

*Translated from Russian*

**Report of the Republic of Kazakhstan on implementation of the United Nations  
Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in  
Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects**

**Executive Summary**

**A. National level**

**1. National coordination agency**

**2. National point of contact**

The national coordination agency for implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects is the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The national point of contact is:

**Arms Reduction Control and Inspection Activities Support Centre at the  
Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Kazakhstan** (hereinafter referred to as the  
Centre).

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The Centre coordinates Kazakhstan's implementation of international non-proliferation and arms-control treaties and agreements.

In the context of the United Nations Programme of Action, the Centre is responsible for collecting information submitted every year by ministries and departments of the Republic of Kazakhstan regarding implementation of the Programme, for analysing and processing that information, for transmitting it through diplomatic channels to the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, and also for establishing contact and cooperation with international organizations, with

governmental and non-governmental organizations and with the verification centres

of other States.

### 3. Legislation, regulations, administrative procedures

(i) What national laws, regulations and administrative procedures exist to

exercise effective control over small arms and light weapons in the following areas?

(II.2)

- production
  
- export
  
- import
  
- transit
  
- retransfer

<b>National laws, regulations and decrees</b>		
<i>Area</i>	<i>Law/regulation/decree</i>	<i>Date</i>

Production	Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on licensing	19 December 2008
	The Act governs issues connected with State licensing of activities subject to licensing; it also establishes a list of licensed activities.	
	<a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a>	
	<b>Decree of the Government of Kazakhstan</b> on implementation of the Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on licensing	29 December 1995
	The decree adopts the list of State bodies entitled to issue licences and establishes model licences.	
	<a href="http://www.zakon.kz">http://www.zakon.kz</a> / <a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a>	

	<p><b>Decree of the Government of Kazakhstan</b> adopting the regulations regarding licensing and required qualifications for the development, production, repair, acquisition, collection and exhibition of or trade in civilian and service firearms and their cartridges, edged weapons, and gas weapons and their cartridges</p>	<p>13 August 2007</p>
	<p>The decree adopts the qualifications required for the licensing of activities involving the development, production, repair, acquisition, collection and exhibition of or trade in civilian or service firearms and their cartridges, edged weapons, and gas weapons and their cartridges.</p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a></p>	
<p>Export/ Import/ Transit/ Retransfer</p>	<p><b>Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan</b> on State control of the circulation of certain types of weapons.</p>	<p>30 December 1998</p>

	<p>The Act regulates the legal issues connected with the circulation of civilian, service and combat small arms and edged weapons in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a></p>	
	<p><b>Decree of the Government of Kazakhstan</b> on measures to implement the Act on State control of the circulation of certain types of weapons.</p>	<p>3 August 2000</p>
	<p>The decree lays down the rules in accordance with the Act on State control of the circulation of certain types of weapons, which governs the circulation of civilian and service weapons and their cartridges, including production, transfer (trade), receipt as a gift, award or inheritance, acquisition, collection, exhibition, record-keeping, storage, carrying, transport, use, confiscation, destruction and transfer into or out of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a></p>	
	<p><b>Decree of the Government of Kazakhstan</b></p>	
	<p>Rules for the circulation of hand-held small arms and their ammunition, and of edged weapons.</p>	<p>3 August 2000</p>

	The rules govern the circulation of hand-held firearms and their ammunition, and of edged weapons.  <a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a>
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(ii) What national measures exist to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons? How have these been implemented? (II.8)

The legislation of Kazakhstan provides that every weapon manufactured must have an individual number.

Legal persons possessing a licence to trade in arms may not sell in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan any weapon without a number or stamp or any cartridges not carrying a type-approval mark.

Licenses to develop, produce, repair, trade in, acquire and exhibit combat hand-held small arms and their cartridges are issued to individuals whose qualifications meet the requirements laid down in the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including the requirement for them to provide the

relevant State agencies' findings regarding the compatibility of the proposed activities with security requirements.

