REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAM OF ACTION TO PREVENT, COMBAT AND ERADICATE THE ILLEGAL TRAFFIC OF SMALL AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN ALL ITS ASPECTS
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I. INTRODUCTION

Angola remains greatly concerned with the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons, given its adverse effects on our national public security. Since the preparatory works, Angola, along with other countries affected by the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons, has emphasized the need for concrete measures to be applied by States at national, regional and global levels.

The adoption of the Programme of Action by the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects confirms the unequivocal importance of multilateralism in addressing global challenges through globally coordinated responses.

Angola attaches utmost importance to the Programme of Action's Follow-up Mechanism, which allows the international community to take into consideration the experience gathered in implementing its dispositions since its adoption in 2001, and to review the Programme's strengths and weaknesses. In the light of the exchange of national experiences and viewpoints allowed by this process, it is our collective duty to address the problems and outstanding issues identified by the Biennial Meetings in the 2006 Review Conference.

III. NATIONAL LEVEL COORDINATION

Aware of its responsibilities and in harmony with the efforts of the international community with a view to guaranteeing the safety of populations, the Government of Angola created on July 23rd, 2004, through Presidential ruling №
08/04, the National Commission for the Implementation of the United Nations Program of Action on the Illicit Trade of Small and Light Weapons.

The Commission is coordinated by the Ministry of External Affairs, and is composed by:

- Ministry of Defense
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Territorial Administration
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women
- Three representatives of the civil society
  - COIEPA- Inter Ecclesiastical Committee for Peace in Angola
  - Lawyers Association
  - Women’s Network

The secretariat is composed by:

- Ministry of External Affairs
- Ministry of Defense
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Justice

**Roles and Functions of the National Commission**

1. Responsible for the coordination and integration of national efforts required to prevent, combat the illicit manufacturing, trade and use of small arms and light weapons.

2. Responsible for development and implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Manufacturing, Trade, Trafficking and Use of SALW.

3. Responsible for the Implementation of the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunitions and Other Related Materials. Other Protocols, Actions Plans and Declarations Pertaining to SALW such as the United Nations Protocols, the UNPOA and the Bamako Declaration.

4. Facilitating the exchange and dissemination of information pertaining to SALW.

5. Coordinating and interacting with civil society and develop
national public awareness programmes in the framework of the promotion of the culture of peace and non-violence.

It also competes to National Commission to address implementation of the Programme of Action on the illicit trade in SALW to propose the Government as follows:

a) Actions to be developed in perspective to integrate national efforts in domains of prevention and combat the manufacturing, trade, trafficking, possession and use of illicit small arms and light weapons;

b) A National Action Plan to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Manufacturing, Trade, Trafficking and Use of Small Arms and Light Weapons;

c) Necessary normative and administrative measures to reinforce actions of prevention and combat the manufacturing, trade, trafficking, possession and use of illicit small arms and light weapons.

National Point of Contact

The National Point of Contact is the Department of International Organizations (DORINT) in the Ministry of External Relations. The address is as follows:

Ministério das Relações Exteriores
Direcção de Organizações Internacionais,
Largo António Jacinto N.º 6, 6º Andar
Phone: + 244 222 32 07 84; + 244 923 84 55 48
Fax: + 244 222 32 43 06; + 244 222 33 59 77

The Department of International Organizations besides providing secretariat services liaises with other Ministries, institutions, organizations and States in relation to all issues pertaining to the National Commission as well as on the implementation of the UNPOA, SADC Protocol on Firearms and other regional and international instruments concerning SALW.

III. LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The long duration of the armed conflict has created difficulties in the Angolan juridical system, which have in turn hindered the promulgation of legislation,
regulations and administrative procedures that allow an effective control of all the small weapons owned by, or put in circulation by the State, and imported by the State or other private security institutions.

The Angolan Government is carrying out a broad reform of the justice system, coordinated by the respective Ministry that is also in charge of the Reform of the Criminal Law and Complementary Legislation.

Such reform, which is being done without prejudice to the reception mechanisms in our internal laws, takes into account the juridical instruments of regional and international character already in force, namely those concerning the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade of small and light weapons.

To this respect, it is important to mention that the Government, through competent juridical institutions and the National Assembly, is implementing actions with a view to creating juridical instruments to fulfill the measures of the UN Program of Action on the Illicit Trade of Small and Light Weapons, in simultaneous with practical actions taken by the National Police in the control of land, air and sea borders.

