

STATE OF ERITREA
NATIONAL REPORT 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

Introduction

Eritrea's recent history is characterized by colonization by foreign powers and the Eritrean people's long-drawn struggle to get their independence and to safeguard it once it was achieved. After Eritrea's liberation, the people and Government of Eritrea have been making heavy sacrifices to revitalize the war ravaged economy; rehabilitate the victims and displaced people; fight diseases and illiteracy and undertake other developmental programs.

Similarly, understanding the disastrous effects of illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapon (SALW), the State of Eritrea prohibited private ownership of arms. Under Eritrean law, whosoever carries or hides or bargains arms and their parts is punished by law. In accordance with the law, arms and related materiel were gathered from battlefields, enemy garrisons, ex-combatants, civilians...etc. and consigned to the National Depot. Eritrean people respect their obligation to safeguard and control arms, and do not have the culture of carrying firearms.

Eritrea has developed a progressive way of controlling arms since the struggle for liberation. Eritrea is signatory to the Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. Eritrea is also member of the Regional Center on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA). RECSA arised from the Nairobi Declaration with the objective of enhancing efforts of the member States on, and to facilitate exchange of experience relating to, combating the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons in order to safeguard national, regional and global peace and security.

In respect to reporting using the UN PoA Template for reporting, Eritrea could only provide limited information on the issue due to its unambiguous legislation that does not allow any ownership, movement, bargaining, production...etc of arms and their parts by civilians. Nevertheless, the report tries to provide as much information as possible on issues relevant to Eritrea.

A) NATIONAL LEVEL

1. National coordination agency

Eritrean Police
Phone: 291-1-127799
Fax: 291-1-122135

P. o. Box: 1223, Asmara, Eritrea

The mandate of the Eritrean Police in relation to SALW includes coordinating, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol on SALW, and other regional and international SALW related legal instruments. Other stakeholders include the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Regional Administrations, Ministry of Information, National Security Agency, Eritrean Demining Authority and national civil society groups.

2. National point of contact

Major Kiflemariam Woldegiorgis Woldemariam
Department of Crime Prevention
Eritrean Police
Phone: - 291-1-115194,
Fax: - 291-1-117020
P.O.Box 1223, Asmara, Eritrea
E-mail: kifwol@yahoo.com; krishan.woldemariam3@gmail.com

The NPC was appointed in February 2005. The point of contact works closely with the MoFA and other stakeholders in implementing the Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol under the umbrella of the Regional Center on Small Arms and Light weapons (RECSA). RECSA has 12 member States from the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa.

3. Legislation, regulations, administrative procedures

NB: - In order to eliminate repetitions in Questions # 3, 4, and 5, concise and clear descriptions on the subject are provided. The title of the law in the original language is Tigrigna, Arabic and English.

National laws that exercise effective control over SALW in the areas of production, export, import, transit, retransfer. (PoA, II.2)

The Transitional Penal Code of Eritrea (TCPE) of 1991 effectively have provisions governing the production, export, import, transit and retransfer of SALW. Article 475 of the TCPE deals prohibited trafficking in Arms. It states:

1) Whosoever:

a) Apart from offenses against the security of the state(article 254), makes imports, exports, or transports ,acquires, receives, stores or hides, offers for sale, puts into circulation or distributes, without special authorization or contrary to the law, weapons, or munitions of any kinds;

b) **Without indulging in trafficking, knowingly sells, delivers or hands over arms to suspect or dangerous persons, is punishable with simple imprisonment, without prejudice to the imposition of a fine, where he has acted for gain or has made a profession of such activities, and to confiscation of material seized.**

2) Occasional violation of police regulation, and the carrying or use of prohibited weapons, are subject to the penalties for petty offences (article 763 and 764)

Therefore, even though the oversight of dangerousness of SALW came after 2000 regionally and internationally, Eritrea established oversight over SALW before independence in general and after 1991 in particular.

