



UN Programme of Action Reporting Tool

Germany

2014

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources National Coordination Agency

PoA II.4 1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?

Sources National Point of Contact

PoA II.5, 24 2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)?

2.1. Details:

a) Name : Wolfgang Bindseil
 b) Organization or agency : Federal Foreign Office Conventional Arms Control Division 241
 c) Address : 11013 Berlin
 d) Telephone number(s) : +49 30 18 17 - 4272
 e) Fax number : +49 30 1817 - 5 - 4272 or +49 30 1817 4161
 f) Email : 241-0@diplo.de

ITI 25 2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?

GGE Report para 63(ix) 3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?

3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?

3.1.1 Details:

a) Name : Federal Ministry of Economics and TEnergy
 b) Organization or agency : Division V B 3
 c) Address : 10115 Berlin
 d) Telephone number(s) : +49 30 18 615 6290
 e) Fax number : +49 30 18 615 5301
 f) Email : buero-vb3@bmwi.bund.de

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2 4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?

4.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country

- The Basic Law, i.e. the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany - The Act Implementing Article 26(2) of the Basic Law (War Weapons Control Act) - The Foreign Trade and Payments Act in conjunction with the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance

4.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

PoA II.3 4.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?

Sources Marking of manufacture

PoA II.7; ITI 8a 4.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?

ITI 8a 4.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?

a) Name of the manufacturer
 b) Country of manufacture
 c) Serial number
 d) Year of manufacture
 e) Weapon type/model
 f) Caliber
 g) Other

ITI 10a 4.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?
 One essential part

4.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?

4.2.3.1. If so, describe

If the firearm is manufactured outside Germany/the EU, marking has to be done in the context of import

Sources	Record-keeping by manufactures	
PoA II.9; ITI 11	4.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	Yes
ITI 12a	4.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)? a) Quantity of SALW manufactured <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Type or model of SALW manufactured <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e) Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
ITI 12a	4.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept? Records concerning war weapons must be kept as long as the war weapons in question are within the permit holders's possession as well as ten years afterwards weapons must be kept as long as the war weapons in question are within the permit holder's possession as well as 10 years after	Other

Sources	Actions taken during the reporting period	
PoA II.6	4.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)?	Yes
	4.4.1. Details. Under national law in conjunction with the principle of mandatory prosecution, every case of illegal manufacturing of SALW is prosecuted	

International assistance		
PoA III.6	5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?	No

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures	
PoA II.2, 12	6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	Yes
PoA II.11	6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. - The Basic Law, i.e. the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany - The Act Implementing Article 26(2) of the Basic Law (War Weapons Control Act) - The Foreign Trade and Payments Act in conjunction with the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance	

Licensing and authorisation		
PoA II.11	6.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	Yes
PoA II.3	6.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?	Yes
PoA II.11	6.4. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation. In particular Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP	
PoA II.12	6.5. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country? a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)? 1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2) Contract number or order reference and date <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3) Final destination country <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4) Description of the end-use of the SALW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user <input type="checkbox"/> 9) Date of issue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10) Other <input type="checkbox"/> b) Other types of end-user documentation	Yes
	6.6. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW? If so, what are the restrictions placed on re-export? a) Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval	Yes Yes Yes
PoA II.12	6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? 6.7.1 Details: Signature check	Yes
	6.8. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	No
	6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under	Yes

certain circumstances?

Yes

6.9.1 If so, under what circumstances?

- a) Peacekeeping
- b) Temporary exports
- c) Equipment needed for training exercises
- d) Equipment needed for repair
- e) Delivery of spare parts
- f) Other Exports on behalf of the Armed Forces in Germany

Post-delivery controls

6.10. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State? No

6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided? No

6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery? No

Sources Marking at import

ITI 8b

6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? Yes

6.13.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?