Still in connection to juridical instruments, Angola has been giving concrete steps with a view to ratifying the Protocol against the illicit manufacturing and traffic of firearms and their parts and ammunition, which is complementary to the UN convention against organized transnational crime, as well as other international instruments under the auspices of the United Nations.

IV. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION

Conflict Background

Angola’s conflict history dates back to 1961 when the first anti-colonial revolts took place.

Peace efforts included from the Alvor Accord in 1975, the Brazzaville Protocol in 1988, the Bicesse Agreement in 1991, multi-party elections in 1992, the Lusaka Protocol in 1994, the peacekeeping operations UNAVEM I, II, III and MONUA.

Despite all these agreements and the international peace efforts, peace and long term national reconciliation were finally achieved on 4 April 2002. The government of Angola and UNITA signed the Memorandum of Understanding Addendum to the Lusaka Protocol for the Cessation of Hostilities and the Resolution of the Outstanding Military Issues Under the Lusaka Protocol", formally initiating the current demobilization, disarmament and re-integration process.
Basically, the Memorandum of Understanding of Luena, replaced some of the provisions of the 1994 Lusaka Protocol regarding the cease-fire as well as ‘all outstanding military issues’ left unresolved (see Lusaka Annexes 3 and 4).

In practice, the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding were meant not only to deal with the military circumstances in place on 4 April, but also to conclude the previous two DDR processes that the Government considered critical for peace and long term national reconciliation.

The Memorandum of Understanding, as above mentioned, replaced Annexes 3 and 4 of the 1994 Lusaka Protocols. It comes into effect at April 4, followed by the:

- promulgation of amnesty law;
- disengagement, quartering and conclusion of UNITA’s;
- demilitarisation; Integration of Generals and Senior Officers, Captains and Subordinates into FAA; demobilization of military personnel of UNITA; an,
- vocational reinsertion of all former combatents.

Memorandum of Understanding monitoring mechanism

There was no provision in the Memorandum of Understanding’ for formal third party monitoring or verification role, as it was the case with the United Nations’ mandate under the Lusaka Protocol which established UNAVEMIII.

In fact, both parties reverted to an institutional structure similar to that used in 1991-1992 when the responsibility for verification and compliance with the demobilisation process defined in the 1991 'Bicesse Peace Agreements' lay directly with the belligerents under a Joint Political Military Commission (CCPM).

However, two institutional structures were created to oversee the coordination and management of this process, namely, (a) Joint Military Commission; and (b) Technical Group.

The Joint Military Commission

A Joint Military Commission with the responsibility to promote and oversee the application of the 'Memorandum of Understanding' as a whole. The JMC was headed by a military representative of the government and a military representative of UNITA.
As Permanent Observers, the Joint Military Commission included a military representative of the United Nations as well as a military representative of each of the 'Troika' of observer countries (Portugal, United States and Russia).

A Technical Group.

The Technical Group's main responsibilities included assisting the Joint Military Commission in the performance of its duties, including drawing up detailed timetables and defining specific activities to be carried out to guarantee the application of the provisions of the 'Memorandum of Understanding'.

The Technical Group was composed of up to 20 military experts of both the Angolan Armed Forces as well as UNITA’s Military Forces. In addition, the Permanent Observers contributed with up to 10 military experts each to the Technical Group.

Briefly, the DDR process in Angola advanced at an unusually pace.

On a political level, the international community has then considered that this was a result of considerable and credible political will from the government of Angola in successfully conducting this process.

Disarmament of the Military Forces of UNITA (FMU)

- The disarmament process was preceded by the cantonment of former soldiers of the Military Forces of UNITA (FMU) in 35 areas, namely 85,550 Soldiers, 39,739 Officers; 6,913 Sergeants; 38,933 Soldiers and 288,756 Civilians (12,556 men, 79,374 women, and 196,826 children).

- Once the cantonment was concluded, all the small weapons and other artillery, mortars, ammunitions, mines and projectiles, engineering means and several other military equipment were collected by the Government, stored and properly controlled, and the obsolete weapons were destroyed in due time because of the danger they represented.

