



UN Programme of Action

National Reporting Tool

Bulgaria

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? 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 : UN and Development Cooperation Directorate, Department for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation
- b) Organization or agency : Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria
- c) Address : 2, Alexander Zhendov Str., Sofia 1113, Republic of Bulgaria
- d) Telephone number(s) : +359 2 948 2368
- f) Email : un@mfa.bg
- 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
Law on Weapons, Ammunition, Explosives and Pyrotechnical Products (LWAEPP) Regulation on the Conditions and Order for Controlling the Activities with Arms, Ammunition, Explosives and Pyrotechnics
- 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?
The marking is applied on a main component of the SALW. The destruction of this component would render the SALW dysfunctional.
- 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
- Name and address of legal or natural persons that procure SALW spare parts or components (when used for assembling or modifying)

ITI 12a **3.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?** 10 years in accordance with Art. 31 of LWAEP Other ▼

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.**
 Law on the Export Control of Defence-Related Products and Dual Use Items and Technologies; Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Export Control on Defence-related Products and Dual-use Items and Technologies; Decrees 91/2001 and 272/2012 containing a list of embargoed destinations according to relevant UNSCRs, EU and OSCE decisions and positions.

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** 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

PoA II.12 **b) Other types of end-user documentation**
 Declaration which includes an explicit statement that the goods and/or the items subject to export license application will not be re-exported or sold further without the prior written consent of the competent Bulgarian authorities. "No re-export clause" should be included also in related contracts and/or invoices, as stipulated in article 66 of the Law on Export Control.

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:
 In order to certify the end-use and the end-user the exporters are obliged to submit an end-use certificate issued by the competent authorities of the end-user state. The EUC must contain information regarding the exporter, importer, end-user, a detailed description of the goods, the purpose of the end-use and a statement from the end-user that the goods, subject to the export, will not be re-exported without prior written authorisation issued by the competent Bulgarian authorities. In certain cases the authenticity of EUCs is verified through diplomatic channels as well as by information provided by the competent authorities of the country of end use, etc.

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 competent Bulgarian authorities require the original of the EUCs and in certain cases a verification of the EUCs by the relevant Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the end use country.

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**
In case it is considered necessary the verification of the DVCs is carried out through diplomatic channels or based on information provided by the relevant competent authorities.
- 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?
The manufacturer.
- 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
- 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:**

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
- 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? Other ▾
10 years minimum.

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)? No ▾

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? 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?** Yes ▾

7.1. **List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.**
Law on Export Control on Defence-related Products and Dual-use Items and Technologies Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Export Control on Defence-related Products and Dual-use Items and Technologies

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?** Yes ▾

7.4.1. **If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?**

- 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
- 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?
As per information provided by the Ministry of Defence in 2014 and 2015 the destroyed SALW were, as follows: - Revolvers and self-loaded pistols - 85 pcs in 2014 and 409 pcs. in 2015 - Rifles and carbines - 62 pcs in 2014 and 1023 pcs. in 2015 - Assault rifles - 392 pcs in 2014 - Light machine guns - 17 pcs. in 2014 - Heavy machine guns - 34 pcs. 2014 and 1 pc. in 2015 - Hand-held, underbarrel and mounted grenade launchers - 8 pcs. in 2014 - Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems - 78 pcs. in 2014 - Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm - 104 pcs. in 2014 and 22 pcs. in 2015
- 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?
302 pieces of illegally owned SALW were seized during the reporting period.
- 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

 Investigation has been concluded on all cases

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.

Name of the manufacturer, country of manufacture, serial number, year of manufacture, weapon type/model, caliber

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?

15.1 Details

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)?

Records are kept on manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by the State agencies (Armed Forces, MoI and others).

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

ITI 13 163. 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?
Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, Prosecutor's Office, State Agency for National Security

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>

No

&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?<td>

No

&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?<td>

No

&n

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

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:<td>

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

Small arms and light weapons (SALW) manufactured in Bulgaria are marked at the time of manufacture with a unique, user-friendly alphanumeric identifier that allows for their easy, reliable and timely identification. The size, the font and the location of the markings are specified in the technical production documentation of the items. They contain the name of the producer and country of origin, the serial number, the year of production, the month of production, the number of the weapon and the caliber and the model of the weapon. All companies keep records of all manufactured SALW which allows for their identification.

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.