



# UN Programme of Action

## National Reporting Tool

Norway

2016

## 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

- a) Name of agency : Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 b) Address : P.O. Box 8114 Dep. N-0032 Oslo  
 c) Contact details :  
 i) Contact person : Section for Humanitarian Affairs  
 ii) Telephone number(s) : +47 23950000  
 iv) Email : seksjon.for.humanitaere.sporsmal@mfa.no

## 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

## 2.1. Details:

- a) Name : Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 b) Organization or agency : Sprcial Representative for disarmament Mr Knut Langeland  
 c) Address : P.O. Box 8114 Dep. N-0032 Oslo  
 d) Telephone number(s) : +47 23950000  
 f) Email : knl@mfa.no

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

## SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

## Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2 3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? Yes

3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? Yes

3.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country

Only minor quantities of SALW are produced. Manufacturing is regulated by Act of 9 June 1961 relating to control of firearms and ammunition, The Firearms Act.

3.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW? Yes

PoA II.3 3.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country? Yes

## Sources Marking at manufacture

PoA II.7; ITI 8a 3.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? Yes

ITI 8a 3.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Name of the manufacturer   
 b) Country of manufacture   
 c) Serial number   
 d) Year of manufacture   
 e) Weapon type/model   
 f) Caliber   
 g) Other

ITI 10a 3.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? No

3.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? No

## Sources Record-keeping by manufactures

PoA II.9; ITI 11 3.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? Yes

ITI 12a 3.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Quantity of SALW manufactured   
 b) Type or model of SALW manufactured   
 c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW   
 d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)   
 e) Other

ITI 12a

3.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?

Indefinitely **Sources** Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6

3.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)?

No **Sources** International assistance

PoA III.6

4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?

No **SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS****Sources** Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2, 12

5. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

Yes 

PoA II.11

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

Norway has just a minor production of SALW, but produces and exports ammunition for such weapons. No significant changes have been introduced in legislation or administrative measures related to Small Arms and Light Weapons since the last national report. There is a process to review and possibly revise the regulations related to the legislation on Small Arms and Light Weapons. A. National laws, Regulations and Decrees: 1. Production: Act of 9 June 1961 relating to control of firearms and ammunition, The Firearms Act. The Firearms Act covers most aspects of control and provides a specific basis for penalties. With regard to production of ammunition the Act of 14 June 2002 relating to Fire and Explosion applies also. Web links: <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1961-06-09-17q=vapenloven>  
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2009-06-25-904?q=eksplosiver> 2. Export: Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 as amended 19 June 2013 and Guidelines on export of Defense Material of 28 February 1992, including Attachment A: the 7 criteria in the EU Common Position, and Attachment B: Articles 6 and 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). (The Export Control Act). Web links: <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1987-12-18-93?q=eksportkontroll>  
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2013-06-19-718?q=eksportkontroll> 3. Import: Act of 9 June 1961 relating to control of firearms and ammunition. The Firearms Act. See no. 1 above. 4. Transit: Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967. See no. 2 above. 5. Retransfer: Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967. See no. 2 above. B. Administrative procedures. 1. Production: Implementing legislation: Act of 9 June 1961 relating to control of firearms and ammunition, The Firearms Act. See web-links above. 2. Export: Implementing legislation: Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 as amended 19 June 2013 under section 1 of the Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 as amended 19 June 2013 and Guidelines on export of Defense Material of 28 February 1992, including Attachment A: the 7 criteria in the EU Common Position, and Attachment B: Articles 6 and 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). See web link above. 3. Import: Implementing legislation: Act of 9 June 1961 relating to control of firearms and ammunition, The Firearms Act, see web-link above. 4. Transit: Regulations relating to the implementation of control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology, § 3 e of 10 January 1989. 5. Retransfer: Regulations relating to the implementation of control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology. The Export Control Act and Regulations, see web-links above.

**Sources** Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.11

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?

Yes 

PoA II.3

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?

Yes 

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

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

As a general rule, end user documentation in original is required. If an export is covered by the cooperation with allied or EU countries, documentation confirming the end user is required.

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:

Only an official End User Certificate issued by the appropriate Government of the Importing State will be considered in relation to an export of SALW.

5.6.

