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Permanent Mission
of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE
Vienna

No. 050/2019

Ref.: 370.61

Note Verbale

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Vienna, presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and has the honour, with reference to FSC.GAL/38/11 to enclose the Information Exchange on Small Arms and Light Weapons Questionnaire for the year 2018.

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE, Vienna, avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Missions and Delegations of participating States to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurance of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 28 June 2019



To

11 D. ... M. ... D. ... O. ...

- all Permanent Missions/Delegations to the OSCE
- the Conflict Prevention Centre

Vienna



SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources	Question	
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?	No
	a) Name of agency: b) Address: c) Contact details: i) Contact person: ii) Telephone number(s): iii) Email:	
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)?	Yes
	2.1 Details: a) Name: John Reyels b) Organization or agency: German Federal Foreign Office - Division OR10 c) Address: 11013 Berlin d) Telephone number(s): +49-30-1817-4271 📞 e) Email: OR10-0@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)?	Yes
	2.3 If the answer to Question 2.2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?	
	2.3.1. Details: a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Email:	
SALW Doc, Section IV, 1	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 the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions, including for projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?	Yes
FSC.DEC/4/08	3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?	
	3.1.1 Details: a) Name:	

- b) Organization or agency:
 c) Address:
 d) Telephone number(s):
 e) Email:

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Question	
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
	4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 5]	Yes
PoA II.2	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?	Yes
	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 Federal Weapons Act (Waffengesetz) - The Foreign Trade and Payments Act in conjunction with the Foreign Trade and Payments ordinance	
	4.1.2 Does your country licence the manufacture of SALW?	Yes
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (3) SALW Doc, Section II(A).	If yes, 4.1.2.1 Are licenses specific to location and non-transferrable?	Yes
	4.1.2.2 Are the licenses limited in the period of validity?	Yes
	4.1.2.3 Is approval of storage facilities a prerequisite for obtaining a manufacturing license?	Yes
	4.1.2.4 Are there exceptions when licensing is not mandatory for SALW manufacturers? If so, describe	No
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (1)	4.1.2.5 How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers? Monitoring by competent "Länder" authorities and the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA).	
PoA II.3	4.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	Yes
Marking at manufacture		
PoA II.7; ITI 8a ITI 8a	4.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 4.3]	Yes
	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) Proofing	
	h) Other [if other, please explain]	
ITI 10	4.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? Marking is applied to an essential and unchangeable part	
	4.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?	Yes
	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	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II	4.2.4 Is it necessary for small arms manufacturers under your authority outside your country's territory to apply markings to the same standard as in your country?	Yes

(B), 1		
Record-keeping by manufacturers		
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 b) Type or model of SALW manufactured c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW) e) Other [if other, please explain]	30 years
	4.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept? [if other, please explain]	
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. craft manufacturing)? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.) [if no, go to 5]	Yes
	4.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): Under national law in conjunction with the principle of mandatory prosecution, every case of illegal manufacturing of SALW is prosecuted. More detailed statistics are available at the competent authorities.	
International assistance		
PoA III.6	5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures?	No
	5.1 What kind of assistance do you require?	
	5.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Question	
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.2, 12	6. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 7]	Yes
	6.1. List laws, regulations and/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) - Federal Weapons Act - The Foreign Trade and Payments Act in conjunction with the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance Relevant EU directives and regulations apply.	
Licensing and authorization		
PoA II.11	6.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorization 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 authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?	Yes
OSCE SALW Doc	6.4 What penalties does your country apply for trading SALW in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions?	
	a) Administrative sanctions b) Criminal penalty c) Other [if other, please explain]	
OSCE SALW	6.5 What other criteria does your country take into account when considering exports of SALW and technology	

