



UN Programme of Action

National Reporting Tool

Greece

2015

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 : Stylianos Zachariou
- b) Organization or agency : Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs, D1 Directorate for the UN & International Organizations
- c) Address : Academias 3 Street Athens 10671
- d) Telephone number(s) : +302103682540 & +302103682483
- f) Email : szachariou@mfa.gr
- 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
- In order to be a manufacturer of military goods, including SALW, one must be uncatalogued in the Production Registry of Military Goods managed by the General Directorate of Defense Procurement and Investment (GDAEE). The relevant requirements for inclusion in the Registry are defined in Presidential Decree 3/2008. The said Presidential Decree includes the regulatory and administrative procedures for a company to operate in Greece.
- 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 of 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?
- 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? ---Select---

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.
Applicable legislation, governing the export of conventional arms is based on LAW 2168/93 of September 3rd, 1993 (Government Gazette 147) which determines matters pertaining to military goods (including SALW), ammunition, explosive devices and substances. The above mentioned law was revised with LAW 3944/11 on April 6, 2011 (Government Gazette 67) in order to incorporate EU directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and the Council (May 21, 2008) which had amended Council Directive 91/477/EEC on the control of the acquisition and possession of weapons. The incorporated provisions include marking and tracing as well as stricter guidelines for record keeping. Furthermore, initial legislation governing arms exports was further amended with LAW 4028/11 on November 11, 2011 (Government Gazette 242) in order to incorporate Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfer of defense-related products within the Community, and the EU Common Position on Brokering 2003/468/CFSP. Finally, with LAW 3875 of September 20, 2010 (Government Gazette 158), Greece ratified the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, including the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Finally, the relevant documents required for the issuance of a license are indicated in Ministerial Decision Φ. 900/2553/Σ.751/14 of March 12, 2012 (Government Gazette B' 746), while suppliers are required to follow specific guidelines for the secure transport of goods required by article 12 of LAW 4028/2011 and further stipulated in Ministerial Decision Φ. 900/7532/Σ. 2126/2012 of June 11, 2012 (Government Gazette B' 1830).

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)? Yes

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
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 approve a license for an arms export, end-user certification is required. The certificate, issued by the competent governmental authority of the importing state, must state that the goods under purchase will not be re-exported. In accordance with Ministerial Decision Φ. 900/2553/Σ.751/14 of March 12, 2012 (Government Gazette B' 746), and specifically, para. 3 of Article 4, the exporting state, in this case Greece, can request a "post shipment control" which would verify the completion of the transaction.

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?
- 5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?
- 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?
The producer of the SALW is responsible for marking of the exported weapons.
- 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?
- 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?

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?

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?
- 7.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.
legislation governing arms exports was amended with LAW 4028/11 on November 11, 2011 (Government Gazette 242) in order to incorporate Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying

terms and conditions of transfer of defense-related products within the Community, and the EU Common Position on Brokering 2003/468/CFSP.

- 8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system?
- 7.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?
- 7.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?
- 8.4. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?
- 7.4. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?

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)?

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?

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?
- 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?

Sources International assistance

PoA II.29; III.6 10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?

PoA III.6; 14 11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?

SECTION 6: COLLECTION

Sources Collection

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

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.

Government held stocks retain their factory marking, and are not marked separately. Furthermore, government stocks, used for and by the military and security services, are not transferred to the civilian market.

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)?

Greek Law 3944/2011, published in Government Gazette 67 (5.4.2011) revised previous relevant law 2168/1993 in order to incorporate EU Directive 2008/41 of the European Parliament and Council (21.5.2008) which had in turn revised Directive 91/477 on the control and acquisition of weapons. Law 4028/2011 incorporated Common Position 468/2003 on the control of arms brokering.

ITI 12 a,b

16.2. How long does the government keep such records?

Records are held in accordance with the stipulated laws

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?

No ▾

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?

The competent authorities that liaise with INTERPOL and EUROPOL, which in Greece is the Ministry of Interior, Civilian Protection - Police, are authorized to request tracing services either through iARMS or through communication with the respective competent authorities.

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;r> ITI 28

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

--- Select --- ▾

&n

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCEEspan>

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.