



UN Programme of Action

National Reporting Tool

Germany

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?

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)?
- 2.1. Details:
- a) Name : Tarmo Dix
- b) Organization or agency : Federal Foreign Office Conventional Arms Control Division OR10
- c) Address : 11013 Berlin
- d) Telephone number(s) : +49 30 18 17 - 4279
- f) Email : OR10-2@diplo.de
- 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)?

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

- PoA II.2 3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?
- 3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?
- 3.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country
- The Basic Law, i.e. the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany - The Act Implementing Article 26(2) of the Basic Law (War Weapons Control Act) - The Weapons Act (Waffengesetz) - The Foreign Trade and Payments Act in conjunction with the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance
- 3.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?
- PoA II.3 3.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?

Sources Marking at manufacture

- PoA II.7; ITI 8a 3.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?
- 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 for imported weapons additionally the year and country of import
- ITI 10a 3.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?
One essential part
- 3.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?

Sources Record-keeping by manufactures

- PoA II.9; ITI 11 3.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?
- 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?**Records concerning war weapons must be kept as long as the war weapons in question are within the permit holders's possession as well as ten years afterwards eapons must be kept as long as the war weapons in question are within the permit holder's possession as well as 10 years afte 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)?** Yes ▾

3.4.1. Details.
Under national law in conjunction with the principle of mandatory prosecution, every case of illegal manufacturing of SALW is prosecuted. In 2014, all 992 cases of offences against the War Weapons Control Act were investigated.

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.**
- The Basic Law, i.e. the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany - The Act Implementing Article 26(2) of the Basic Law (War Weapons Control Act) - The Foreign Trade and Payments Act in conjunction with the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance

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

5.5.1 Details:
Signature check. Embassies will in certain cases be asked to verify the authenticity of the request and to report on the country specific context. In general, only requests by governmental agencies will be considered.

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? No ▾

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? No ▾

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

5.9. 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 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?

Manufacturer and/or Importer

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

Manufacturer

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:

A unique marking for identifying purposes is required. All imported weapons receive an import marking.

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 type of transport, transport company, no. of licence

5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept? Other ▾

10 years after transfer for all weapons

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.

Under national law in conjunction with the principle of mandatory prosecution, every case of illegal transfer of SALW is prosecuted. In 2014, all 992 cases of offences against the War Weapons Control Act were investigated.

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.

Section 4a of the War Weapons Control Act

- 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? No ▾
- 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
- For embargoed countries specific measures apply

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)? Yes ▾
- 7.5.1 Details.
Under national law in conjunction with the principle of mandatory prosecution, every case of illegal brokering of SALW is prosecuted. In 2014, all 992 cases of offences against the War Weapons Control Act were investigated. As far as war weapons are concerned (section 22a para. 1 No. 7 of the War Weapons Control Act), imprisonment of 1 year to 5 years is foreseen.

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 Surplus SALW is stored in secure lockers or in secure accommodations at office level, or in the central armory at the Procurement Office of the Federal Customs Administration. The Federal Customs Administration disposes of surplus stocks by destruction, cession to other national armed authorities (

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?

Federal Armed Forces: A) Small Arms Revolvers and selfloading pistols 11,977 Sub-machine guns 10,847 Assault rifles 31,648 Light machine guns 2,307 B) Light Weapons Hand-held, under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers 1,124 Portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems 612 C) Total 58,515 Federal Police: A) Small Arms Revolvers and selfloading pistols 53 Assault rifles 329 C) Total 382

9.4.2. Any further comments regarding destruction?

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?

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?

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?

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.