Doc, Section III (A)	related to their design, production, testing and upgrading (i.e. respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms)? In May 2015 the German Federal Government issued Principles governing the export of small arms and light weapons, corresponding ammunition and production equipment to third countries. These impose very strict criteria for SALW exports and complement the existing Policy Principles relating to export of war weapons and other military equipment dated 19 January 2000. As a state party to the Arms Trade Treaty and member of the EU Germany applies all relevant stipulations (in particular Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP).	
	6.6. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorizing an export of SALW to another country?	
PoA II.12	a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country. [if no, go to 6.6b] 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 2) Contract number or order reference and date 3) Final destination country 4) Description of the end-use of the SALW 5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name) 6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature) 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user 9) Date of issue and register number and the duration of the EUC	Yes
FSC.DEC/5/04	10) Assurances of use only by end-user and for the stated end-use	
	11) Other [if other, please explain] In principle end-users have to agree to possible post-shipment controls (s. 6.11.1) b) Other types of end-user documentation	
FSC.DEC/12/08	6.7. Has your country provided a sample end user certificate to the OSCE?	No
	6.7.1 If not, have you attached a copy of the end-user certificate to this report?	Yes
PoA II.12	6.8. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?	Yes
	6.8.1 Details: Thorough examination during the licensing process, background checks etc.	
PoA II.12	6.9. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	Yes
	6.9.1 Details:	
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?	Yes
	6.11.1 Details: As from 8 July 2015, the Federal Government has introduced an instrument for performing selective post-shipment controls for deliveries to third countries of war weapons and specific types of firearms to supplement the strict application, stipulated in the coalition agreement, of the Political Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment in 2000.	
	6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to exporting State to conduct physical check at point of delivery?	No
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
ITI 8b	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 [if other, please explain]	

ITI 8b	Mark of the manufacturer or the importer 6.13.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? 6.13.3.1. If so, describe.	No
ITI 8b	6.13.4. If 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? 6.13.4.1. Details: A unique marking for identifying purposes is required	Yes
Record-keeping		
PoA II.9; ITI 12	6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 6.15]	Yes
ITI 12b	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 [if other, please explain] 6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept? [if other, please explain] 20 years after transfer for all weapons	Other
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)? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.)	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 and its amending directives.	
International assistance		
PoA III.6	7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 8]	No
	7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	
	7.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	

SECTION 4: BROKERING (in accordance with FSC Decision 17/10)

Sources	Question	
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.14	8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 9]	Yes
	8.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country. Section 4a of the War Weapons Control Act § 29-32 of the Weapons Act (for civilian SALW)	
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.2. Does your country have a definition of brokering activities of persons and entities?	Yes
	8.2.1 If yes, provide the definition. §4a of the War Weapons Control Act on foreign transactions determines the following: Para. (1) Anyone who intends to broker a contract on the acquisition or transfer of war weapons located outside federal territory or to show that an opportunity exists for concluding such a contract shall need a licence. Para. (2) Anyone who intends to conclude a contract on the transfer of war weapons located outside federal	

	territory shall also require a licence. Para. (3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) above shall not apply if the war weapons are to be imported into or transported through federal territory in the execution of the contract	
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.3. Does your country require brokers to register before they can apply for brokering licences?	No
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.4. Does your country make a background check on past involvement in illicit activities before registering a broker or issuing a brokering licence?	Yes
	8.5. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	No
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.6. Does your country require a licence for SALW brokering activities on the territory of your country regardless of the nationality of the broker?	Yes
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.7. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country's nationality?	Yes
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.8. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by non-citizen residents who are established on your country's territory?	No
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.9. Does your country have a requirement for end-use documentation before authorizing each brokering activity?	No
	8.10.1 If so, describe	
	8.11. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorization for each brokering transaction?	Yes
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.12. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?	Yes
	8.12.1 Describe those measures. As German manufacturers are well known to the authorities, validation is not an issue	
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.13. Does your country keep records of all issued licences or written authorizations?	Yes
	8.13.1 If yes, how long are the records kept for?	Other
	30 years for licences under the War Weapons Control Act	
GGE Report para 44	8.14. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	Yes
	8.14.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated (check relevant boxes)? a) acting as dealers or agents in SALW b) Providing technical assistance c) Training d) Transport e) Freight forwarding f) Storage g) Finance h) Insurance i) Maintenance j) Security k) Other services [if other, please explain] For embargoed countries specific measures apply	
Actions taken during the reporting period		
	8.15. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.)	Yes
	8.15.1 Details. Criminal prosecution is under the jurisdiction of the Länder (Federal States). No central statistics are available	
International Assistance		
PoA III.6	9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 10]	No
	9.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	
	9.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	
	9.3. Does your country require training on controlling brokering activities in SALW?	

