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GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
NATIONAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT CELL

**PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN
PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW)**

General

1. This national report is intended to update the previous national reports by Pakistan on the implementation of UNPoA.
2. Pakistan is fully cognizant of the threats posed to regional and global stability by the diversions of weapon systems, including Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), to illicit channels. As a neighbouring country of Afghanistan, and as a front line state against terrorism, Pakistan has been severely affected by the problem of illicit SALW.
3. Terrorism and illicit SALW are directly linked. In view of the relevance of maintenance of law and order, political stability, socio-economic development and peace and security of civil society to the prevention of illicit SALW, Pakistan government has chalked out a comprehensive strategy for the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action (UNPoA). Civil society, community organizations and NGOs are important partners of the Government of Pakistan in its efforts.
4. **Legal, regulatory and administrative framework**
 - a. Production, import, export, transit and transfer of all weapons, including SALW, is strictly regulated under law.
 - b. The laws and regulations are kept under constant review in order to ensure their relevance to new developments.
 - c. Section 4 of the Pakistan Arms Ordinance 1965 read with Section 5 of Arms Act of 1878, provide the legal basis for governmental controls over production, import, export, transfers, possession and brokering of weapons.
 - d. Very well defined and effective national system of export, import or authorization of SALW exist in the country. Production of weapons for export is totally government

controlled and falls under the purview of a specialized Ministry i.e. the Ministry of Defence.

- e. All arms and ammunition manufacturing units, whether in the government or private sector, have to route their exports through the Ministry of Defence Production.
- f. Ministry of Defence production issues authorizations for arms export following an inter-agency review of export applications on a case-by-case basis.
- g. End-Use and End-User verifications are an essential part of the inter-agency review of export applications. In this regard assistance of the concerned government authorities in the country of destination is requested, where required. States of origin are notified in case of re-exports of arms.
- h. Arms Act 1978, Arms Ordinance 1965 amended in 1991 and 2001 provides the legal basis for police, customs and other law enforcement agencies to prosecute violations of governmental controls over production, import, export, possession and transfer of SALW.
- i. Punitive penalties are described in arms act 1878, arms ordinance 1965 amended in 1991 and 2001.
- j. Legal production of SALW is only permitted through Government channels.
- k. System of marking (Unique Marking), tracing (origin of weapons) and record keeping (history sheets) exist in the country. The records are kept permanently and are not at all destroyed.
- l. Accountability for all SALW issued by the state is being taken care off on daily basis. Even daily in/out records are being maintained at all levels. Beside a system of quarterly/Annually Stock Taking is also laid down. Court of inquiry is warranted against misuse/loss of weapons with very harsh punishment for responsible persons.
- m. Comprehensive and foolproof records are kept at all levels from manufacturing units to depots and end users. These records are permanent and not to be destroyed.
- n. National safety standards regarding the stockpiles are in conformity with International standards.
- o. Training needs are regularly evaluated by Ministry of Interior and Director General National Police Bureau. International partners are also extending help in this regard.

5. **Marking and record keeping requirements**

- a. All SALW are marked at the time of manufacture
- b. All un-marked or inadequately marked weapons that are confiscated/seized are either destroyed or marked in accordance with national marking requirements
- c. Markings are required to be unique, reliable, visible, distinct and easily recognizable
- d. Markings are required to be applied to more than one locations i.e. frame, receiver, barrel slide etc.
- e. The information in the marking should include country of manufacture and serial number. The same part of the same model of SALW would always receive the manufacturer's unique mark to prevent reconstitution of unmarked weapons from components. Manufacturer's unique mark applies to an essential component of the weapon the destruction of which makes the weapon inoperative.
- f. Record keeping for manufacturing, sales, import, export, transfers and possession is binding.
- g. Records have to be maintained to ensure retrieval of accurate information in a timely and reliable manner.
- h. Records contain information about marked weapons (type, model, caliber, unique marking) and elements of its history, such as production, possession, use, ownership, stockpiling, transfer, import/export and transit, end user information and undertakings.
- i. The records are kept permanently.

6. Initiatives of Government of Pakistan

- a. Approximately 20,000 small arms have been recovered and destroyed under a buy-back programme of the Government of Pakistan.
- b. A strict arms control campaign has been conducted with the aim to facilitate dewatering through confiscation of illegally held arms and prosecution of possessors. This unprecedented campaign has three phases i.e. pre-amnesty phase, amnesty period and post amnesty phase. Details of the three stages are as under:-
 - i. **Pre-Amnesty Phase.**

Awareness campaign through print and electronic media to bring about voluntary surrender of weapons. Tens of thousands of weapons were collected through this programme.

ii. **Amnesty Period/ Voluntary surrender.**

During the amnesty period approximately 90,000 weapons were recovered throughout the country.