Demobilization of the FMU

- The demobilization process was preceded by the selection and incorporation in the armed forces of 5,007 soldiers (4 Generals; 8 Lieutenant-generals, 100 Majors; 150 Captains; 200 Lieutenants, 250 Sub-lieutenants; 300 Cadets, 300 Sergeants; 3,577 Soldiers,) as well as the incorporation in the National Police of 40 Officials (3 Brigade Generals; 12 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant-colonels and 13 Majors).
18 Officer-generals (4 Lieutenant-generals; 14 Brigade Generals) were also incorporated and put at the service of the Angolan Armed Forces.

Once completed the selection and incorporation process, the standby soldiers were demobilized and sent to their respective areas of origin with their families.

Social Reintegration of Demobilized Soldiers

Once returned to their areas of origin, the demobilized soldiers started a process of training in several specialties (agriculture, fishery, carpentry, electricity, bricklaying, mechanics, assembly and repair of bicycles, household appliances, nursing, blacksmith, etc.)

All these specialties included elementary knowledge on the management of small and average-sized enterprises.

The task of socially reintegrating the former soldiers of UNITA was under the responsibility of State organizations such as the Ministry of Planning, Welfare and Social Reintegration, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the Institute of Social Reintegration of Ex-combatants, and the National Commission for the Productive Reintegration of Demobilized Soldiers, which is in charge of implementing the general program of Demobilization and Reintegration elaborated by the Angolan Government.

Some of the specific objectives of the Programme were conceived as to:

- contribute to the successful social and economic reintegration of all former combatants so that they contribute to national reconciliation and economic recovery, having also in mind that social and economic reintegration will take place in the context of the return of some 4 million displaced civilians;
- help ex-combatants make better choices about which activities to pursue by providing information and counseling about social conditions and economic conditions in their areas of return; and,
- assist former combatants to secure employment in their areas of return by referring them to ongoing or planned formal or informal sector activities; and,
- improve the educational level or skills of vulnerable former combatants, thereby to increase their economic viability and reintegration prospects.
In line with the Memorandum of Understanding, foreign soldiers were placed with former UNITA soldiers in order to be identified and subsequently repatriated. In this context, in the course of this process, a total of 658 foreign soldiers and 664 families were identified, lodged, and controlled. Among them were 437 elements of former Zairian Armed Forces and 50 elements from the former Rwandan Armed Forces.

Once concluded its task at the cantonment areas, the Angolan Government concentrated the foreign demobilized soldiers in the towns of Saurimo and Negage, where they were assisted by the Government's logistic, medical/sanitary plan, received other goods, and were repatriated.

Regarding DDR Programmes, some key Lessons were learned from our own experience such as:

- DDR should be closely linked to a political process;
- Financial resources should be sufficient and available when needed;
- Monitoring and evaluation is critical for programme adjustments to ensure success;
- State administration should be extended throughout the national territory in order to ensure successful implementation.
- National ownership, community involvement and support to families are critical for long-term stability.

V- THE DISARMAMENT OF CIVILIANS IN ANGOLA

1. Firearms owned by civilians. Current situation.

The active participation of citizens as a vital element in the fight for the defense of our Nation and democracy is a tradition rooted along the history of our people.

In the Republic of Angola, since the beginning of the armed fight for liberation in 1961, and specially after the resumption of armed confrontations in 1992, the populations were armed in order to defend their lives and belongings, which obviously resulted in the proliferation of firearms.

At present, it is not possible to determine the number of weapons in possession of civilians; however, the situation can be characterized in the following manner:

- **Existence of weaponry hideaways that were created during the war period** - The Ministry of Internal Affairs is highly concerned with information that has already been verified about
the existence (throughout the national territory) of several armament hiding places, mainly in the areas that were active with military operations during the war period. This information points to the localities of Mavinga, Lumbala Nguimbo, and Cuanço, among others, as being those where the situation is critical. There is confusing information about the reality of the Country circulating in these areas. There are people who do not know that the Country is already in peace; they think that the absence of war is just the result of a case-fire agreement. In order to put an end to this situation, several actions are in course that aim at the creation of new police devices that will soon tend to these areas;

- **Existence of weapons of war owned by civilians** - In this domain, a targeted disarmament of civilians is being conducted. Also, the populations have resorted to the authorities to turn in weapons on their own initiative.