(iii) Please describe how national laws, regulations and procedures that impact on the prevention, combating and eradicating of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects are made public. (II.23)

Normative legislation adopted in the Republic of Kazakhstan is published in the main State publication, *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda*, whenever the legislation in question so provides.

In addition, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the principal regional internal affairs directorates have established press services responsible for providing objective information on the activities of the internal affairs agencies.

Another step in this direction is the creation of a Ministry of Internal Affairs Internet portal and websites to help interested individuals and organizations to find objective information on the results and problems of combating crime, including

illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and many other aspects of the activities of internal affairs agencies, and to familiarize themselves with the normative legislation in effect.

At the initiative of the internal affairs agencies, the practice of biannual targeted operational and preventive campaigns, entitled “Karu”, to prevent and detect crimes committed with the aid of firearms, explosives and explosive devices, and to remove those items from illegal circulation, was launched in 1995.

To coincide with the campaigns, the media publish a public appeal from the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the citizens of Kazakhstan regarding voluntary surrender of illegally held firearms, edged weapons, ammunition and explosives.

The appeal explains the conditions under which individuals who voluntarily surrender arms and other weaponry may be exempted from criminal and other proceedings and how a weapon may subsequently be registered to the person voluntarily surrendering it.

**4. Law enforcement/criminalization**

(i) What national legislative or other measures exist to make the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons criminal offences under domestic law? How have these measures been implemented? (II.3)

<b>National criminal offences relating to illicit trade</b>		
<b>in small arms and light weapons</b>		
<i>Area</i>	<i>Law/other measure</i>	<i>Date</i>
Smuggling	<b>Criminal Code of the Republic of  Kazakhstan</b>	16 July 1997
	Article 250: Smuggling of items withdrawn from circulation, or items with restricted circulation.	
	Illicit transfer of firearms across the State customs border is punishable by up to five years' imprisonment.	

	<p>The same acts, if committed repeatedly, by a person exploiting his official capacity or with the use of force against a customs inspector, are punishable by 2-8 years' imprisonment.</p>	
	<p>The above acts, if committed by an organized group, are punishable by 7-15 years' imprisonment with confiscation of assets.</p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a></p>	
<p>Acquisition/ transfer/ sale/ storage/ transport/ carrying</p>	<p><b>Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan</b></p>	<p>16 July 1997</p>
	<p>Article 251: Unlawful acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transport or carrying of weapons.</p>	
	<p>Unlawful acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transport or carrying of firearms (except for smooth-bore hunting firearms) is punishable by up to five years' imprisonment.</p>	

	<p>The same acts, if committed by a group of persons with premeditation or repeatedly, are punishable by 3-8 years' imprisonment.</p>	
	<p>The above acts, if committed by an organized group, are punishable by 5-10 years' imprisonment.</p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.zakon.kz/www.zakon.kz">http://www.zakon.kz/www.zakon.kz</a></p>	
<p>Manufacture</p>	<p><b>Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan</b></p>	<p>16 July 1997</p>
	<p>Article 252: Illicit manufacture of arms</p>	
	<p>Illicit manufacture of arms is punishable by up to five years' imprisonment.</p>	
	<p>The same acts, if committed by a group of persons with premeditation or repeatedly, are punishable by 3-8 years' imprisonment.</p>	

	The same acts, if committed by an organized group, are punishable by 5-10 years' imprisonment.
	<a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a>

(ii) Have those groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit small arms and light weapons been identified, where applicable? What action has been taken under appropriate national law against such groups and individuals? (II.6)

As a result of operative raids conducted by law enforcement agencies in 2009, 878 unlawfully held weapons were confiscated, including 238 weapons with rifled barrels.

(iii) What national measures have been taken, including legal or administrative means, against activity that violates a United Nations Security Council arms embargo in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations? (II.15)

**National measures for the enforcement of United Nations Security Council  
arms embargoes**

<i>Area</i>	<i>Legal/administrative means</i>	<i>Date</i>
Enforcement of United Nations Security Council arms embargoes	<b>Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on export control</b>	21 June 2007
	Article 14: Participation by the Republic of Kazakhstan in international sanctions connected with export control.	