Manufacturer or Importer

6.13.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Country of import
- b) Year of import
- c) Other Manufacturer

6.13.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? No

6.13.4. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a *unique* marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking? Yes

6.13.4.1 Details:

A unique marking for identifying purposes is required

Sources Record Keeping

PoA II.9; ITI 12

6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? Yes

6.14.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Quantity of SALW traded
- b) Type or model of SALW traded
- c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW
- d) Transactions
- i) Identity of buyer/seller
- ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from
- iii) Date of delivery
- e) Other

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept? Other

10 years after transfer in case of war weapons

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6

6.15. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)? Yes

6.15.1 Details.

Under national law in conjunction with the principle of mandatory prosecution, every case of illegal transfer of SALW is prosecuted. Within the European Union, the monitoring of legal transfer is governed on the basis of council directive 91/477/EEC on the European Agreement of 1978

International assistance

PoA III.6

7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? No

SECTION 4: BROKERING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.14 **8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?** Yes

8.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.
Section 4a of the War Weapons Control Act

8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system? Yes

8.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers? No

8.3 Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction? Yes

GGE Report para 44 **8.3.1. Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorisation considered for approval on a case-by-case basis?** Yes

8.3.2. Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorisation for a brokering transaction? Yes

8.3.2.1. Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)
An (additional) brokering permit is not required if war weapons are to be imported into or transported through German territory in execution of the contract (section 4a(3) War Weapons Control Act)

8.3.3. What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorisation?
Brokering licenses are granted in exceptional cases to German manufacturers in conjunction with export contracts

8.4 Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker? Yes

8.4.1 Describe those measures.
As German manufacturers are well known to the authorities, validation is not an issue

8.5 Is it a criminal offence in your country to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a license or authorisation? Yes

8.6 Does your country allow for sharing with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration? No

8.7 Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW? Yes

8.7.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?

a) Acting as dealers or agents	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Providing technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Training	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Freight forwarding	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Security	<input type="checkbox"/>
k) Other services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

For embargoed countries specific measures apply

8.8 What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?
Criminal sanctions, i.e. imprisonment or fines.

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

8.9 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)? --- Select ---

International assistance

PoA III.6 **9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?** No

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.17 **10. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW?** Yes

PoA II.17 **10.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?**

a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Physical security measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- c) Control of access to stocks
- d) Inventory management and accounting control
- e) Staff training
- f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel
- g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss
- h) Other

Sources Surplus

PoA II.18 **10.2. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?** Yes

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?

Within the Federal Armed Forces, a distinctive control system is in use, the periodicity of which may be summarized as follows: (i) Guard and MP Units: 100% inventory check at each change of shift (ii) Combat units: Routine checks are carried out on a weekly basis (iii) Depots and stockpile facilities: Routine checks are carried out every two weeks; additionally, non-periodical checks are carried out after any movement of any kind of SALW. Periodical as well as challenge inspections carried out by higher command authorities further add to the reliability of the system. Detailed documentation is established on every control measure. Within the Federal Customs Administration external stocks are reviewed every half year / own stocks annually. The Federal Police conducts reviews annually

PoA II.18 **10.4. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?**

- a) Officially declare as surplus
- b) Take out of service
- c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- d) Store separately
- e) Other surplus SALW is stored in secure lockers or in secure accommodations at office level, or in the central army at the Procurement Office of the Federal Customs Administration. The Federal Customs Administration disposes of surplus stocks by destruction, cession to other national armed authorities (

10.5. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Destruction
- b) Sale to another State
- c) Donation to another State
- d) Transfer to another state agency
- e) Sale to civilians
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- g) Other See 10.4

10.5.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.10.5, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?

- i) Burning or melting
- ii) Open-pit detonation
- iii) Cutting/shredding
- iv) Bending/crushing
- v) Dumping at sea
- vi) Burial on land
- vii) Other

The technical destruction of weapons of the Federal Customs Administration is mainly done by severing (cutting), partly in combination with plastic deformation, using mechanical or thermal separation procedures. Documentation on the destruction process contains each weapon's type and serial number.

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.19 **10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?** Yes

PoA II.20 **10.6.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction.**
 SALW of the Federal Armed Forces are destroyed by shredding and melting. 1. The weapon number of all weapons is registered and they are transported under surveillance in containers to an authorized recycling company. In a large-scale shredding plant the weapons are without storing them beforehand directly shredded into 2-5 cm large pieces and led to raw materials production. 2. All weapons are registered by the depot staff, disassembled and stored in sealed pallet cages

inside the depot. After a cost-effective amount for the transport is reached the disassembled metal weapon parts are under surveillance directly led to smelting

PoA II.20

10.6.2 Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?