- **Existence of weapons of war owned by former soldiers (deserters and demobilized)** – Demobilization efforts have not always allowed for the return of the weapons demobilized soldiers carried while they were active; also, there is the situation of deserters who took with them military equipment from their headquarters.

2. **Efforts To Disarm The Civilian Population**

**Disarmament in the context of the Protocol of Lusaka**

With the signature of the Protocol of Lusaka,¹ came the need to proceed to the disarmament of the civilian population in order to reestablish a climate of stability and safety, which is crucial to the implementation of the peace agreements.

The National Police was charged with the task of collecting, storing, and keeping custody of all armament under supervision and inspection by the United Nations.

Because it is of great importance and complexity as well as delicate, this activity deserved the government's special attention in the creation of psychological, political, and material conditions for its completion.

For the execution of this important task, a plan was elaborated and implemented according to the circumstances that arose.

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¹ Peace Agreement between the Government and the Rebel Forces
The Program of Disarmament of the Civilian Population went into effect immediately after the Government's public declaration for the effect, which appealed to the active participation of the populations in this process, voluntarily returning any weapons illegally in their possession, and cooperating in locating hidden armament regardless of its provenience.

Such appeals and operations resulted in the collection of 13,294 weapons of several calibers, and 14,403 landmines of various types.

The process was not concluded due to the return of war in 1992, which led to the rearming of the population in order to deal with the war that devastated the Country.

During the war period, the National Police carried out the collection of all war armament in the possession of civilians not authorized by law.

This process culminated with the collection of several types of armament, with emphasis to the period of 1999-2001, when 14,120 firearms of several calibers and 2,658 landmines of various types were collected.

**Disarmament of the population in the post-war period (2002-2006)**

The Ministry of Home Affairs, in the execution of its task of maintaining public order and tranquility, preserving the free circulation of people and goods, as well as instilling a feeling of security, continues to develop the Process of Disarmament of the Civilian Population.

In April of 2005, the Ministry of Home Affairs reported that from 2002 to 2005, 75,323 firearms of several calibers and 3,126 landmines had been collected. The Ministry stressed that from this figure, 60,110 weapons came from the Civilian Defense.

From April of 2005 to December of that same year, the efforts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs made possible the collection of 4,712 additional firearms of several calibers, 27 mortars of several calibers, 39 hand grenades and 2,973 units of ammunition of several types. In that same period, the Ministry of Defense performed the collection of 8,653 additional weapons of several calibers, carried by former personnel of the extinct Civilian Defense.

In this period, 3 storerooms containing 57 firearms of several calibers, 44 mortars of several calibers, 12 units of ammunition of heavy caliber, and 16 explosives of several types were deactivated.
From this set of data, it is important to note that 212 weapons were voluntarily returned by the Populations in the Provinces of Bengo, Mexico, Huambo and Cunene.

(see enclosed the table of weapons collected or returned voluntarily.)

3. Other accomplishments

In addition to the actions referred to above, we would like to highlight the actions carried out with a view to propelling the populations to voluntarily return their weapons, always counting on the invaluable collaboration of Non-Governmental and Governmental Organizations, both national and international.

Also, we would like to mention the actions accomplished with a view to giving the weapons collected an appropriate end, which translates in their destruction, mainly through the use metallic scissors, which was done with the invaluable intervention of NGO’s with great experience in this matter, having the Humanitarian Organization “The Hallo Trust” particularly stood out (see the enclosed illustration of accomplished actions.)

In turn, rural zones have focused on the process of incinerating the weapons with the acquiescence of their traditional authorities;

4. Prospects

Being that the process of disarming the civilian population is not only a sensitive but also an arduous task, a program was established that seeks fundamentally to collect, store and keep custody of all war equipment in the possession of civilians, and which will initially focus on the following objectives:

- Creation of the necessary psychological and material conditions for the disarming of the civil population;

- Review of the legislation on the possession and use of firearms (defense weapons);

- Revision of the legislation on the trade of weapons for defense, hunting and recreation;

- Updating of the regulations and military and police procedures on the use of firearms;
• Training of personnel in the field of disarmament;

• Establishment of a system of research and treatment of operational information with regards to disarmament;

• Establishment of mechanisms of collection of weapons in possession of civilians;

• Establishment of a system of exchange of information with the different actors in the field, such as NGO’s and other institutions;

• Establishment of partnerships for the elaboration of monographs or surveys about the perception of the populations, including politicians, regarding the issue of disarming civilians;

