



# UN Programme of Action

## National Reporting Tool

Namibia

2016

### SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources	National Coordination Agency
PoA II.4	<p>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? <span style="float: right;">Yes ▼</span></p> <p>a) Name of agency : Namibia National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons            b) Address : Police National Headquarter Private Bag 12024 Ausspannplatz Windhoek Namibia            c) Contact details :            i) Contact person : M.N. SHAAMA            ii) Telephone number(s) : +264 61 2093335            iv) Email : Moses.shaama@nampol.gov.na or mnshaama@gmail.com</p>

Sources	National Point of Contact
PoA II.5, 24	<p>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)? <span style="float: right;">Yes ▼</span></p> <p>2.1. Details:            a) Name : Deputy Commissioner M. SHAAMA Coordinator: National Focal Point on SALW            Namibian Police Force            b) Organization or agency : Ministry of Safety and Security, Namibian Police Force            c) Address : Police National Headquarter, Private Bag 12024 Ausspannplatz, Windhoek Namibia            d) Telephone number(s) : +264 61 209 3202 +264 811280169            f) Email : Moses.shaama@nampol.gov.na</p>
ITI 25	<p>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)? <span style="float: right;">Yes ▼</span></p>

### SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures
PoA II.2	<p>3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? <span style="float: right;">No ▼</span></p>

Sources	International assistance
PoA III.6	<p>4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? <span style="float: right;">No ▼</span></p>

### SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures
PoA II.2, 12	<p>5. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? <span style="float: right;">Yes ▼</span></p>
PoA II.11	<p>5.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.            1. Arms and Ammunition Act, 1996 (Act 7 of 1996) 2. Explosive Act, 1956 (26 of 1956)</p>

Sources	Licensing and authorisation
PoA II.11	<p>5.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country? <span style="float: right;">Yes ▼</span></p>
PoA II.3	<p>5.3. 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? <span style="float: right;">Yes ▼</span></p>

PoA II.11

5.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?

PoA II.12

a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country

Yes ▼

i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?

- 1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology
- 2) Contract number or order reference and date
- 3) Final destination country
- 4) Description of the end-use of the SALW
- 5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)
- 6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)
- 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction
- 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user
- 9) Date of issue
- 10) Other

b) Other types of end-user documentation

NB. It is imperative to indicate that, Namibia does not manufacture firearms. However, this does not prohibit local gun dealers who acquired their stock from manufacturing countries to sell firearms to buyers outside the boundaries of Namibia. Thus, in this particular situation the End User Certificate (EUC) is an indispensable requirement whereby all the aforementioned information is carefully and mandatorily checked.

PoA II.12

5.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

Yes ▼

5.5.1 Details:

1. This is done through the Joint Commissions on Defence and Security existing between Namibia and all her neighboring countries. 2. We do liaise at the Regional Coordinating Committee (RCC) on Small Arms and Light Weapons a forum for the SADC National Focal Point Coordinators.

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

Yes ▼

5.6.1 Details:

The Joint Commissions on Defence and Security with the neighbouring countries took a firm decision to desist from issuing End User Certificates [EUC] at provincial/district level. Currently, EUCs are only issued at national levels and there are designated officers who are authorized to issue such documentations. Thus, the designated officers do contact each other to verify the authenticity of the EUCs.

## Sources Post-delivery controls

5.7. 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?

Yes ▼

5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?

Yes ▼

5.8.1 Details

Designated officer(s) do contact with their counter parts in the importing State(s). NB. In some cases, we do accompany the delivery at the border post.

5.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?

Yes ▼

## Sources Marking at import

ITI 8b

5.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?

Yes ▼

5.10.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?

Namibia does not allow importation of SALW that are not marked. The Namibian Police Force does the marking of firearms. The country through her Amendment Bill on Arms and Ammunition, a provision has been made to recall all civilians firearms for remarking.

5.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Country of import
- b) Year of import
- c) Other
- i. Country of manufacturer  
ii. Year of manufacturer  
iii. Serial number  
iv. Manufacturing company/institution.

5.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?

No ▼

5.10.4. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a *unique* marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?

Yes ▼

5.10.4.1 Details:

The remarking of firearms is strictly controlled and managed in Namibia. This option is only considered in exceptional circumstances and the following process should be followed: i. The relevant firearm officer must verify the duplication of a serial number by physically inspecting the existing firearm(s) with the same serial number(s); ii. The registrar may then issue a new firearms identification number if there is no cause to suspect that the number was tempered with or that the number was placed on the firearm(s) illegally; iii. The firearm(s) is/are subjected to ballistic testing and/or etching to establish whether or not the firearm(s) original marking has not been tempered with and may be retrieved before the allocation is made etc.