Yes

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

**5.6.1 Details:**

Close contact with licensing undertakings, reports and auditing

**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?
- 5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?
- 5.8.1 **Details**  
Through the exporter
- 5.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?

**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?
- 5.10.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?  
All arms procured by the armed forces and the police forces have unique identification markings applied by the producers. This forms part of the production specifications. It is a general prerequisite for licensing and registration that SALW have a unique serial number. Detailed requirements on markings may be introduced by police authorities.
- 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  See 5.10.1
- 5.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?
- 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?
- 5.10.4.1 Details:

**Sources Record-keeping**

- PoA II.9; ITI 12 5.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?
- 5.11.1. 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
- 5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?
- All SALW that require licensing and registration remain in the weapons register after being exported, decommissioned or destroyed, thereby maintaining their traceability.

**Sources Actions taken during the reporting period**

- PoA II.6 5.12. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?

**Sources International assistance**

- PoA III.6 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?

## SECTION 4: BROKERING

## Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

- PoA II.14 7. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? Yes
- 7.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.  
Trading in, negotiating or otherwise assisting in the sale of military goods and technology included in List I (national munitions list; identical to the Wassenaar Arrangements' list) from one foreign country to another is not permitted without a licence from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, see Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 as amended 19 June 2013, see web-link above Corresponding provisions apply in connection with negotiations for goods included on List II (dual use list), and for appurtenant technology and services if it is known or there is reason to believe that such goods, technology or service are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for use in connection with the development, production, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and in connection with the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles that can deliver such weapons. The Export Control Act lays down specific penalties.
- 8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system? --- Select ---
- 7.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers? Yes
- 7.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction? Yes
- 8.4. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker? --- Select ---
- 7.4. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?  
7.4.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)? Yes
- a) Acting as dealers or agents
  - b) Providing technical assistance
  - c) Training
  - d) Transport
  - e) Freight forwarding
  - f) Storage
  - g) Finance
  - h) Insurance
  - i) Maintenance
  - j) Security
  - k) Other services

## Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

- 7.5 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)? No

## Sources International assistance

- PoA III.6 8. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? No

## SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

## Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

- PoA II.17 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? Yes
- 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  All surplus in the armed forces of Norway are due to an evaluation of national needs. Surplus of the armed forces are officially announced in NATO through NAMSA
- 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? Yes
- PoA II.20 9.4.1. How many SALW were destroyed?  
During the reporting period 34 183 SALW were destroyed, of which surplus and obsolete SALW belonging to the Armed Forces were 22 236 in 2014 and 5 629 in 2015, and older police and civilian possessed SALW of small calibre destroyed for the Police were 6 318 in 2015. The destruction has been carried out by grinding/milling at a civilian facility under supervision of representatives from the Armed Forces.
- 9.4.2. Any further comments regarding destruction?

### Sources International assistance

- PoA II.29; III.6 10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? No
- 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?  
See pt 9.4
- 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

### 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?

### 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?

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

The marking of armed forces and police SALW consists of the producer's unique numbering and a marking indicating Norway. The country of manufacture is not necessarily reflected.

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?

ITI 8e 15. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop 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?

**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)?**

SALW stocks within the armed forces are secured, controlled and accounted for by the Norwegian Defence Forces Logistics Organisation and individual military units. Strict military regulations and procedures apply. Existing procedures and physical security are assessed regularly and improvements made accordingly. SALW stocks within the police forces are secured, controlled and accounted for by the Police Data and Materiel Service. SALW distributed to individual police districts are secured at district level. The armed forces hold complete inventory lists of all weapons in its possession. This identifies the exact location of each stored weapon, or the individual holding the weapon. The police authorities maintain a similar system. The armed forces hold complete inventory lists of all weapons in its possession. This identifies the exact location of each stored weapon, or the individual holding the weapon. The police authorities maintain a similar system. i)

ITI 12 a,b 16.2. How long does the government keep such records?

All SALW that require licensing and registration remain in the weapons register after being exported, decommissioned or destroyed, thereby maintaining their traceability indefinitely.

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?

### Sources International assistance

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

### 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?

### Sources Tracing requests

ITI 25; 31a 18.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?  
National Criminal Investigation Service

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) ?

### Sources International assistance

PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27 2420.Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?

&n

PoA III.10; ITI 28 2521.Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?

&n

#### SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

### 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?

&n

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

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.

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.