ii) What national measures exist to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked SALW? How have these been implemented? (PoA, II.8)

Generally, the law does not allow the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer, possession of SALW, marked or otherwise. The national law which prohibits trafficking in arms played a vital role in the prevention of illicit proliferation of SALW in the country.

iii) Please describe how national laws, regulations and procedures that impact on the prevention, combating and eradication of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects are made public. (PoA, II.23)

The Transitional Penal Code of Eritrea (TPCE) which governs the issue SALW in Eritrea was published on the Gazette of Eritrean Laws and widely distributed in the country. The document is also available for reference in public and private libraries.

At present Eritrea is drafting new Penal Code in conformity with the National Constitution that was ratified on 27 May 1997.

4. Law enforcement/criminalization

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

As stated in the reply for 3(iii), the only national legislation on the issue is the Transitional Penal Code of Eritrea. The TPCE is implemented through police investigation, prosecution office, and the courts of law according to the provisions of the Transitional Criminal Procedure Code of Eritrea.

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

So far, there is no statistics that shows crimes committed with regard to illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit SALW, whether by individuals or by groups.

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? (PoA, II.15)

Not available.

5. Stockpile management and security

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

The SALW stocks held by the armed forces, police or the other authorized bodies are strictly controlled by the National Staff of Ordnance located in the Ministry of Defense.

ii) How often are stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies reviewed? (PoA, II.18)

The stocks of SALW held by armed forces and police and other authorized bodies are reviewed continuously by the National Staff of Ordnance. The National Staff of Ordnance submits monthly reports to the concerned State authorities.

iii) How are those stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies that are surplus to requirements identified? (PoA, II.18)

The stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies that are surplus to requirements are identified every now and then. This happens, through written reporting of the SALW at hand with the concerned unit. Based on the report of the concerned unit, the surplus to the requirement of SALW is identified.

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 SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies. (PoA, II.18)

The National Staff of Ordnance is responsible for collection, disposal and destruction of surplus and obsolete stocks of SALW. All surplus stocks of SALW held by armed forces and other law enforcement agencies are clearly recorded, carefully disposed or kept safely in secure storage and closely inspected by concerned personnel of the National Staff of Ordnance.

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

The surplus SALW is the arms captured from enemy or acquired from surrendered enemy forces during the war for independence or the 1998-2000 war. There are no SALW confiscated or seized from illegal movements or/and utilization. Thus, destruction is not the means of disposal of such stocks.

iii) What national measures exist to safeguard such stocks prior to their disposal? (PoA, II.18)

The stocks are stored in a very secure depot, guarded vigilantly.

iv) Subject to the exceptions set out in paragraph II.16 of the UN Programme of Action, are all confiscated, seized or collected SALW destroyed? (PoA, II.16)

If any SALW is confiscated, seized or collected it will either be taken as state property or be destroyed, depending on circumstances.

v) What methods has your country used to destroy surplus stocks of SALW designated for destruction? (If appropriate, please make reference to the report of the UN Secretary-General (S/2000/1092) of 15 November 2000.) (PoA, II.19)

Detonation is used to destroy UXOs, obsolete SALW, ammunitions, and other hazardous explosives. About 700 tons of such ordnance was obliterated during the past 12 years.

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

The Eritrea National Focal Point on SALW in conjunction with the National Staff of Ordnance submitted a video showing the destruction of SALW to RECSA Member States, Safer Africa, UNDP, Security Research and Information Center (SRIC), and the Diplomatic Corps accredited to Eritrea,

during the launching of NFP on SALW on 9th August 2005 at Asmara Intercontinental Hotel.

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 SALW. (PoA, II.11)

There is no system of export and import licensing or authorization with regard to SALW in Eritrea. The law prohibits such activities.

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

Not available

iii) Does your country use authenticated end-user certificates for this purpose? (PoA, II.12)

Not available

iv) Does your country notify the original exporting State when re-exporting or retransferring previously imported SALW? (PoA, II.13)

Not available

8. Brokering

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

The National Legislation does not allow SALW brokering.

9. Marking, record keeping and tracing

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

As stated above, Eritrean law does not permit the manufacturer of SALW.

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

Not available

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

Not available.

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

Not available

v) How long are records kept on the manufacture, holding and transfer of SALW under your jurisdiction? (PoA, II.9)

Not available

vi) What national measures exist for tracing SALW held and issued by the State? (PoA, II.10)

All arms under the control of the state were captured from enemy during the struggle for independence or the 1998-2000 war. These arms have different marking system due to different manufacturers. These marks are cautiously registered and recorded in the National Staff of Ordnance.

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

Not available.

10. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

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

Following the liberation of Eritrea in 1991, the Government demobilized a huge number of ex-combatants and reintegrated them to the society. Their arms were vigilantly collected, and consigned to the National Depot, where there is a safe storage. Most of this program was smoothly implemented within the financial and technical resources of the country. With the end of the 1998-2000 war, the Eritrean Government legally established a Commission that deals with DDR Program and disarming, demobilizing, and reintegrating ex-combatants, militias and other members of the armed forces.

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. (PoA, II.22)

The Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare in collaboration with external partners has programs to assist children affected by armed conflict. There are Rehabilitation Centers for orphans who lost their families in the war, for children disabled by explosive remnants of war and landmines, and other similar cases.

iii) Please describe any DDR programmes or activities that your country has supported. (PoA, II.30, 34)

Not available.

11. Awareness-raising

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

The Eritrean people have an accumulated experience on the devastating nature of SALW from the protracted war in the country. This being the case, the Government has programs on public awareness raising through the concerned institutions. The National Staff of Ordnance, the National Demining Authority, the Eritrean Police...etc conduct frequent seminars, conferences, and campaigns for the population, especially for those living in remote areas of the country, and in areas which were previously enemy garrisons and battle fields. Moreover, National civil society groups, public relations offices of the concerned institutions disseminate lessons on the problem of SALW through the media.

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

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 SALW in all its aspects? (PoA, II.25)

Yes, Eritrea actively participated in the drafting of the Nairobi Declaration and Protocol.

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

Soon after the ratification of the Nairobi Protocol by Eritrea on 4th of May 2005, a National Focal Point was officially launched on 9th August 2005. This Focal Point is composed of concerned Ministries, Authorities, Commissions and national civil society groups. A steering committee was formed composed of the institutions more relevant to the objectives of the Nairobi Declaration and Protocol. Since the establishment of the NFP, Eritrea is playing its part in implementing the Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol hand in hand with the other RECSA member States and the Secretariat. Late last year, the Government of Eritrea finalized the preparation of a National Action Plan on SALW, and is currently preparing to implement the Plan provided that the necessary funds are made available.

2. Moratoria and regional action programmes

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

Not available.

3. Regional Cooperation

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

Eritrea is member of the Regional Center on Small Arms and Light Weapons which was established to facilitate the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Protocol. The Best Practice Guidelines for the implementation of the regional instruments that RECSA has developed clearly states the need for cooperation. Eritrea is committed to cooperate with the member States of RECSA. However, significant progress has not been made in this regard, due to the fact that most NFPs of member States are not yet fully functional.

ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to encourage regional and sub regional action on illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects in order to, as appropriate, introduce, adhere, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures. (PoA, II.28)

At meetings and workshops organized by RECSA, Eritrea and the other member States exchange advice and encouragement to harmonize national laws with the Nairobi Protocol, which is a crucial factor to the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol effectively and properly.

C) GLOBAL LEVEL

1. International instruments against terrorism and crime

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

Eritrea is against all types of trans-national organized crimes and terrorism. But Eritrea is yet to ratify or accede to any of the international instruments dealing with these issues.

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 measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects as contained in the UN Programme of Action. (PoA, III.3, 6, 10, 14)

Eritrea is a new country facing huge developmental challenges. Therefore, at present the country is unable to provide any assistance.

ii) Please give details of any assistance, including technical and financial assistance, your country has received or would like to receive for purposes of implementing measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects as contained in the UN Programme of Action.

RECSA and its partners provided assistance for the Government of Eritrea for launching the NFP, the preparation of the National Action Plan, and for organization and participating in workshops and trainings.

The Government of Eritrea welcomes assistance from its partners in the implementation of the National Action Plan on SALW.

iii) 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 SALW in all its aspects. (PoA, III.13)

Regionally, Eritrea is working to enhance mutual legal assistance between members of RECSA in accordance with the Nairobi Protocol.

iv) Please give details of any assistance your country has provided to combat the illicit trade in SALW linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism. (PoA, III.15)

Not available.

v) Please give details of your country's cooperation with Interpol for the purpose of identifying those groups and individuals engaged in the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (PoA, II.37)

The Interpol Office within the Eritrean Police receives information on global crimes from Interpol, disseminates the information to the concerned authorities and gives feed back to Interpol headquarters. But, specific action has never been undertaken due to the non-existence of such incidence in the country.

vi) Please give details of your country's use and support of Interpol's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System database (including by providing relevant information on the illicit trade in SALW). (PoA, III.9)

Not available.

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

Eritrea respects arms embargoes decided by the UN Security Council.

viii) 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 SALW. (PoA, II.39)

Brokering in SALW is clearly stated in the Nairobi Protocol on Small Arms Light Weapons. Eritrea is working with RECSA member States to fight against illicit brokering in SALW.

3. Cooperation with civil society and NGOs

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

The Government of Eritrea works closely with national civil societies groups to address the devastating nature of illicit proliferation in small arms and light weapons in the country, especially in public awareness raising. At regional level, Eritrea, together with the other member states of RECSA, benefits from technical assistance provided by experts from regional and international NGOs. These experts offer training and share their experiences in the different workshops organized by RECSA.

4. Information exchange

i) Please describe any steps taken by your country to exchange information on national marking systems on SALW. (PoA, III.12)

Article 7 of the Nairobi Protocol, to which Eritrea is a party, commits States Parties to exchange information in respect to illicit transferring of arms.

ii) Please give details of any information on, for example, SALW confiscated or destroyed within the 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. (PoA, II.23)

Not yet available

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 SALW in all its aspects. (PoA, III.7)

At the national level intensive training sessions, seminars, and campaigns on illegal carrying, bargaining, and hiding of arms are undertaken to arms control officials, police, customs and other security units. These efforts have helped in raising the vigilance and consciousness among the law enforcement agencies to tackle and combat the illicit proliferation of SALW. At regional level Eritrean Government officials exchange experience and share information on SALW related issues with member States of RECSA in workshops and meetings.

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. (PoA, III.8)

Not available.

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 SALW in all its aspects that your country has developed or supported. (PoA, III.18)

Not available.

**STATE OF ERITREA
NATIONAL REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING
INSTRUMENT**

Marking

For the purpose of identifying and tracing illicit SALW, States have made a series of commitments relating to weapons marking (ITI, paras. 7–10). In reporting on their implementation of the Instrument in this area, States are encouraged to include the following information:

– national marking practices related to markings used to indicated country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable (ITI, para. 31(b))

The SALW found in Eritrea were captured from the enemy, during the war for independence and the border conflict with Ethiopia. These arms have different marking systems due to different manufacturers. And no national marking practice exists in the country at present.

– measures taken to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked (ITI, para 8(d))

Note: States could also provide information on the content of such markings, addressing in particular the question of the unique identification and tracing of government-held SALW.

Due to the above mentioned reasons, all SALW in the hands of the Government armed forces and other law enforcement agencies are not properly and uniformly marked. However, the marks on all Government held SALW are registered for the sake of tracing.