No

10.6.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?

International assistance

PoA II.29; III.6

11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?

No

PoA III.6; 14

12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?

No

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

Sources Confiscation and seizure

PoA II.23 a

13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?

Yes

PoA II.23a

13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?

Seized, confiscated weapons are held under the supervision of the relevant prosecutor. The prosecution decides in due time about the further use of the weapon. The competent authorities shall take all necessary steps to prevent the re-entry of these weapons in the economic circle.

PoA II.16

13.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seized or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Stored securely pending further action
- b) Marked
- c) Registered or recorded
- d) Destroyed
- e) Other

Handed over to customs for educational or scientific purposes (decision by prosecutor)

Sources Collection

14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?

No

International assistance

PoA III.6

16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?

No

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources Marking

PoA II.8

17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?

Yes

17.1. Details

Individuals and Institutions involved in manufacturing, possession, trade and transfer of SALW are obliged to mark weapons and parts of weapons and register them. Each arms manufacturer is obliged to keep an arms manufacturing register (Waffenherstellungsbuch) and a register of the trade in arms (Waffenhandelsbuch). These registers contain information on the production of arms, the recipients of the arms, the production numbers and the production signs (e.g. registered trademarks or the name of the manufacturer).

ITI 8d

18. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?

Yes

18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.

The following markings apply to police-held weapons: Name of the manufacturer, Country of manufacture, Serial number, Year of manufacture, Weapon Type (model, Caliber, Proofing (testing)), Other Weapons of the Federal Customs Administration are marked with the acronym "BZV" ("Bundeszollverwaltung"). Weapons built before the 1960s - at that time marked with the identification "BUND" - may also be still in use today. Weapons designated for use in West Berlin until

1989 were not allowed to bear the identification marks mentioned above. Pistols were marked with "AK" (Alliierte Kommandantur = Allied Headquarters); sub-machine guns were only allowed to be delivered to West Berlin by foreign manufacturers and thus bore different foreign identification marks, e.g. "MAS" when built and delivered by a French manufacturer. As far as these weapons came to be in use with the Federal Finance Administration after 1989, they were additionally marked with "BZV". Revolvers only bear the serial number and proof firing stamp. Under sec. 55 (4a) WaffG, all firearms in use with the Federal Finance Administration carry the holding authorities' sign "BZV" Serial numbers and other marks are stamped mechanically on the weapon with a pressure of up to 100 kilograms per square millimetre. The marks have a depth of 0.4 to 0.5 millimetres. Laser engraved marks used for hardened materials have a depth of 0.025 millimetres. In the case stamped or laser-engraved marks are completely ground off and thus no longer visible, it is possible to restore the original marks by chemical and technical means. Each weapon of the Federal Armed Forces is unambiguously marked and bears the following information: manufacturer, weapon type, caliber, month and year of delivery ex works, serial number, proof firing stamp, possibly additional marks, such as, e.g., maintenance information. The marks are applied in accordance with the standards of applicable technical manuals and are unique.

ITI 8c **18.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?** Yes

ITI 8e **19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?** --- Select ---

Record-keeping

PoA II.9 **20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?** Yes

20.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?

Each arms manufacturer is obliged to keep an arms manufacturing register (Waffenherstellungsbuch) and a register of the trade in arms (Waffenhandelsbuch). These registers contain information on the production of arms, the recipients of the arms, the production numbers and the production signs (e.g. registered trademarks or the name of the manufacturer). Upon consultation of the registers, it is possible to determine whether a specific marked arm was manufactured by the company in question. Markings may differ according to clients' wishes, but is guaranteed that later identification is possible. Concerning war weapons, companies have to observe special reporting obligations by submitting bi-annual statements to the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle; official acronym: "BAFA") on all registered transactions. Every second year BAFA carries out inspections based on these statements. Other records are proofs of sale, export licenses, import licenses, proofs of licenses. The customs authority keeps individual, detailed records containing the "life data" of each weapon, e.g. name of manufacturer, country of manufacture, serial number, year of manufacture, weapon type/model, caliber, proofing/testing and repairing details