	<p>Kazakhstan's participation in international sanctions connected with export control directed at one or more States, and the entry into force of such sanctions, is determined by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the basis of decisions of the United Nations and other international organizations. In some cases, the Republic of Kazakhstan may introduce such sanctions unilaterally.</p> <p>Article 15: Restriction of exports</p>
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	<p>The Republic of Kazakhstan has the right to introduce restrictions, targeted at foreign States, on the export, import and transit of items subject to export controls, up to the level of an embargo, if those States violate their commitments to the Republic of Kazakhstan or pursuant to decisions of international organizations of which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a member.</p> <p><a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a></p>
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## **5. Stockpile management and security**

(i) What national standards and procedures exist for the management and security of stocks of small arms and light weapons held by armed forces, police or other authorized bodies? (II.17)

### **National standards and procedures for stockpile management and security**

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, small arms are kept in enclosed areas fitted with security devices, multiple levels of protection, fire and perimeter alarms, surveillance cameras and alarm consoles connected, in accordance with established procedure, to a chief guard and section duty officer.

National procedures for managing and securing stockpiles of small arms and light weapons include:

- Placing stockpiles in sparsely populated areas; establishing exclusion zones and districts around storage sites;
- Establishing a system of controlled access to stocks;
- Cooperation with local authorities in emergencies;
- Keeping a count of stocks, conducting annual inventories and both routine checks and spot checks of stocks;
- Placing of storage sites under armed guard; installation of fire alarms;

– Education and legal instruction for personnel authorized to handle stocks or protect

storage sites;

– Training of staff working at or protecting storage sites; planning and carrying out

functions relating to the storage and protection of small arms;

– Performing checks on internal affairs, national security and medical institution

personnel to determine authorization to handle and protect stocks;

– Criminal prosecution, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of

Kazakhstan, of individuals responsible for the loss or theft of small arms;

– Organization of joint work with internal affairs agencies to deal with the loss or

theft of small arms;

– Obtaining the authorization of the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee of

the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Kazakhstan to transport small arms,

organizing armed escorts and, where vehicle transport is used, working with local

internal affairs agencies along the route.

(ii) How often are stocks of small arms and light weapons held by armed forces,

police and other authorized bodies reviewed? (II.18)

There are yearly inventories of the weapons equipping the armed forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the internal affairs agencies and other authorized bodies.

In addition, both routine checks and spot checks of stocks of small arms and light weapons are performed.

(iii) How are those stocks of small arms and light weapons held by the armed forces, police and other authorized bodies that are surplus to requirements identified? (II.18)

A Government decree has empowered the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Kazakhstan to decide what should be done with weapons, military technology and other military assets not used by the armed forces, other troops and military units.

The Military-Technical Commission attached to the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in which representatives of other troops and military units are also involved, makes proposals regarding sales of weapons, military technology

and dual-use goods to the Inter-Departmental Commission on the sale of weapons, military technology and dual-use goods of the Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, for the Commission to take a decision on those matters.

## **6. Collection and disposal**

(i) Please give details of any national programmes that have been established and implemented for the responsible disposal of surplus stocks of small arms and light weapons held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies. (II.18)

The Military-Technical Commission attached to the Ministry of Defence meets to determine the quantity of small arms and light weapons unsuitable for further use for their intended purpose.

“Kazarnaulyeksport” (Kazspetseksport), a State enterprise of the Ministry of Defence, concludes agreements with the appropriate organizations for the disposal of surplus small arms.

The procedure used by the internal affairs agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan to collect, keep records of, store and destroy firearms, gas weapons, ammunition, hunting powder and edged weapons seized, voluntarily surrendered or found, is regulated by a decree of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Businesses with the appropriate licence also have the right to engage in disposal activities.