### Sources Record-keeping

PoA II.9; ITI 12	<b>5.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?</b>	Yes ▾
	<b>5.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?</b>	
	a) Quantity of SALW traded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	b) Type or model of SALW traded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	d) Transactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	i) Identity of buyer/seller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	iii) Date of delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	e) Other N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<b>5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?</b>	Indefinitely ▾

### Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6	<b>5.12. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?</b>	No ▾
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### Sources International assistance

PoA III.6	<b>6. 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?</b>	No ▾
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## SECTION 4: BROKERING

### Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.14	<b>7. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?</b>	No ▾
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### Sources International assistance

PoA III.6	<b>8. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?</b>	Yes ▾
	<b>8.1. What kind of assistance do you require?</b>	
	Assistance in developing laws, regulations and administrative procedures to regulate Brokers and their activities.	
	<b>8.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?</b>	No ▾

## SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

### Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.17	<b>9. 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?</b>	Yes ▾
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PoA II.17

9.1. 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

## Sources Surplus

PoA II.18

9.2. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Officially declare as surplus
- b) Take out of service
- c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- d) Store separately
- e) Other

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

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

## Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.19

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

No 

## Sources International assistance

PoA II.29; III.6

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

Yes 

10.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Establish an accurate, verifiable and reliable National database of civilian and state owned stocks in order to facilitate information exchange, identification and tracing. NB A formal request through a Project Proposal was communicated to UNODA in 2012 and no answer is received to this effect to date.

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

Yes 

PoA III.6; 14

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

No 

## SECTION 6: COLLECTION

## Sources Collection

12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?

Yes ▼

PoA II.21

12.1. How many SALW were collected?

Voluntary surrendered 125 through vigorous Public Education and Awareness Campaign engaging the general public through public meetings, trade fairs/exhibitions, visiting schools and other public places distributing campaign materials such as leaflets, pamphlets, T-shirts, rulers, pens etc.

12.2. 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  Pending for destruction

## Sources International assistance

PoA III.6

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

No ▼

## SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

## Sources Marking

ITI 8d

14. 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?

Yes ▼

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

Namibia like other SADC member countries received a marking machine from the US State Department through the coordination of ISS. The actual remarking of the military firearms does not yet started. However, marking of police firearms has started though slow due to some technical challenges on the utilization of the marking machine software. It however, is important to indicate that, the country is using the SADC recommended marking methodology as stipulated in the SADC Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

ITI 8c

14.2. 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?

Yes ▼

ITI 8e

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

Yes ▼

15.1 Details

At independence on 21st March 1990, all SALW that were used by the liberation movement SWAPO military wing, the People Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) were properly recorded and transferred to the States. The State since independence to date did not transfer any firearm(s) to the civilian or private institution. At present, Namibia does not have manufacturers. However, in the event that there will be manufacturer(s) in future, obviously the will be measures against the removal or alteration of markings.

## Record-keeping

PoA II.9

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

Yes ▼

16.1. 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)?

Namibia is guided by the SADC Standard Operating Procedures with regards to records keeping of SALW both for civilian and state owned SALW. It is imperative to indicate that, the country does not keep records of manufactures and/or brokers since the country does not manufacture nor does it regulate brokers and their activities.

ITI 12 a,b

16.2. How long does the government keep such records?

Indefinite.

ITI 13

16.3. 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?

Yes ▼

## Sources International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27 **17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?** Yes ▾

**17.1. What kind of assistance do you require?**

1. Establishing an Accurate National Record Keeping of civilian and state owned stocks that would be accurate, reliable and verifiable database both at national and 14 regional headquarters of the Namibian Police Force, and 2. Developing a national policy.

**17.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?** Yes ▾

**SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING**

**Sources** **Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**

PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24 **18. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?** Yes ▾

**Sources** **Tracing requests**

ITI 25; 31a **18.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?**  
(1) The Namibian Police Force, National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Windhoek. (2) In future, the NCB will be assisted by the National Focal Point Division, which has been linked to the INTERPOL tools such as i24/7, iARMS IFRT etc.

ITI 17 **18.2. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)**

- a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found
- b) Reasons 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) Type/calibre of SALW
- f) Other

**Sources** **Cooperation with INTERPOL**

PoA II.37; ITI 33 **19. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ?** Yes ▾

**Sources** **International assistance**

PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27 **2420.Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? <td>** Yes ▾

&n **20.1. What kind of assistance do you require?**

i. Rolling i24/7, iARMS IFRTcountrywide.

**20.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?** Yes ▾

PoA III.10; ITI 28 **2521.Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?<td>** No ▾

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**SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE<span>**

**Sources** **Assistance requested / received / provided**

PoA III.3, 6 **2622.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?<td>** No ▾

&n

**Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?<td>**

In our last report, Namibia compiled the list of her financial and technical requirements for assistance, which was submitted to the UNODA. Consequently, Namibia is urging the UNODA to revisit our request and provide feedback on what action had been or to be taken in that regard. Equally, Namibia urge the UNODA to consider the areas indicated in this report (2014) where the country indicated needs for assistance in order to strengthen the country's capacity in her quest to sustainable

implement the UNPoA.

**Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:**

#### SECTION 10: INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

##### Information on national marking practice

**2823. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:**

- a) **National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.**

N/A

**Additional information such as images and illustrations may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:**

Note: Relevant information might have been provided in questions 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 18.1 in this report.