The following markings apply to police-held weapons: Name of the manufacturer, country of manufacture, serial number, year of manufacture, weapon type (model, caliber, proofing (testing)), other weapons of the Federal Customs Administration are marked with the acronym "BZV" ("Bundeszollverwaltung"). Weapons built before the 1960s - at that time marked with the identification "BUND" - may also be still in use today. Weapons designated for use in West Berlin until 1989 were not allowed to bear the identification marks mentioned above. Pistols were marked with "AK" (Alliierte Kommandantur = Allied Headquarters); sub-machine guns were only allowed to be delivered to West Berlin by foreign manufacturers and thus bore different foreign identification marks, e.g. "MAS" when built and delivered by a French manufacturer. As far as these weapons came to be in use with the Federal Finance Administration after 1989, they were additionally marked with "BZV". Revolvers only bear the serial number and proof firing stamp. Under sec. 55 (4a) WaffG, all firearms in use with the Federal Finance Administration carry the holding authorities' sign "BZV". Serial numbers and other marks are stamped mechanically on the weapon with a pressure of up to 100 kilograms per square millimetre. The marks have a depth of 0.4 to 0.5 millimetres. Laser-engraved marks used for hardened materials have a depth of 0.025 millimetres. In the case stamped or laser-engraved marks are completely ground off and thus no longer visible, it is possible to restore the original marks by chemical and technical means. Each weapon of the Federal Armed Forces is unambiguously marked and bears the following information: manufacturer, weapon type, caliber, month and year of delivery ex works, serial number, proof firing stamp, possibly additional marks, such as, e.g., maintenance information. The marks are applied in accordance with the standards of applicable technical manuals and are unique.

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

German export control regulations prescribe an unalterable marking at an essential part of any weapon. Section 24 of the Weapons Act stipulates in essence that at least one essential part of a weapon shall be clearly and permanently marked. These essential parts are usually fabricated in a way that prohibits the undetectable removal and alteration of markings. Improvements of marking technologies by manufacturers within this legal framework are welcome.

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)?

Each arms manufacturer is obliged to keep an arms manufacturing register (Waffenherstellungsbuch) and a register of the trade in arms (Waffenhandelsbuch). These registers contain information on the production of arms, the recipients of the arms, the production numbers and the production signs (e.g. registered trademarks or the name of the manufacturer). Upon consultation of the registers, it is possible to determine whether a specific marked arm was manufactured by the company in question. Markings may differ according to clients' wishes, but it is guaranteed that later identification is possible. Concerning war weapons, companies have to observe special reporting obligations by submitting bi-annual statements to the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle; official acronym: "BAFA") on all registered transactions. Every second year BAFA carries out inspections based on these statements. Other records are proofs of sale, export licenses, import licenses, proofs of licenses. The customs authority keeps individual, detailed records containing the "life data" of each weapon, e.g. name of manufacturer, country of manufacture, serial number, year of manufacture, weapon type/model, calibre, proofing/testing and repairing details.

ITI 12 a,b **16.2. How long does the government keep such records?**
All license holders are obliged to keep the necessary documents for at least ten years in order to make on-site inspections of the supervising authorities possible. Such on-site inspections take place regularly and may be carried out as challenge inspections.

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?** 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?

Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt, BKA)

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>

Yes ▾

21.1. Details

&n Germany is supporting - among other forms of international cooperation - the non-governmental organisation "Conflict Armament Research", which is actively engaged in the documentation and analysis of SALW in conflict areas (www.conflictarm.com/itrace/). Germany also sponsors the virtual SALW handbook by a German NGO, Bonn International Center for Conversion, in cooperation with the Verification Center of the German armed forces, which is destined to help with identifying seized or collected SALW (<http://www.salw-guide.bicc.de/>).

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>

Yes ▾

PoA III.16, PoA III. 6, PoA III.7, PoA III.18, PoA III. 15

22.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?

a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact

Provided ▾

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

In 2014-2015, Germany financed assistance projects in the framework of the PoA worth approximately 11 Mio. Euros (see attached project list for details).

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Capacity building in SALW control for national and regional institutions, measures to improve Physical Security and Stockpile Management of SALW and ammunition

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

Projects are ongoing

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

Recipients include UN-agencies (UNODA/UNREC/UNLIREC/UNRCPD/UNIDIR), regional organisations (AU, OSCE), other international organisations (NATO), non-governmental organisations (BICC, MAG, SAS, CAR, PPM)

b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

--- Select --- ▼

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

Provided ▼

&n

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial ▼

ii) technical ▼

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

In 2014-2015, Germany financed assistance projects in the framework of the PoA worth approximately 11 Mio. Euros.

c) Description of the assistance activity:

See attached project list for details

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2014-2015 (ongoing)