ITI 12 a,b **20.2. How long does the government keep such records?**
All license holders are obliged to keep the necessary documents for at least ten years in order to make on-site inspections of the supervising authorities possible. Such on-site inspections take place regularly and may be carried out as challenge inspections

ITI 13 **20.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?** Yes

International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27 **21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?** No

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24 **22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?** Yes

Sources Tracing requests

22.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW? Yes

ITI 25; 31a **22.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?**
Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt, BKA)

ITI 17 **22.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)**

- a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found
- b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit
- c) The intended use of the information being sought
- d) Any markings on the SALW
- e) Type/calibre of SALW
- f) Other

ITI 15 **22.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country's tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information is guaranteed?** Yes

Sources Responses for tracing requests

22.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?

Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt, BKA)

22.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?

No statistics available

ITI 22

22.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests? Delayed Restricted Refused**Sources Cooperation with INTERPOL**PoA II.37; ITI 33 **23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ?**

--- Select ---

International assistancePoA II.36;
III.6; ITI 27**24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?**

No

PoA III.10;
ITI 28**25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?**

Yes

[25.1. Details](#)**SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE****Sources Assistance requested / received / provided**

PoA III.3, 6

26. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?

Yes

PoA III.16, PoA
III. 6, PoA III.7,
PoA III.18, PoA
III. 15**26.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?****a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact**

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:**i) financial**

Provided

ii) technical

Provided

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

173.000 Euro

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Capacity building in SALW control

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2013

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

UNREC for the National Commission on SALW in Mali

b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:**i) financial**

Provided

ii) technical

Provided

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):**c) Description of the assistance activity:****d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:****e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:**

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial Provided

ii) technical Provided

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

2.367.500 Euro

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Building Capacity for Small Arms and Ammunition stockpile and Surplus Management in Southern Sudan (311.000 Euro) Capacity Building on SALW control in Libya (1.200.000 Euro)/collection of ammunition and explosives (344.000 Euro) Capacity building on SALW control in Cote d'Ivoire (512.500 Euro)

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2012 - 2017

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

BICC for South Sudan, GIZ and Handicap International for Libya, GIZ for Cote d'Ivoire

d. Law enforcement

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial Provided

ii) technical Provided

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

693.000 Euro

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Seminar by IPSTC with international experts on safe stockpile management for SALW and ammunition in Kenya (300.000 Euro) Capacity building on SALW control in Mali (173.000 Euro) Capacity building on SALW control in Central America (220.000 Euro)

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC) in Kenya UNREC for the National Commission on SALW in Mali UNLIREC for SALW control in Central America

e. Customs and borders

--- Select ---

f. Action-oriented research

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial Provided

ii) technical Provided

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

Implementing agencies and NGOs: Small Arms Survey Receiving International Organizations: OSCE

g. Children/youth

--- Select ---

h. Awareness-raising

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial Provided

ii) technical Provided

b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

--- Select ---

j Other

--- Select ---

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?

Germany recognises the importance of the control of Small Arms and Light Weapons for security and stability as well as for a prosperous economic and social development. The UN Programme of Action on SALW provides for the tools to control the proliferation and illicit use and traffick of Small Arms and Light Weapons and is the international reference instrument in question. Germany supports the implementation of the PoA on a national, regional and global level and would like to stress in particular the following points: The control of ammunition and munitions should be integral part of the efforts to control SALW and to implement the PoA. Munitions pose a risk per se as their deterioration can lead to uncontrolled explosion or environmental contamination. Moreover, the effective control of ammunition will have a fast and noticeable impact on the control of Small Arms as the latter cannot be operated without the former. Germany encourages regional organisations to play an enhanced role in the implementation of the UN PoA. Regional organisations can promote cooperation and information exchange crucial for border control, tracing of arms and the fight against arms smuggling and organised crime. Germany sees scope to enhance the role of women in the security sector; including in the field of Small Arms Control. Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, urges States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict. Germany sees in particular an increased role for women in the field of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration. Germany underlines the role of the UN body and institutions for the control of Small Arms and Light weapons. It values the coordinating role of UNODA. We appreciate the clearing mechanism established by the publication "Matching Needs and Resources" and encourage states to contribute as donors and recipients by defining and updating the project list. Germany coordinates the donors Group of Interested States and encourages other States to take a leading role. Germany supports in particular the UN PoA provisions regarding international assistance. We believe SALW control can play a critical role in the stabilisation of post conflict situations and is, at the same time, an important element of crisis prevention. Against this background, Germany has focussed its relevant assistance accordingly with a special emphasis on post conflict states, mainly in Africa. Germany encourages states to report to the UN arms register including in the category SALW. Germany would support the idea of a mandatory reporting mechanism in SALW as an additional category as we believe SALW are the main factor of instability in many parts of the world, often exceeding heavy weaponry as a stability challenge.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