(ii) Is destruction the means used to dispose of such stocks? (II.18)

Yes.

(iii) What national measures exist to safeguard such stocks prior to their disposal?

(II.18)

Weapons, ammunition and other explosive substances are stored at city or regional internal affairs units for no longer than 10 days after a decision by a court or

body (official) empowered to review cases of administrative offences, unless that decision is appealed or suspended.

When a decision is taken to confiscate weapons and ammunition, they are transferred to artillery warehouses of Ministry of Internal Affairs departments.

All rifled firearms received at the warehouses of the logistics command centre or logistics units that have been confiscated, voluntarily surrendered or found after being illegally held by enterprises, institutions, organizations or private individuals, are transferred within 48 hours to the forensic unit for test firing and checking against the national bullet registry.

Such firearms may not be deformed or destroyed until the results of the checks against the Ministry of Internal Affairs forensic bullet registry have been obtained.

(iv) Subject to the exceptions set out in paragraph II.16 of the United Nations

Programme of Action, are all confiscated, seized or collected small arms and light weapons destroyed? (II.16)

Yes.

(v) What methods has your country used to destroy surplus stocks of small arms and light weapons designated for destruction? (If appropriate, please make reference to the report of the United Nations Secretary-General (S/2000/1092) of 15 November 2000.) (II.19)

Weapons designated for destruction are first mechanically deformed.

Prior to that operation, all non-metallic components are removed for separate destruction by incineration.

In addition to mechanical methods of deformation, weapons and their components may be destroyed by cutting with a gas welding torch. Cuts must be

made along and across gun barrels; other components and mechanisms must be cut

through in a way that prevents future use of any part.

The deformed weapons are loaded into a melting furnace in the presence of members of the technical commission and a representative of the industrial concern.

Destruction of the weapons by melting is confirmed by a statement signed by the technical commission members present.

Ammunition unsuitable for future use is destroyed by burning off the powder; the resulting metal scrap is transferred to recycling firms. Destruction of ammunition is extremely dangerous and must be undertaken by suitably trained specialists.

Powder must be burnt off or incinerated in a metal bunker.

Before loading into the bunker (or barrel), ammunition must be inspected to locate and remove fuses, firing devices, detonators, etc. Before being fed into the bunker (or barrel), rifle, sub-machine gun and hunting cartridges must be freed of

both their paper and cardboard packaging. Small arm and hunting shotgun cartridges

will be fed into the bunker (or barrel) through a chute from outside the covered area.

The members of the technical commission and the ammunition-destruction experts draw up a statement confirming that the ammunition unsuitable for future use has been destroyed. It must indicate the quantity of ammunition, the method and location of destruction and the quantity (weight) of scrap or salvaged metal obtained and describe the type and amount of explosive or fuel used to detonate or burn up the ammunition.

(vi) Please give details of any information on small arms and light weapons confiscated or destroyed within your jurisdiction that is submitted to relevant regional and international organizations. (II.23)

In 2009, internal affairs agencies detected 1,254 cases of illegal manufacture, acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transport or carrying of firearms.

There were 4,453 weapons voluntarily surrendered, including 1,845 rifled weapons.

The court confiscated 2,197 weapons, including 174 rifled weapons.

A total of 4,569 weapons were destroyed, including 694 rifled weapons.

In 2009, the National Security Committee and units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as part of their efforts to combat terrorism, religious extremism and organized crime, removed from illegal circulation 95 weapons, over 6,500 rounds of ammunition and 6 hand grenades. As a result of raids, 13 firearms, 6,912 rounds of ammunition, 9 grenades and over 2 kilograms of explosives were removed from illegal circulation.

## **7. Export controls**

(i) Please describe the system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit, used by your country for the transfer of all small arms and light weapons. (II.11)

Permits to import into or export from the Republic of Kazakhstan articles and substances subject to the licensing and authorization system are issued to legal persons by the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the basis of the documents described below.