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

Recipients include UN-agencies (UNODA/UNREC/UNLIREC/UNRCPD/UNIDIR/UNSCAR), regional organisations (AU, OSCE), other international organisations (NATO), non-governmental organisations (BICC, MAG, SAS, CAR, PPM),

d. Law enforcement

--- Select --- ▼

e. Customs and borders

--- Select --- ▼

f. Action-oriented research

--- Select --- ▼

g. Children/youth

--- Select --- ▼

h. Awareness-raising

--- Select --- ▼

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

--- Select --- ▼

j Other

--- Select --- ▼

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

For a detailed presentation of its national position on the PoA Germany would like to draw attention to the Position Paper submitted in February 2016 for the 6th Biennial Meeting of States (<https://s3.amazonaws.com/unoda-web/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/2016-02-17-Considerations-from-Germany-to-the-BMS-6.pdf>).

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.

Section 24 of the Weapons Act demands that the country of manufacture and - for imported firearms - the country of import has to be marked.

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.

Practical measures for small arms control 2014 -2015

In the period 2014-2015, the German Federal Foreign Office sponsored projects and conferences in the realm of conventional disarmament and arms control, including confidence- and security-building measures, with a total volume of approximately **20,1 million Euro**. **10,9 million Euro** were thereby employed for projects of small arms and light weapons control, including the destruction of surplus ammunition and weapons, safety and security of warehouses, and capacity-building.

Please note: For the sake of clarity, amounts were rounded to the nearest thousand. The amounts reflect the funds employed at the end of the financial years 2014 and 2015. In case of projects running beyond the respective financial year, only the funds employed during the particular year are stated.

a. Projects in 2014

- Support for the non-governmental organisation Permanent Peace Movement in conducting a conference for the implementation of the UNPoA (Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects) and the ATT (Arms Trade Treaty) in concert with the Arab League
49,000 €

- Support for the non-governmental organisation Bonn International Conversion Centre for a project of small arms control in concert with the office of the Sub-regional Arms Control Mechanism (SARCOM) in Khartoum, Sudan (focus: capacity-building and technical guidance)
700,000 €

- Support for the non-governmental organisation Bonn International Conversion Centre for a project of small arms control in South Sudan (focus: evaluation of project for supporting South Sudan's authorities in implementing UNPoA 2011-2014)
54,000 €

- Support for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) for a project of small arms control in Togo (focus: capacity-building and technical assistance for the Togolese National Commission to Combat the Proliferation, Illicit Circulation of and Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons)
118,000 €

- Support for the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) for a project of small arms control in Côte d'Ivoire (phase II 2013-2014 and phase III 2014-2016) (focus: implementation of the national commission's action plan to combat the proliferation, circulation, and illegal use of small arms and light weapons)
700,000 €

- Support for the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) for a project of conventional arms control in Libya (2012-2017) (focus: capacity-building in Libyan institutions in the realm of small arms control, PSSM, clearing of mines and remnants of war, and informing public of safety hazards)

268,000 €

- Support for the non-governmental organisation Bonn International Conversion Centre for a project of small arms control in Mali (focus: PSSM-measures for Malian police)

143,000 €

- Support for the non-governmental organisation Mine Action Group (MAG) for a project of small arms control in countries of the Sahel region (2014-2015) (focus: technical assessment of armouries and ammunition storages and implementation of PSSM-measures)

467,000 €

- Support for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) for a project of small arms control in Mali (focus: capacity-building and support for marking-measures in Mali's National Commission to Combat the Proliferation, Illicit Circulation of and Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons)

291,000 €

- Support for the OSCE in conducting security measures in armouries in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the context of the project "SECUP"

81,000 €

- Support for the UN Development Programme (UNDP) for a project of small arms control in Kosovo (2014-2015) (focus: training, creation of database, certification of warehouses to international standards)

51,000 €

- Support for the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) for a project comprising training courses and workshops in order to stop the smuggling of small arms in Central America (2014-2015)

144,000 €

- Support for the non-governmental organisation Bonn International Conversion Centre for the presentation of the online "SALW Guide" at the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States for the implementation of the UNPoA in June 2014, New York

