**UN Programme of Action Reporting Tool**

**Namibia**

**SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT**

### Sources: National Coordination Agency

**POA II/4**
1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

   - **a)** Name of agency: Namibia National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons
   - **b)** Address: Private Bag 13024 Ausspanplatz, Windhoek Namibia
   - **c)** Contact details:
     - **ii)** Telephone number(s): +264 61 209 3202
     - **iii)** Fax number: +264 61 208 533
     - **iv)** Email: ntalunga@fapo.gov.na

### Sources: National Point of Contact

**POA II/5, 24**
2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (POA)?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

   - **2.1. Details:**
     - **a)** Name: Chief Inspector M. Shaama, Coordinator - National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons
     - **b)** Organization or agency: National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons
     - **c)** Address: Police National Headquarters Private Bag 13024 Auspanplatz, Windhoek
     - **d)** Telephone number(s): +264 61 209 3335 - 0
     - **e)** Fax number: +264 61 3624617
     - **f)** Email: marshaams@yahoo.co.uk

**ITI 25**
2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

**GGE Report para 63(b)(x)**
3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

### Sources: Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

**POA II/2**
4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

### International assistance

**POA III/6**
5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

   - **5.1. What kind of assistance do you require?**
     - a. How to regulate brokering; b. Competency test and competency certification, and c. Development of Project Proposal for Assistance (Concept Note).

   - **5.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?**
     - **Yes**
     - **No**

### SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

### Sources: Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

**POA II/2, 12**
6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

   - **6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.**

---

Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.11 6.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/to your country? Yes

PoA II.3 6.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country? Yes

PoA II.11 6.4. Name the relevant national commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation. 1. SACD Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials; 2. Namibian Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons, and United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

PoA II.12 6.5. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country? a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country. b) Other types of end-user documentation. a. In "a" above, Namibia does not manufacture SALW. b. In "b" above, Namibia requires an import permit from importing country(s).

6.6. When exporting, does your country place any restriction on re-export of SALW? No

PoA II.12 6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? Yes

6.7.1 Details: 1. The Government contact the importing authority(s) to establish the authenticity of the end-user(s), documentation. 2. Other importing authorities have provided Namibia with the specimen signatures of their authorised officials.

6.8. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation? Yes

6.8.1 Details: a. Namibia requires an original documentation b. Namibia verify the personal/entity documentation i.e. passport and/or a certified copy of the license of the importer(s). c. Namibia contact the importing authority(s) to establish the authenticity of the importer(s).

6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances? No

Post-delivery controls

6.10. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State? No

6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided? No

6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery? No

Sources Marking of import

ITI 8b 6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? No

Sources Record keeping

PoA II.3; ITI 12 6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? Yes

6.14.1. What information must be recorded? (check relevant boxes) a) Quantity of SALW traded b) Type or model of SALW traded c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW d) Transactions i) Identity of buyer/seller ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from iii) Date of delivery e) Other

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept? 10 years

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.16

6.15. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?

6.15.1 Details. Failure to adhere to the reporting provisions, this may result into prosecution

---

PoA III.5

7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
   a. Assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding brokering; b. Assistance in developing regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding competence and competency certificate. c. Assistance in finalisation of the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill.

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

---

SECTION 4: BROKERING

---

PoA II.14

8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?

---

SECTION 3: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

---

PoA II.17

10. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW?

10.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

   a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles
   b) Physical security measures
   c) Control of access to stocks
   d) Inventory management and accounting control
   e) Staff training
   f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel
   g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss
   h) Other

---

PoA II.18

10.2. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?

---

Sources: Laws, regulations and administrative procedures
10.4. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?

- Officially declare as surplus
- Take out of service
- Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- Store separately
- Other
  - Destruction

10.5. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

- Destruction
- Sale to another State
- Donation to another State
- Transfer to another state agency
- Sale to civilians
- Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g., museums, private security companies, etc.)
- Other

10.5.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.10.5, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?

- Burning or melting
- Open-pit detonation
- Cutting/shredding
- Bending/crushing
- Dumping at sea
- Burial on land
- Other

10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?

- Yes
- No

11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?

- Yes
- No

11.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

- Assistance regarding establishing an accurate national record keeping of civilian and state owned stocks and to liberalize information exchange on the regional and national level.
- Assistance regarding upgrading both the hard and software of the Central Firearm Registry (CFR), and
- Establish a verifiable and accurate national database on SALW.

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

- Yes
- No

12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?

- Yes
- No

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?

- Yes
- No

13.1. How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?

- The total is 152

13.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seized or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?

- Stored securely pending further action
14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?

**PoA II.21**

14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?

- a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW
- b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW
- c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)
- d) Weapons for Development (WFD) programme

14.2. How many SALW were collected?

Statistics currently not available.

14.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Stored securely pending further action
- b) Marked
- c) Registered or recorded
- d) Destroyed
- e) Other

**PoA II.23a**

15. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 13.1 and 14.2 were destroyed?

No destruction was undertaken during the period under review.

---

**International Assistance**

**PoA III.6**

16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?

16.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

- a) Developing a comprehensive amnesty programme.
- b) Developing a comprehensive Public Education and Awareness Raising Campaign.
- c) Development of Project Proposal for Assistance.