For civilian and service weapons and their cartridges:

Applications from the head of the firm, stating: the name and quantity of weapons and their cartridges to be imported or exported; the full name and issue or serial number of the identity document or passport of the individual responsible for the import or export;

The State of origin of the import or destination of the export of the small arms and light weapons;

The customs point through which the import or export will take place;

A copy of the licence to trade in civilian or service weapons and their cartridges issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

A copy of the contract with the manufacturer for the supply of weapons and their cartridges, with specifications attached;

A copy of the certificate for the imported weapons and their cartridges, or the agreement between an accredited certification agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the legal person in question to arrange certification after the weapons have been imported into the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

A copy of the agreement with the responsible standardization, metrology and certification agency of the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies of the Republic of Kazakhstan to enter in the State register, the model of the weapon and the type of associated cartridges imported or evidence that such action has already been taken. This requirement does not apply to civilian and service weapons and types of cartridge already appearing in the State register at the time of import;

A copy of the import/export licence for weapons and their cartridges issued by the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

A copy of the guarantee obligation (end-user certificate) issued by the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies of the Republic of Kazakhstan (to be presented if the legislation of the exporting country so requires);

A copy of the licence to acquire weapons and their cartridges issued by the local internal affairs agency;

A copy of the receipt for payment of the State fee for the licence conferring the right to carry out imports or exports.

(ii) Please describe the national laws, regulations and administrative procedures used by your country to ensure effective control over the export and transit of small arms and light weapons. How are these measures implemented? (II.12)

<b>National laws, regulations and administrative procedures used to ensure effective control over export and transit of small arms and light weapons</b>		
<i>Area</i>	<i>Law/decision/decree</i>	<i>Date</i>

Export/  Transit	<b>Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on</b>	21 July 2007
	<b>export control</b>	
	The act establishes the basis and procedures for export control of arms, military technology, nuclear and special non-nuclear materials, goods for military uses, etc.	
	<a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a>	
	<b>Decree of the Government of Kazakhstan</b>	12 June 2008
Approving the rules for the licensing of the import/export of goods, including goods subject to export control, as well as activities covered by the automatic licensing of imports of certain goods, requirements on qualifications for licensing activities and the list of goods whose import/export is subject to licensing		

<b>Decree of the Government of Kazakhstan</b>	12 March 2008
<p>Approving the rules on the formalities for guarantee obligations of importers (end users) and verification of their implementation.</p>	
<p>www.zakon.kz</p>	
<b>Decree of the Government of Kazakhstan</b>	11 February  2008
<p>Approving the rules for the issuance of permits for the transit of goods.</p>	
<p>The rules govern the issuance of permits for the transit of goods subject to export control, as well as the refusal or suspension of a permit, and establish the procedures for submission of the documents required to receive a permit for the transit of goods.</p>	
<p>www.zakon.kz</p>	
<b>Decree of the Government of Kazakhstan</b>	30 January 1996

	On the establishment of an automated export control system.
	The Decree establishes an automated export control system in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
	<a href="http://www.zakon.kz">www.zakon.kz</a>

(iii) Does your country use authenticated end-user certificates for this purpose?

(II.12)

The decision to issue or refuse an end-user import certificate in instances where it is required by the legislation of the exporting country is taken by the State agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan responsible for export control.

When goods subject to export control are exported, an authenticated original of the end-user import certificate issued by the competent State agency of the receiving country must be presented in accordance with the procedure established in the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It must state the undertaking of the

receiving country to use the goods subject to export control and imported from the Republic of Kazakhstan only for that country's needs and to prevent re-export or transfer to a third country without the consent of Kazakhstan.

Copies of documents must be authenticated by the seal of the exporter (or importer).

(iv) Does your country notify the original exporting State when re-exporting or retransferring previously imported small arms and light weapons? (II.13)

The following are obligatory for the issuance of permits to re-export goods subject to export control that have entered the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

– Permission from the competent central executive authority of the country of origin;

– Presentation to the State agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan responsible for export control of the contract for the supply of the re-exported goods.