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources	Question	
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 body authorized 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	
	b) Physical security measures	
	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 authorized personnel	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	
	h) Measures needed to provide adequate protection in emergency situations	
	i) Other [if other, please explain]	
Characteristics of stockpile management and security of military stocks		
	<p>11. Stockpile location:</p> <p>11.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles? Facilities are secured against unauthorized access by appropriate constructional means; separate locked storage of arms and ammunition. For the Federal Armed Forces: The provisions governing ammunition safety (accident prevention when handling ammunition) are laid down by NATO bodies (here: ACE 326) in standards strictly to be adhered to (AASTP1 thru 5) for all forms of ammunition handling. DEU has implemented all these requirements in national regulations which, thus, govern procedures (handling procedures), infrastructure (camp construction and physical protection measures) and area organization (site selection, keeping of safety distances) to achieve ammunition safety. All these requirements at least reach and frequently even go beyond the level required by NATO. A specialist office with expert personnel regularly monitors observance of the requirements. The monitoring results are promptly implemented for all areas concerned in development efforts.</p> <p>Security of ammunition handling facilities (protection against manipulation, penetration and removal) is determined during routine duty by the nature and scope of the overall threat situation. On operations the threat is derived from a basic functional area 2 assessment. Security is ensured by adequate organization (guarding), infrastructure (security containers or bunkers or similar devices), area organization (military area to be kept under surveillance) and active protection measures (all forms of sensors and possibly even effectors). The connection between security requirements and threat is reflected both in service regulations and in national and international standards. Ammunition handling facilities always meet at least the requirements established in service regulations and in national and international standards. A specialist office (Military Counterintelligence Service (MAD)) with expert personnel regularly monitors observance of the requirements. The monitoring results are promptly implemented for all areas concerned in development efforts. For the Federal Finance Administration: Locations for stockpiles are only established, where the structural conditions mentioned below can be provided; preferably location within office-buildings.</p>	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	12. Physical security measures:	
	12.1. Is security assessment conducted for each stockpile?	Yes
	12.2. Is SALW and ammunition always stored separately in your country?	Yes
	12.2.1 If no, in what cases is SALW and ammunition can be stored together?	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV	13. Access control measures:	

(B)	13.1. Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites. In accordance with § 55 of the Federal Weapons Act (WaffG) all Supreme federal and state authorities, including the Federal Armed Forces, are basically freed from the regulations of this law For the Federal Armed Forces: Storage sites are accessible only in defined time-corridors by authorized specialists, strictly per working order by the site's Commander. The sites are manned or electronically-computerized guarded and controlled around the clock. For the Federal Finance Administration : key holders only / 4-eye principle is used in case of stocktaking Access control to storage sites is regulated by § 36 WaffG; although basically exempt from the stipulations of the Weapons Act the Federal Finance Administration follows them closely.	
	13.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	Yes
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	14. Inventory management:	
	14.1. Is there a system in place in your country to manage inventory of SALW?	Yes
	14.1.1 If yes, a) Is the system computerized? b) How long are the records of access to be maintained?	Indefinitely
	15. Security Plan: 15.1. Does each SALW storage site have a security plan?	Yes
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	16. Emergency situations and training:	
	16.1. Has your country developed measures to provide protection in emergency situations?	Yes
	16.2. Are there regular sessions provided to personnel at storage sites on regulations behaviour and procedures related to security?	Yes
Surplus		
	17. Do you include inoperable/unrepairable weapons in 'surplus' for the purposes of this questionnaire?	Yes
	18. Do you include obsolete weapons (weapons that no longer meet operational standards) in "surplus" for the purposes of this questionnaire?	Yes
	18.1. If no, describe your policy with regard to obsolete weapons, if any.	
	19. Are inoperable/unrepairable weapons categorized as "surplus weapons" in your country?	Yes
PoA II.18	20. 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 [if other, please explain]	
PoA II.18	21. 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 [if other, please explain]	
Actions taken during the reporting period		
PoA II.19	22. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? (The reporting	Yes

	period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.)	
	22.1. How many SALW were destroyed? i) 1st reporting year ii) 2nd reporting year	2385
	22.2. Any further comments regarding destruction? for details s. national report (information exchange SALW destruction)	
International Assistance		
PoA II.29; III.6	23. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures?	No
	23.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 23.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	
PoA III.6; 14	24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for destruction of weapons?	No
	24.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 24.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	
	25. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for storage of weapons?	No
	25.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 25.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	
	26. Does your country wish to receive training in stockpile management and security and/or destruction of weapons?	No