• Gradual substitution of the weapons of war owned by Private Security Companies and Self Protection Systems.

a) Execution of the Program

The disarmament of civilians will be carried out in four phases:

1st PHASE
(ORGANIZATION AND MARKETING)

This phase will be carried out through the execution of organizational actions, of sensitization and popularization of the disarmament process, namely:

1. With regards to the organization, the following actions will be taken:

• Installation and institution of the Central Commission for the Disarmament of Civilians;
• Installation and Institution of the Provincial and local Commissions for the Disarmament of Civilians;
• Definition of the procedures and places for returning weapons;
• Training of disarmament instructors and activists;
• Acquisition of equipment and electronic material for controlling the collection of armament;
• Reinforcing of gun control measures at the level of Military Units
and Policemen;
• Creation of the conditions necessary to the adhesion of Angola to the Protocols of Bamako and SADC on the control of light and small firearms;
• Obtaining financing or donations to support the disarmament process.

2. With regards to marketing and sensitization, the following actions will be taken:

• Organization of a Workshop on the danger of weapons aimed at sensitizing the political class, the Civil Society, and the population in general on the danger firearms in the hands of civilians pose on individual and collective security, trying thereby to obtain support for the process of voluntary return of armament;
• Provincial seminars on disarmament;
• Debates on the danger of weapons involving students and youths in particular as well as other persons;
• Involvement of traditional authorities (sobas) and nuns (catechists) in the sensitization process for the disarmament of civilians.
• Development of a wide advertising campaign on the danger of weapons, in the form of:
  o Television and radio appeals, including in national languages;
  o Elaboration of theater plays that reflect the need to disarm civilians;
  o Distribution of t-shirts and hats publicizing the danger of weapons;
  o Distribution of pamphlets, magazines or other advertising material on disarmament to schools, churches, hotels and similar premises, showrooms, hospitals, public transportation, places of larger concentration of the population, as well as the use of aerial means in the areas of difficult access by land;

2nd PHASE
(VOLUNTARY RETURN)

1- Promote the voluntary return of weapons in places suitable for the effect.

2- The subsequent strategy in the process of voluntary return of weapons will be as follows:
• Intensify marketing and sensitization actions for the voluntary return of weapons;
• Intensify operations aimed at the collection of weapons in possession of individuals prone to crimes in the main urban centers such as Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela, Huíla, Huambo, Lunda-Norte Bié, among others, in parallel to the effort of Voluntary Return of Weapons;
• In rural areas, goods and public services that don’t exist in the community may be offered as compensation to the populations for the voluntary return of weapons, such as the installation of water fountains, satellite dishes for reception of television signal, or agricultural equipment;

3- Elaboration of monthly preliminary assessments to balance and present results, as well as to define priorities.

3rd PHASE
(ASSESSMENT)

Evaluate the results reached and redefine strategies and concrete goals to accomplish in the following phase (phase of coercive weapon collection.)

The evaluation should take place in a maximum period of 30 days.

4th PHASE
(COERCIVE COLLECTION)

According to the results of the evaluation, promote the process of coercive weapons collection through the following actions:

• Intensify the search of information on eventual resistance to the return of weapons or their hiding places;
• Execute operations aimed at the collection of weapons throughout the national territory, focused on persons who resist the weapons collection program;
• Initiate criminal prosecution whenever cases of illegal possession and use of firearms are detected;
• Revoke the ruling that prohibits the import and trade of self-defense weapons, hunting and recreational weapons by properly authorized companies, as well as the concession of licenses for the
possession and use of these weapons to citizens of irreprehensible standing;

- Initiate the process of substitution of war weapons owned by Private Security Companies and Self Protection Systems for self-defense weapons.