– measures developed by manufacturers within their jurisdiction against the removal or alteration of markings (ITI, para. 8(e))

There are no manufacturers of SALW in Eritrea.

Record-keeping

For the purpose of tracing illicit SALW, States have made a series of commitments relating to record-keeping (ITI, paras. 11–13). In reporting on their implementation of the Instrument in this area, States could include the following information:

– measures taken to ensure that accurate and comprehensive records are established

for all marked SALW within their territory, and maintained in accordance with relevant provisions of the Instrument (ITI, para. 11)

Since the struggle for independence, Eritrea has developed a very clear and reliable record keeping system, although it is manual and documents kept in hard copy. Presently, all Eritrean armed forces and law enforcement agencies have their own uniform record keeping system. Each organ periodically reviews the SALW in its possession and submits monthly reports to the National Staff of Ordnance of the Ministry of Defense, which is responsible for SALW Stockpile Management. But there is need for technical and financial assistance from concerned regional and international organizations to change the exhaustive manual activities into electronic and modern way of record keeping.

Cooperation in tracing

For the purpose of tracing illicit SALW, States have made a series of commitments relating to tracing cooperation (ITI, paras. 14–23). In reporting on their implementation of the Instrument in this area, States are encouraged to include the following information:

- name and contact information for the national point(s) of contact (ITI, para. 31(a))

Note: States may decide to designate more than one point of contact (ITI, para. 25)—for example, one point of contact charged with receiving and initiating requests for tracing assistance, and a second with responsibility for other aspects of Instrument implementation, such as information exchange

In respect to National Point of Contact for receiving and initiating request for tracing assistance and other aspects of instrument implementation, L/col. Teame Mebrahtu from Ministry of Defense Staff of Ordnance, and Major Kiflemariam Woldegiorgis from the Eritrean Police, in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs tackle the activities.

- measures taken to ensure States are capable of undertaking traces and responding to tracing requests in accordance with the requirements of the Instrument (ITI, para. 14)

As a signatory to the Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol, Eritrea has committed itself to put into practice the activity of tracing. But the actual practice has not yet commenced due to the very different progress of States Parties in implementing the instruments.

Cross-cutting issues

States are also encouraged to address the following cross-cutting issues, as identified in both the Instrument and General Assembly Resolution 62/47:

- national laws, regulations and administrative procedures—whether existing, new or

planned—that ensure the effective implementation of the Instrument (ITI, para. 24)

Note: In implementing the International Tracing Instrument, States may need to determine: a) changes to their laws, regulations and administrative procedures that are needed to meet the requirements of the Instrument; and b) whether and how to strengthen national capacity for purposes of Instrument implementation (e.g. interministerial coordination; consultation with industry, NGOs and other stakeholders; training programmes)

Eritrea has pertinent national administrative procedures that regulate the management and tracing of SALW.

– implementation challenges and opportunities (A/RES/62/47, para. 8)

Recently RECSA provided the Government of Eritrea with two Electronic Marking Machines. The marking process could not be operational according to the Best Practice Guidelines of the Nairobi Protocol because of the lack of necessary technical and financial capacity.

– national experiences in tracing illicit SALW (ITI, para. 36)

If any firearm is lost or, lost and found within the armed force, police, security...etc, the institutions exchange information by referring their records, and immediately trace whose property it is.

– measures taken in the field of international cooperation and assistance (ITI, para. 36)

Note: Under this heading, States could indicate their priority needs. They could also indicate if they would need assistance to address such needs. States in a Position to do so could indicate what kind of assistance they can make available in Support of Instrument implementation

Eritrea has developed a National Action Plan on SALW in conformity with the Nairobi Protocol and Best Practice Guidelines. However, the task of implementing the Action Plan demands technical and financial resources beyond the means of the Government. Therefore, the Government of Eritrea requests financial and technical support from its partners for the implementation of the Plan.