SECTION 6: COLLECTION

Sources	Question																															
Collection																																
	27. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.) [if no, go to 28]	Yes																														
	27.1. How many SALW were collected? [if data is not available: go to 28] i) First reporting year ii) Second reporting year 27.1.1 What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide numbers of weapons collected. [if data is not available: go to 28]	2385																														
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="width: 20%;"></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">SALW collected</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Year</th> <th style="text-align: center;">i) 1st reporting year</th> <th style="text-align: center;">ii) 2nd reporting year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>27.1 Collected</td> <td style="text-align: center;">[27.1. i]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">[27.1. ii]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>27.1.1 Action taken</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> a) Marked</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> b) Recorded</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> c) Destroyed</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> d) Trace request issued</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> e) Other action: (specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> f) No action taken (only stored)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SALW collected		Year	i) 1st reporting year	ii) 2nd reporting year	27.1 Collected	[27.1. i]	[27.1. ii]	27.1.1 Action taken			a) Marked			b) Recorded			c) Destroyed			d) Trace request issued			e) Other action: (specify)			f) No action taken (only stored)			
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	27.1.2 If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [if data is not available: go to 28] a) How many SALW were seized? i) First reporting year ii) Second reporting year b) How many SALW were surrendered? i) First reporting year ii) Second reporting year c) How many SALW were found? i) First reporting year																															

ii) Second reporting year

27.1.3 What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found? Specify and provide numbers. [if data is not available: go to 28]

Year	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
	1st reporting year	2nd reporting year	1st reporting year	2nd reporting year	1st reporting year	2nd reporting year
27.1.2 seized/surrendered/found	[27.1.2.a i]	[27.1.2.a ii]	[27.1.2.b i]	[27.1.2.b ii]	[27.1.2.c i]	[27.1.2.c ii]
27.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked						
b) Recorded						
c) Destroyed						
d) Trace request issued						
e) Other action: (specify)						
f) No action taken (only stored)						

International Assistance

PoA III.6 28. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW? [if no, go to 29] No

28.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

28.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD-KEEPING

Sources	Question	
Marking		
	29. Has your country developed a national system for marking government-owned SALW?	Yes
ITI 8d	30. 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? [if no, go to 31]	Yes
	<p>30.1. 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)), Weapons of the Federal Customs Administration are marked with the acronym "BZV" ("Bundeszollverwaltung").</p> <p>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.</p> <p>According to sec. 55 (4a) Weapons Act (WaffG), all firearms in use with Supreme Federal and State authorities, including the Federal Armed Forces, must carry the holding authorities' sign (p.e. "BZV" for the Federal Finance Administration). Revolvers only bear the serial number and proof firing stamp.</p> <p>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.</p>	

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
OSCE SALW Doc II (B)	<p>30.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country. 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.</p> <p>30.1.2. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Name of the manufacturer b) Country of manufacture c) Serial number d) Year of manufacture e) Weapon type/model f) Caliber g) Proofing (testing) h) Other [if other, please explain]</p>	
ITI 8c	30.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your country transferred the stocks?	Yes
ITI 8e	31. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	Yes
	<p>31.1. Details Section 24 paragraph 1 of the Weapons Act already stipulates that markings applied to a weapon have to be permanent. The development of further measures to achieve this aim would be welcome but sufficient methods already exist</p>	
	32. Does your country have a policy on marking unmarked weapons?	No
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	<p>32.1. If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons?</p> <p>A) Seized unmarked weapons: i) Such weapons are destroyed ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency] iii) No formal policy iv) Additional information</p> <p>B) Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, police or other state security forces: i) Such weapons are destroyed ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency] iii) No formal policy iv) Additional information</p>	
Record-keeping		
PoA II.9	33. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 34]	Yes
	<p>33.1. 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</p>	

ITI 12a, b	<p>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, as long as it is guaranteed that later identification is possible.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Other records are proofs of sale, export licenses, import licenses, proofs of licenses.</p> <p>The customs authorities keep 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.</p> <p>33.2. How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]</p> <p>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.</p>	
	33.3 Does your country maintain a central register of state-owned SALW?	Yes
ITI 13	33.4. 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	34. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping? [if no, go to 35]	No
	34.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	
	34.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources	Question	
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	35. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 36]	Yes
Tracing requests		
ITI 25; 31a	35.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt)	
ITI 17	35.2. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 [if other, please explain]	
Cooperation with INTERPOL		
PoA II.37; ITI 33	36. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.)	Yes
International assistance		
PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27	37. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?	No
	37.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	
	37.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	
PoA III.10; ITI 28	38. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW, and measures to facilitate transfer of such technologies?	Yes

38.1. Details

The German Foreign Office has repeatedly funded projects and studies to deepen international awareness and knowledge on tracing and detection of illicit SALW, including on relevant technologies.