## **8. Brokering**

(i) What national legislation or administrative procedures exist to regulate the activities of those who engage in brokering of small arms and light weapons within national jurisdiction and control? (e.g. registration of brokers, licensing or authorization of brokering transactions and appropriate penalties) (II.14)

Legal persons that engage in brokering of civilian and service weapons and their ammunition are governed by the acts on export control, on licensing and on State control of the circulation of certain types of weapons.

## **9. Marking, record-keeping and tracing**

(i) Does your country require licensed manufacturers of small arms and light weapons to apply an appropriate and reliable marking on each weapon as an integral part of the production process? (II.7)

Yes.

(ii) Is this marking unique? (II.7)

Yes.

(iii) Does this marking identify the country of manufacture? (II.7)

Yes.

Manufacturers of small arms and light weapons in the Republic of Kazakhstan apply markings to small arms in accordance with the technical requirements for each specific type of item.

Arms are identified by letters and numbers.

The manufacturing code of each arm consists of letters and numbers identifying the year of manufacture and a three-character serial number.

The trademark of the small-arms manufacturer Metallist is the letter “M” (only on the PP-90).

The markings on combat small arms comply with the technical requirements adopted by the Ministry of Defence, with the manufacturing code of the weapon

consisting of a predetermined letter index identifying the year of manufacture and a three-character serial number.

No manufacturing mark identifying the country of manufacture is applied to small arms used in combat.

(iv) How does this marking otherwise allow concerned authorities to identify and trace the relevant weapon? (II.7)

(v) How long are records kept on the manufacture, holding and transfer of small arms and light weapons under your jurisdiction? (II.9)

(vi) What national measures exist for tracing small arms and light weapons held and issued by the State? (II.10)

(vii) Please give details of any steps taken by your country to cooperate in tracing illicit small arms and light weapons, including the strengthening of mechanisms based on the exchange of relevant information. (III.11)

## **10. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration**

(i) Please describe any disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes your country has developed and implemented, including the effective collection, control, storage and destruction of small arms and light weapons. (II.21)

By a decree of 26 December 2007, the Government of Kazakhstan approved the regulations governing the voluntary compensated surrender by citizens of illegally held firearms, ammunition and explosives.

The Government allocated over 500 million tenge for the implementation of this measure in 2008.

As a result of the campaign to purchase illegally held firearms, ammunition and explosives from the public, more than 13,000 firearms were recovered, over 3,000 of which had rifled barrels.

(ii) Please describe how your country has addressed the special needs of children affected by armed conflict, in particular the reunification with their family, their reintegration into civil society, and their appropriate rehabilitation. (II.22)

(iii) Please describe any disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes or activities that your country has supported. (II.30, 34)

## **11. Awareness-raising**

(i) Please describe any public awareness and confidence-building programmes on the problems and consequences of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects that your country has developed and implemented (including the public destruction of surplus weapons and the voluntary surrender of small arms and light weapons). (II.20)

(ii) Please describe any education and public awareness programmes on the problems of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects that your country has encouraged. (II.41)

By a decree of June 2002, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted a programme to inform the media of the activities of internal affairs agencies and to plan work with civil society.

## **B. Regional level**

### **1. Legally binding instruments**

(i) Has your country been involved in negotiations for the conclusion of legally binding instruments aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects? (II.25)

Yes.

In 2005 and 2006, staff from the Administrative Police Committee participated in the regular meetings to consider national reports and reports of international organizations on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

(ii) Where such instruments exist, please describe the steps your country has taken to ratify and fully implement them. (II.25)

## **2. Moratoriums and programmes of action**

(i) Please give details of any support your country has given moratoriums or similar initiatives on the transfer and manufacture of small arms and light weapons, and/or regional programmes of action to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (including cooperation with States concerned in the implementation of these initiatives). (II.26)

## **3. Regional cooperation**

(i) Please describe any involvement your country has had in the establishment of subregional or regional mechanisms with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons across borders (in particular trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information-sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies). (II.27)

A decree of the Government of Kazakhstan on signing the Agreement on cooperation by the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in combating the illicit trade in weapons, ammunition and explosives was promulgated on 15 November 2006.