SECTION 10: VIEWS AND INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

Views to be submitted pursuant to the Review Conference outcome

27. In the 2012 Review Conference Outcome document on the International Instrument to Enable States to Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (International Tracing Instrument), States undertook to "provide further information in their national reports, and to request the Secretary-General to submit an initial report, drawing on views of States, on experiences on the following issues, for their consideration at relevant future meetings decided upon at this Conference" (A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4, Annex II, B. 3(g)):

a) **The implications of recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design for effective marking, record-keeping and tracing;**

Particular emphasis should be placed on marking and registration of weapons. Only effective marking, registration and tracing can determine whether a weapon is legal or illicit. The ITI provides for adequate recommendations. Recent developments in the field of weapons technology, including the development of modular weapon systems and the increasing use of polymer components poses new challenges for effective marking. At the same time, new opportunities for improved marking, registration and tracing arise from increasingly powerful and robust electronic devices. The opportunities for developing further marking and tracing technologies should be explored. This may include the equipment of weapons with readable microchips able to store large amounts of information. In order to counter diversion risks, technologies allowing for remote localization of weapons, time limits or remote manipulation of their functioning could be developed for the use in particular contexts of high diversion or misuse risk. Electronic information exchange, the use of data bases and online technologies could further contribute to improved effectiveness, efficiency and speed in tracing illicit arms. The INTERPOL iARMS Data base is a valuable tool in this respect. Publishing cases of illicit trafficking online may have a deterring effect.

b) **Practical steps to ensure the continued and enhanced effectiveness of national marking, record-keeping and tracing systems in the light of such developments;**

The Federal Ministry of the Interior and the competent authorities (especially the Federal Criminal Office) constantly monitor challenges and new possibilities in the field of marking and tracing of weapons. Whether new technologies can securely be applied on a large scale or even be declared compulsory is being evaluated on an ongoing basis. Since the end of 2012 all owners of legally held firearms, their firearms and the according permits are registered in the National Firearms Register. The Register can be accessed by selected public authorities and allows not only to determine whether a person legally owns firearms but also to trace the ownership of a firearms from its acquisition on. In the near future, the functionalities of the National Firearms Register will be enhanced to cover the process of manufacture and trade as well, thus allowing to seamlessly trace the entire life cycle of a firearm.

c) **Relevant practices in relation to international assistance and capacity-building, including ways to support the transfer, uptake and effective utilization of relevant tools and technologies.**

Germany appreciates the clearing mechanism established by the publication "Matching Needs and Resources" and encourages states to contribute as donors and recipients by defining and updating the project list. Germany coordinates the donors Group of Interested States and encourages other States to take a leading role. Germany supports in particular the UN PoA provisions regarding international assistance. We believe SALW control can play a critical role in the stabilisation of post conflict situations and is, at the same time, an important element of crisis prevention. Against this background, Germany has focused its relevant assistance accordingly with a special emphasis on post conflict states, mainly in Africa. Germany will ensure the use of modern technologies for arms control in the framework of projects funded by Germany. To a conference on the relevance of modern technology for arms control in June 2013 in Berlin Germany brought together representatives from international organizations, relevant authorities from industrialized as well as developing countries, arms manufacturers and technology companies. In the discussions, the use of technology in post conflict and developing contexts was given particular emphasis.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

Information on national marking practice

28. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:

a) **National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.**

Firearms fabricated outside Germany/the EU have to be marked in the process of import. The relevant marking regulations stipulate that the country of manufacture and (if applicable) the country of import have to be applied to an essential part of the firearm.

Additional information such as images and illustrations may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

Note: Relevant information might have been provided in questions 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 18.1 in this report.