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

Sources	Question	
Assistance requested / received / provided		
PoA III.3, 6	39. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 1-7 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and III? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.)	Yes
	39.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?	
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact	
	a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)	
	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:	
PoA III.16	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)	Provided
	a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)	Provided Provided
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): 2017: € 1.125.000,- 2018: € 883.000,-	
	c) Description of the assistance activity: support to peace processes; disarmament; destruction of rocket fuel	
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: 2017 – 2018	
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: recipients include UN- agencies (UNDP, UNDPA) and governmental organizations (THW)	
PoA III.6	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues	Provided
	a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)	Provided Provided
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): 2017: € 12.786.000,- 2018: € 14.667.000,-	
	c) Description of the assistance activity: c) The final sums comprise projects within the framework of the PoA with components of capacity- building and training on SALW issues for national and regional institutions; enhancement of small arms control; destructions of small arms and their ammunition; measures to improve Physical Security and Stockpile Management of SALW and ammunition; workshops and conferences;	
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: 2017 – 2018	
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: recipients include UN- agencies (UNODC, UNDPKO, UNODA, UNDP), regional organizations (AU, OSZE), other international organizations (NATO), non- governmental organizations (e.g. BICC, MAG, HALO, CAR)	
PoA III.7	d. Law enforcement	Provided
	a) Nature of the assistance:	

	<p>i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): 2017: € 280.000,- 2018: € 131.000,-</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity: small arms control</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: 2017 – 2018</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: recipient is UN- agency (UNDP)</p>	<p>Provided</p> <p>Provided</p>
PoA III.7	<p>e. Customs and borders</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): 2017: € 412.000,- 2018: € 550.000,-</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity: curbing illegal arms trafficking at the external borders</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: 2017 – 2018</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: recipient is UN- agency (UNDP)</p>	<p>Provided</p> <p>Provided</p> <p>Provided</p>
PoA III.18	<p>f. Action-oriented research</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): 2017: € 287.000,- 2018: € 421.000,-</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity: development and presentation of several studies and courses</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: 2017 – 2018</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: recipients are non- governmental organizations (e.g. SAS, CAR)</p>	<p>Provided</p> <p>Provided</p>
	<p>g. Children/youth</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>	
	<p>h. Awareness-raising</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>	
PoA III.15	<p>i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism</p>	

	<p>a) Nature of the assistance:</p> <p>i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>
	<p>j. Other</p> <p>Specify:</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance:</p> <p>i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>

SECTION 10: INFORMATION AND FILES TO BE SUBMITTED

Sources	Question	
Information on national marking practice		
ITI Para.31	40. 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. no changes to previous reporting	
	b) Please upload/attach information such as images and illustrations: Uploaded information will be shared with INTERPOL, the global hub for firearms and ammunition databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).	
Gender considerations		
BMS6 outcome 59	41. Does your country take into account gender considerations, including promotion of the meaningful participation and representation of women, in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the Programme of Action?	Yes
	41.1. Details: [if yes](e.g. percentage of members of the National Commission on SALW who are female, participation in national decision-making on SALW control by the government ministry responsible for women's affairs, participation of women's organisations in programmes relating to awareness-raising, community safety and armed violence reduction). one focus area in project activities	
BMS6 outcome 60	42. Does your country collect disaggregated data on gender and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons?	No
	42.1. Details: [if yes] (e.g. percentage and number of women participating in weapons collection/destruction programmes; gender-specific impacts of small arms and light weapons; small arms ownership; homicide; domestic violence.)	
Additional information		
	43. Any further comments on:	
	a) PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities? [Please detail]	
	b) OSCE Document on SALW, including implementation challenges and opportunities?	
	c) Please upload/attach additional files (e.g. views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, a national action plan, project proposals, a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided):	