Information is exchanged in this field within the framework of the Anti-Terrorist Centre of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

(ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to encourage regional and subregional action on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in order to, as appropriate, introduce, comply with, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures. (II.28)

## **C. Global level**

### **1. International instruments against terrorism and crime**

(i) What existing international legal instruments against terrorism and transnational organized crime has your country ratified or acceded to? (II.38)

By a decision of 16 June 2009, the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization adopted the Programme for Cooperation of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism for 2010-2012.

By a decree of 23 July 2009, the Government of Kazakhstan approved the Agreement on cooperation by the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in combating the illicit manufacture and circulation of firearms, ammunition, explosive substances and explosive devices. ([www.zakon.kz](http://www.zakon.kz))

By a decree of 6 August 2009, the Government of Kazakhstan approved the Agreement on cooperation among the Governments of the States members of the

Shanghai Cooperation Organization in combating the illicit trade in weapons,

ammunition and explosives. ([www.zakon.kz](http://www.zakon.kz))

## **2. International cooperation and assistance**

(i) Please give details of any assistance, including technical and financial assistance,

your country has provided for purposes of supporting the implementation of the

measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light

weapons in all its aspects as contained in the United Nations Programme of Action.

(III.3, 6, 10, 14)

(ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to enhance mutual

legal assistance and other forms of cooperation in order to assist investigations and

prosecutions in relation to the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its

aspects. (III.13)

(iii) Please give details of any assistance your country has provided to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism. (III.15)

(iv) Please give details of your country's cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) for the purpose of identifying those groups and individuals engaged in the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. (II.37)

(v) Please give details of your country's use and support of INTERPOL's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System database (including providing relevant information on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons).

(III.9)

(vi) Please give details of your country's cooperation with the United Nations system to ensure the effective implementation of arms embargoes decided by the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the United Nations Charter. (II.32)

(vii) Please describe any steps your country has taken in cooperation with other

States, or regional or international organizations, to develop common understandings of the basic issues and the scope of the problems related to illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons. (II.39)

### **3. Cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations**

(i) Please give details of cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, at the national, regional and global levels. (II.20, 40, 41; III.2, 18)

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has accredited two private non-governmental organizations, Soyuz Atameken and the Kazakh Association of Security Organizations, with which round tables and meetings are held, as needed, to discuss national legislation regulating the circulation of civilian and service weapons.

#### **4. Information exchange**

(i) Please describe any steps taken by your country to exchange information on national marking systems on small arms and light weapons. (III.12)

The Republic of Kazakhstan sends information on national small-arms marking systems used for manufacture and/or import to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Conflict Prevention Centre every year.

(ii) Please give details of any information on, inter alia, small arms and light weapons confiscated or destroyed within national jurisdiction, or other relevant information such as illicit trade routes and techniques of acquisition, that your country has submitted to relevant regional and international organizations. (II.23)

See section A, paragraph 6.

#### **5. Training, capacity-building, research**

(i) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to enhance cooperation and exchange of experience and training among competent officials, including

customs, police, intelligence and arms control officials, at the national, regional and global levels in order to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. (III.7)

At the national level:

Joint instructions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies and the Customs Inspection Agency regarding cooperation in the exchange of information regarding imported civilian and service weapons and other goods have been drawn up and put into effect.

(ii) Please describe any regional and international programmes for specialist training on small arms stockpile management and security that your country has developed or supported. (III.8)

(iii) Please give details of any action-oriented research aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the nature and scope of the problems

associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects that

your country has developed or supported. (III.18)

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