5 – Goals to reach

The main goals are:

- Reducing the proliferation of firearms;

- Maintaining the results of the first goal through the following actions:
  
  o Review of the legislation on the possession and use of weapons (self-defense weapons);
  
  o Review of the legislation on the use of self-defense weapons, and hunting and recreational weapons;
  
  o Update of the regulations and military and police procedures on the use of weapons of war;

6 – Treatment of Collected Weaponry

All armament collected shall have following end:

➢ Destruction of weapons that seem obsolete;
Such weapons shall be destructed using metallic scissors, with the invaluable intervention of NGO’s that have great experience in this matter;

In rural zones, the focus may be on incinerating the weapons with the acquiescence the their traditional authorities;

➢ Utilization of the weapons that are still in good condition for the fulfillment of eventual needs of the Organs of Defense, Security and Internal Order;
In this domain, the strategy is to hire institutions or individuals to organize the storage and control of the weapons, particularly in what concerns the creation of a database for the registration and control of weapons;
7 – Instructions for Coordination

- Create a working group to be in charge of collecting information on the illegal possession of weapons;
- Establish coordination and cooperation mechanisms with NGO’s active in the field of disarming civilians;
- Create the necessary logistical conditions for the success of the disarmament operations;
- Establish coordination with the local authorities in the search of information on the illegal possession of firearms;
- Create conditions for the registration, cataloguing and storage of weapons collected, separating them of those that already exist in police institutions;
- For each phase of execution of the present Program, a specific Plan of action will be established.

8 – Costs of the Process of Disarmament

It is estimated that a yearly investment of USD 1,500,000 (one and half million US dollars) will have to be made in order to materialize the following objectives:

- Production of pamphlets for advertising;
- Organization of a Workshop on the danger of weapons;
- Organization of provincial seminars on disarmament;
- Training of disarmament activists;
- Production of t-shirts and hats publicizing the danger of weapons;
- Creation of conditions for the storage of armament;
- Acquisition of office material;
- Acquisition of the electronic means to help control disarmament;
- Visits for auditing and for the exchange of experiences on disarmament.

V. ASPECTS OF LOCATING AND RECOVERING WEAPONS.

Locating and recovering weapons is a permanent task executed by the General Command of the National Police, that has a Department of Weapons and Explosives for this effect, responsible for locating, registering, and controlling all small weapons owned by citizens, private security companies and Police Units.
Controlling and registering weapons in military units is a responsibility of the Armed Forces.

VI. AT THE REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVEL

At the level of the sub-regional organizations Angola belongs, namely SADEC and CEEAC, Angola has been seeking to emphasize to its partners of regional cooperation the importance of the fight against the illicit traffic of small weapons, since its recent past proves well the disastrous consequences of the existence and use of these weapons.

Regional Cooperation

Angola is one of the twelve members of SARPCCO - Southern African Regional Police Cooperation Organization, and since its creation, Angola has been actively involved in the cooperation of police actions among the Member States of SADC, in the encouragement of united strategies for the management of all forms of trans-border crimes and other related offenses with regional implications. Angola currently occupies the presidency of this organ.

Other initiatives on International Cooperation

The mechanisms of the National System for Internal Security involve all security forces, intervention and special operations groups, criminal investigation, immigration services, maritime and aeronautical authorities and customs departments.

Regarding the international level, the exchange of information is made within the framework of the multilateral and bilateral engagements undertaken by the Republic of Angola, as well as in the strengthening of the cooperation with international and regional organizations, and through information networks such as INTERPOL.

The Republic of Angola has adhered to the International Organization of Criminal Police –INTERPOL – during the 51st session of the General Assembly, from October 5th to 12th, 1982, in Spain.

The Republic of Angola also develops in the framework of its relations with other countries, at the multilateral and bilateral levels, a systematic action in terms of reinforcing the international cooperation on terrorism being the Declaration of the CPLP on the fight against international terrorism (October 31, 2001) demonstrative of its clear engagement.
The entry into force in the domestic law of the 12 Conventions for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism whose ratification is under consideration will complete the criminal law framework of the Republic of Angola.

In the fulfillment of its international obligations and in the efforts to combat terrorism, the Government of the Republic of Angola has subscribed the relevant international Agreements and Conventions, including the OUA Convention on Terrorism Prevention and Combat.

The Process of adoption of the conventions for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism as well as the UN convention against transnational organized crime and two additional protocols is under preparation.

**International Assistance**

For the successful materialization of this Program of Action, the Republic of Angola requests the support and juridical assistance of the United Nations and the International Community in the creation of the appropriate mechanisms for normative orientation, investigation and supervision of initiatives that seek to prevent, combat and eliminate the illicit traffic of small and light weapons in all its aspects, including the aspects related with the production, control, traffic, circulation, interdiction, trade, location, financing, collection and destruction of small and light weapons.

**Luanda, June 2006**
ANNEX

WEAPONS DESTROYED