Assembly on problems arising from the accumulation of SURPLUS conventional ammunition stockpiles.

A central recommendation made by the group was for technical guidelines for the stockpile management of ammunition to be developed within the United Nations.



# WHAT ARE IATG?



The report gave the “Green Light” for the UN to develop “...**technical guidelines for the stockpile management of conventional ammunition...**”, now commonly known as International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG). The IATG are designed to assist States to establish national standards and national standing operating procedures (SOPs) by establishing a frame of reference, which can be used, or adapted for use, as a national standard.

A quick read-through of the IATG will show that they are based on NATO AASTP – however they are **MUCH** easier to read and the knowledge is available more quickly.



## AIM OF STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT



The objective of conventional ammunition stockpile management is **to reduce the hazard to local communities from unplanned explosive events and to negate the risks to wider communities posed by the uncontrolled proliferation of ammunition.**

The IATG provide a basic system to implement stockpile management



# IATG LAYOUT (1)



- The IATG is laid out in 12 thematic volumes
  1. Introduction and principles of Ammunition Management.
  2. Risk management.
  3. Ammunition accounting
  4. Explosives facilities (Storage) (Field and Temporary Conditions)



## IATG LAYOUT (2)



5. Explosives facilities (Storage) (Infrastructure and Equipment).
6. Explosives facilities (Storage) (Operations).
7. Ammunition processing.
8. Transport of ammunition.
9. Security of ammunition.



## IATG LAYOUT (3)



10. Ammunition demilitarization and destruction.
11. Ammunition accidents, reporting and investigation.
12. Ammunition operational support.



# IATG SECTION LAYOUT



- The guidelines are divided into the 12 thematic volumes already described using the ISO layout system.
- Each volume will address a broad area of stockpile management activity.
- These which will be further divided into sub-sections that address specific activities within that field





# RISK REDUCTION PROCESS LEVELS



## LEVEL 1 - BASIC

- Basic safety precautions are in place to reduce the risk of undesirable explosive events during ammunition storage, but fatalities and injuries to individuals in local civilian communities may still occur.
- Although some potential causes of such explosions have been addressed (external fires, smoking, mobile phones etc), others remain (propellant instability, handling, lightning strike).
- Risk of explosion still remains as routine physical inspection of the ammunition does not occur and the chemical stability of ammunition during storage cannot be determined by analysis.
- Basic security precautions are in place to reduce the risk of theft by external actions.
- Ammunition has been accounted for by quantity, and a basic system of identifying loss or theft is in place.
- A minimal investment of resources has taken place in organizational development, operating procedures and storage infrastructure.



## RISK REDUCTION PROCESS LEVELS (CONT)



### **LEVEL 2 - INTERMEDIATE**

- Safety precautions, in the form of appropriate Separation and Quantity Distances, have been implemented to reduce the risk of fatalities and injuries to individuals within local communities to a tolerable level.
- Significant damage to ammunition stocks and storage infrastructure should still be expected as inadequate protection remains in terms of infrastructure robustness and safe internal separation distances.
- Ammunition can be identified down to type, lot or batch number, but surveillance and/or in-service proof systems are not yet in accordance with international best practices. Explosions due to chemical stability of ammunition may still be expected.
- Medium level investment of resources has taken place in organizational development, staff technical



## RISK REDUCTION PROCESS LEVELS (CONT)



### LEVEL 3

- A safe, secure, effective and efficient conventional ammunition stockpile management system is in place that is fully in line with international best practices.
- A significant investment of resources has taken place in organizational development, staff technical training, storage and processing infrastructure.



# RISK MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING



- The IATG states that :
- A major objective of the risk management process during conventional ammunition stockpile management shall be to promote a culture where the stockpile management organization seeks to achieve the target of safety by:
  - a) developing and applying appropriate management and operating procedures;
  - b) establishing and continuously improving the skills of managers and workers;
  - c) ensuring that conventional ammunition is stored and processed within an appropriate physical infrastructure; and
  - d) procuring safe, effective and efficient equipment.



# CONSEQUENCE RISK ANALYSIS (CRA)



- The IATG explains how to carry out a CRA.
- However our colleagues from the DDESB have produced an excellent tool for this and it can be found at

<http://www.rasrinitiative.org/resources-DDESB-calculator.php>