57,000 €

- Support for the non-governmental organisation IANSA for the participation of representatives of civil society at the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States for the implementation of the UNPoA in June 2014, New York
20,000 €
- Support for the non-governmental organisation Small Arms Survey for studies on new technologies in the realm of small arms
84,000 €
- Voluntary contribution to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) trust fund “United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Co-operation on Arms regulation (UNSCAR)” for projects to implement the UNPoA and ATT
1,200,000 €
- Support for the OSCE for the publication of a “Best Practice Guide on Small Arms and Light Weapons”
8,000 €
- Support for the non-governmental organisation Small Arms Survey for reprinting an English version (1,000 copies) of the “Regional Organisations Handbook” (catalogue presenting the global disarmament efforts of regional organisations)
17,000 €
- Support for the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) for the finalisation of the software instrument for the implementation of the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS)
50,000 €
- Voluntary contribution to the OSCE Trust Fund for Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition Projects
650,000 €

b. Projects in 2015

- Support for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) for a project of small arms control in Mali (focus: supporting Mali’s National Commission in registration and marking of small arms)
188,000 €
- Support for the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) for a project of small arms control in Côte d’Ivoire (phase III 2014-2016) (focus:

implementation of the national commission's action plan to combat the proliferation, circulation, and illegal use of small arms and light weapons)

520,000 €

- Construction of armouries and ammunition storages for small arms and light weapons and training courses in Somalia (2015-2016)

420,000 €

- Support for the non-governmental organisation Mine Action Group (MAG) for a project of small arms control in countries of the Sahel region (phase I 2014-2015, phase II 2015) (focus: technical assessment of armouries and ammunition storages and implementation of PSSM-measures in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauretania, Niger and Thad)

833,000 €

- Support for the non-governmental organisation Bonn International Conversion Centre for various projects in the Sahel region

- project of regional cooperation between donor states and states of the Sahel region, incl. regional conference

- enhancement of small arms control in Mali and Nigeria

- continuation of the project of small arms control in Sudan and together with the member states of the Sub-regional Arms Control Mechanism (SARCOM) in Khartoum, Sudan (focus: capacity-building and technical guidance)

1,143,000 €

- Support for the UN Development Programme (UNDP) for a project of small arms control, "FERM", in Kosovo (2014-2015) (focus: training, creation of database, certification of warehouses to international standards)

110,000 €

- Support for the UN Development Programme (UNDP) for the project "EXPLODE+", comprising the destruction of 5,4 million units of small arms ammunition, training and infrastructural enhancements in Bosnia-Herzegovina

250,000 €

- Support for the OSCE for the information campaign in concert with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the non-governmental organization CDT with the aim of collecting privately owned illicit arms in Montenegro

22,000 €

- Voluntary contribution to the OSCE Trust Fund for Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition Projects (focus: the Balkans, Eastern Europe)

600,000 €
- Support for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) for projects of small arms control and the implementation of the ATT in Indonesia and the Philippines

49,000 €
- Support for the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) for a project comprising a series of workshops for small arms control in South and Central America (2014-2015) in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Peru

118,000 €
- Support for the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) in improving small arms control in private security companies in South and Central America (El Salvador and Peru)

303,000 €
- Support for the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) for a project of small arms control and the implementation of the ATT in South and Central America (2015-2016)
 1. Studies and technical assistance in the realm of small arms control for Peru
 2. Courses for the implementation of the ATT in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia, Panama and Uruguay

233,000 €
- Support for the non-governmental organisation Bonn International Conversion Centre for the development and presentation of the “Interactive Guide on Small Arms and Light Weapons” in an international context (2015-2016)

49,000 €
- Support for the non-governmental organisation IANSA in conducting a side event and covering travel expenses for six representatives of civil society on the occasion of the “Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE2)” for the UNPoA in June 2015, New York

19,000 €
- Voluntary contribution to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) trust fund “United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Co-operation on Arms regulation (UNSCAR)” for projects to implement the UNPoA and ATT

500,000 €

- Support for the non-governmental organisation Small Arms Survey for the production of studies on new technologies in the realm of ammunition, mechanisms in the arms trade, prevention of diversion of arms and ammunition from international peace missions into illicit trade, and presentations of studies within the framework of various UN-events
113,000 €

- Support for the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in creating a “International Small Arms and Ammunition Guidance Platform (ISAP)”
268,000 €