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

---

**SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING**

**PoA II.8**

17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?

17.1. Details

The Arms and Ammunition Act, Act 7 of 1996 made provisions preventing the illegal manufacturing, stockpiling and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked of SALW.

**ITI 8d**

18. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?

18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.

State firearms are engraved on the frame e.g. HFW for Namibian Police Weapons etc.

**ITI 8c**

18.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?

**ITI 8e**

19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?

19.1. Details

Namibia currently does not have manufacturers of SALW. Thus, if this was the case then the State would encourage manufacturers to develop measures against the removal or alteration of marking.

---

**Record-keeping**

**PoA II.9**

---

20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?

20.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc.)?
   a. Personal details of the owners.
   b. Type, make and caliber of the firearms etc.

ITI 12 a, b
20.2. How long does the government keep such records?
   The Act makes provisions for the minimum of ten (10) years.

ITI 13
20.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc.) required to submit all records held by them to the government?

ITI 14, 24
21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?

21.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
   Upgrading the hard and software and establish a verifiable and accurate national database for civilians and state owned firearms as well as seized and captured stock.

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

SECTION B: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources: Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24
22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?

ITI 26, 31a
22.1. Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?

ITI 17
22.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?
   The Namibian Police Force (Interpol National Central Bureau).

ITI 18
22.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)
   a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found
   b) Reason why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit
   c) The intended use of the information being sought
   d) Any markings on the SALW
   e) Types/Calibre of SALW
   f) Other

ITI 22
22.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country’s tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information is guaranteed?

Sources: Responses for tracing requests

22.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?
   Namibian Police Force (Interpol National Central Bureau).

22.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?
   Five (5).

ITI 22
22.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?
   [ ] delayed
   [ ] transferred
   [ ] refused

Because of your response to question 22.6, you are required to answer the following questions:

Sources: Cooperation with INTERPOL

PoA II.37; ITI 33
23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?

ITI 35a
23.1. If so, in which areas?
   a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI
   b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.
   c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.
| PoA III.9 | 23.2. Does your country use the INTERPOL's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IIWTS) for tracing SALW? | Yes |
| PoA III.24; III.5; ITI 27 | 24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? | Yes |

24.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

- a. Assistance regarding establishing laws, administrative procedures on tracing
- b. Capacity building training on the usage of the INTERPOL Firearms Tracing System, and
- c. Capacity building on marking and creating reliable database.

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

| PoA III.10; ITI 29 | 25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW? | No |

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

| Sources | Assistance requested | received | provided |
| PoA III.3, 8 | 26. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? | No |

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?

The Government of the Republic of Namibia remains convinced that the United Nations Program of Action (UNPoA) to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in All Its Aspects continues to be the most effective international framework to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade and proliferation of firearms in the world. In addition to the UNPoA, Namibia firmly believes in the provision of other regional and sub-regional declarations and protocols on small arms and light weapons. In particular, the Kimberley Declaration and the Dumps Protocol is an effective and useful instrument to curb the illicit trade in SALW and management of the licit stocks of arms and ammunition in the region and/or sub-region. Namibia recognizes that the proliferation and illicit trade in small arms and light weapons pose many and serious challenges to governments and people in the world in new and daunting ways. Thus, Namibia will continue observing the provisions of the international, regional, and national action plan on small arms and light weapons. The country will further continue to submit reports on voluntary basis, a national report on the implementation of the Programme of Action. Namibia will continue reaffirming the inherent right of all States to individual or collective self-defense in accordance with the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Charter of the United Nations, including the right of States to manufacture, import, export, transfer and retain conventional arms for self-defense and security needs, and to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Regarding the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the Republic of Namibia strongly supports the ATT and adheres to the following principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Treaties and Charters creating the African Regional Economic Communities, i.e. the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-interference in the internal affairs of all States and the prohibition of the use of force in accordance with the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Charter of the United Nations. Therefore, Namibia is committed to meaningful participation in the international community to support the national efforts in a form of technical and financial assistance and set out herein in this report in order to curb the proliferation of SALWs within the territory of the Republic of Namibia. Namibia's pertinent challenges remain the same as those communicated to the Office for Disarmament of the United Nations in the country report 2010, which included:

- The Finalization of the Ammunition Bill on Arms and Ammunition;
- The Implementation of Public Education and Awareness Raising Campaign;
- Establishing an accurate, verifiable firearms database for civilian and state owned;
- Regulating Brokers and Brokering activities in the Republic of Namibia;
- The implementation of competency test and competency certification, and
- Drafting of technical and financial resources to implement the UNPoA, Kimberley Declaration and Kimberley Protocol.

The National Contact Persons on Small Arms and Light Weapons are hereby reaffirmed as follows:

- The National Contact Person on SALWs: Lt.Gen S.H. Ridzonga, Inspector-General of the Namibian Police; Tel. No: +264 61 2093212; Fax No: +264 61 225652; b. Coordinator - National Focal Point on SALWs: Chief Inspector Moses Nghawana Simelwa; Tel. No: +264 61 2093215; Fax No: +264 61 230 621

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary.