



UN Programme of Action

National Reporting Tool

Somalia

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?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes ▾</p> <p>a) Name of agency : National Security Adviser Office b) Address : State House, Villa Somalia, Mogadishu, SOMALIA c) Contact details : i) Contact person : Abadir Mohamud Ahmed ii) Telephone number(s) : +252 615 123813 and +252 699 988005 iv) Email : abadir@presidency.gov.so and abaadir114@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)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes ▾</p> <p>2.1. Details: a) Name : Abadir Mohamud Ahmed b) Organization or agency : National Security Advisor Office of the President c) Address : State House, Villa Somalia, Mogadishu, SOMALIA d) Telephone number(s) : +252 615 123813 and +252 699 988005 f) Email : abadir@presidency.gov.so and abaadir114@gmail.com</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)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes ▾</p>

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures
PoA II.2	<p>3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No ▾</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?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">--- Select --- ▾</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?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes ▾</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.</p> <p>The current law regulating the export, import, transit or retransfer of small arms is the 1963 Public Order Law which states that no person shall manufacture, collect or trade in arms without authorization from the Ministry of Interior. The law requires that all weapons traders be authorized by the Ministry of Interior and requires traders to sell only to persons holding a license in Somalia. The license does not allow traders to import or export weapons. Import is reserved for the FGS and subject to restrictions under partial of the UN Arms Embargo.</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?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No ▾</p>

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	No ▾
	b) Other types of end-user documentation	
PoA II.12	5.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?	--- Select --- ▾
	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?	--- Select --- ▾

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

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? The marking is required by law from the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Internal Security.	
	5.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?	
	a) Country of import <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Year of import <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Country of manufacturer, Year of manufacturer; Serial number;
	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 <i>unique</i> marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?	No ▾

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?	Yes ▾
	5.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?	
	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 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?	Indefinitely ▾

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)?	Yes ▾
	5.12.1 Details. In 2010, the Government of Somalia arrested one soldier for purchasing arms and ammunition from government soldiers and selling them to arms dealers in Mogadishu.	

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? Yes ▾
- 6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
FGS requires assistance in developing laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over SALW.
- 6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? No ▾

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? 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? Yes ▾
- 8.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
We need experts, financial support and everything related to this matter.
- 8.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? 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

A procedure is in place and a progress has been made for registering, marking, and recording of weapons that are stored in Halane at the Mogadishu International Airport. We started an SOP for the management of captured weapons and forms to compile data on captured weapons.

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? Yes
- PoA II.20 9.4.1. How many SALW were destroyed?
Currently, Somalia have destroyed 221 weapons. Those weapons could not be used by the Security Forces anymore and could not be refurbished.
- 9.4.2. Any further comments regarding destruction?
None.

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?
We need small arms and ammunition registration and accounting systems training for further strengthening existing procedures and reach objectives within SC Res. 2093 . Further support for the refurbishment and construction of armouries is also needed and support from UNSOM, UNMAS and MAG is providing assistance in this area. Assistance is also needed to implement procedures for the safe transportation and delivery of weapons and ammunition including interim options to secure weapons where operations are happening.
- 10.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? No
- PoA III.6; 14 11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? Yes
- 11.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
We need assistance for stockpile management, book-keeping and procedures.
- 11.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? No

SECTION 6: COLLECTION

Sources Collection

12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW? No

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? Yes
- 13.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
To develop SOPs for processing captured weapons, training, tracing on identification of weapons for all Security Forces.
- 13.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? 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.**
SALW imported marked and records. Somalia does not have manufactures, all stockpiling, transfer and possession of SALW are controlled. Thus, stockpiling, transfer and possession of SALW are not marked or inadequately marked are not only illegal but also punishable by law and thus prohibited to be imported into the country.
- 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?** --- Select --- ▾
- ITI 8e **15. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?** No ▾

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?** No ▾

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?**
Currently, records are kept manually, therefore, we need computerization of Central Arms Registry.
- 17.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?** No ▾

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?**
Currently, National Intelligence Security Agency is the agency responsible for tracing weapons. Conflict Armament Research has been launching trace request on its behalf.
- 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) ?** No ▾

Sources International assistance

PoA II.36;
III.6;ITI 27

2420.Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?>

Yes ▼

20.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

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The FGS would like to have better information sharing with naval forces that are capturing weapons off the coast of Somalia. It is important for us to involved in the tracing process, so that we can understand the sources of weapons that are being supplied to Al Shabaab. The FGS also needs better support from AMISOM on tracing weapons. Currently, AMISOM does not share information regarding captured weapons, and therefore the FGS is unable to trace weapons that AMISOM forces are capturing from Al Shabaab.

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

No ▼

PoA III.10;ITI 28

2521.Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?>

Yes ▼

21.1. Details

&n

Somali are using Conflict Armament Research for their on tracing. However, we need to implement means that allow us to trace and detect all forms of illicit SALW independent in the future.

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?>

No ▼

&n

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

In January 2014, the FGS established the Arms and Ammunition Management Steering Committee as a high-level body to oversee and coordinate the implementation by the FGS of activities to control weapons and stockpile management, import, export and transit of weapons, tracking of weapons, public awareness raising and legislative development. The FGS is implementing a national weapons registration system to further develop a network of armouries and ammunition storage facilities and start revising the legislative framework of Somalia. The FGS is in need of support to develop small arms and light weapons legislation based on the UN Programme of Action and the Nairobi Protocol on small arms and light weapons. Further, assistance to strengthen the capacity of the National Focal Point on SALW in Somalia is needed, including the development of a National Action Plan on small arms to better coordinate national and regional initiatives to control small arms. A national assessment on small arms and light weapons prevalence in Somalia would assist the FGS in developing future legislation and a National Action Plan.

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.