iii. **Post Amnesty Phase.**

The crackdown in this post-amnesty period yielded roughly four hundred weapons per day during initial the days. Approximate figures reflecting the success of the campaign are as follows:-

Phase	Weapons	Ammo
Pre Amnesty	2600	2300
Amnesty	89,000	2,00,000
Post Amnesty	5,49,507	35,53,063
Total:-	6,41,107	37,55,363

- c. In addition to the supply side of the problem, the Government of Pakistan has focused on the demand side as well.
- d. For economic uplift of the areas of FATA, Dera Adam Khel and backwards areas of Balochistan, special development funds have been allocated by the government. Development activities are directed towards poverty alleviation and improvement in civic facilities especially in education sector. Better education of local youth is a key to draw them away from violence.
- e. In order to curb illicit manufacturing and trafficking in SALW, the Government of Pakistan is actively pursuing a two pronged strategy. One prong is directed towards provision of alternate means of livelihood and the other at bringing skilled local expertise under the supervision of Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF) Wah. In Darra Adam Khel the patronage of POF Wah has contributed to general economic uplift.

- f. Following review of licensing procedures at the Federal Government level, computerized arms licenses are being issued to legitimate users. Database for all such licenses is being maintained. Recently, National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) has been tasked to manage the issuance of Computerized Arms Licenses.
- g. Standard operating procedures are being enforced for issuance of licenses. A license applicant has to provide authenticated receipt indicating the place of manufacture of the weapon. Only government controlled weapon manufacturing units are allowed to issue such receipts. The whole procedure has been computerized.
- h. A fresh campaign against brandishing of arms, launched in 2005 is still on. Thus far 612 individuals have been booked under this campaign.
- i. Police reforms were introduced in the year 2002.
- j. Anti-Terrorist Act has been amended.
- k. 23 organizations have been proscribed due to their involvement in militancy.
- l. National Counter Terrorism Authority has been established besides establishment of counter terrorism structures in intelligence / law enforcement agencies as well as the Ministry of Interior.
- m. Mobilization of NGOs for awareness and advocacy campaigns.
- n. MANPAD mitigation training course for officers from different Law enforcing agencies in March 10.
- o. Basic Analysis course for officers from different Law enforcing agencies in January 10.
- p. Workshop on Threat Management and threat perception in December 2009.
- q. MANPAD Mitigation Training Course for officers from different Law enforcing agencies in Jul 2009.

- r. National Seminar for countering the causes of violence organized by Ministry of Interior and International Organization for Migration (IOM) in February 2003.
- s. National Seminar on *Countering* Violence: Challenges for the State and the Civil Society, September 02.
- t. National Seminar on *Arms* Control in Pakistan organized by Ministry of Interior Pakistan, August 01.
- u. Installation of automated, immigration control system at all entry-exit points of the country.
- v. Technical surveillance for controlling arms traffic.
- w. Rehabilitation of Afghan Returnees.
- x. Controlling the situation of FATA and Force deployment in tribal areas. Successful security operations have yielded good results.
- y. Active intelligence and search operations to locate, collect, and destroy hidden *caches* of arms.

7. **Border Controls**

- a. As a part of its efforts to control illicit trafficking in SALW, the government of Pakistan is strengthening and upgrading controls at international borders.
- b. At the international border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, Pakistan has established 1000 posts. There is a need for commensurate measures on the other side of the border and to increase the number of posts which is currently limited to 100.
- c. The Government of Pakistan has undertaken a programme to strengthen and equip the Frontier Constabulary as part of efforts to enhance border controls. Capacity building of Frontier Corps and Frontier Constabulary in terms of increase in strength, equipment modernization and training has been undertaken.
- d. The government plans to install large vehicle X ray scanning systems on main border crossing points and at inter provincial boundaries to check the smuggling of small arms.
- e. Biometric border control system has been installed at the main crossing point at Chaman. Three more frequented routes are being automated.

8. **Cooperation at Regional/International Level**

- a. Pakistan has institutionalized Joint Working Group on Terrorism and Organized Crime with 18 countries of the world. With another 22 countries, it is under consideration. Since the problem, largely, has a regional context, the issue has been highlighted during different forums of SAARC and ECO Member States.

- b. A tripartite commission between Pakistan, Afghanistan and USA was established in 2003 to, inter alia, promote cooperation in tracking illicit SALW.
- c. Pakistan actively participated in the negotiations on the UN PoA on SALW and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI).
- d. Pakistan regularly reports to the United Nations Register on transfers of Conventional Arms and has supported efforts for improving voluntary reporting of SALW transfers in the context of the UN Arms Register.
- e. Pakistan has always extended all possible assistance to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in its endeavors to control weapons and explosives. Pakistan supports the efforts to further strengthen the effectiveness of INTERPOL's International Weapons and Explosive Tracking System as well as measures envisaged in the Instrument on Marking and Tracing of Small Arms and Light Weapons.
