



UN Programme of Action Reporting Tool

Namibia

2014

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 : Namibia National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons	
	b) Address : Police National Headquarter Private Bag 12024 Ausspannplatz Windhoek Namibia	
	c) Contact details :	
	i) Contact person : M.N. SHAAMA	
	ii) Telephone number(s) : +264 61 2093335	
	iii) Fax number : +264 61 220 621	
	iv) Email : mnshaama@gmail.com	
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 : Lt-Gen S. H. NDEITUNGA Inspector General of the Namibian police Force	
	b) Organization or agency : Ministry of Safety and Security, Namibian Police Force	
	c) Address : Police National Headquarter, Private Bag 12024 Ausspannplatz, Windhoek Namibia	
	d) Telephone number(s) : +264 61 209 3202	
	e) Fax number : +264 61 220 621	
	f) Email : ndeitunga@nampol.gov.na	
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
GGE Report para 63(ix)	3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?	Yes

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures	
PoA II.2	4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?	No

International assistance		
PoA III.6	5. 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	6. 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	6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. 1. Arms and Ammunition Act, 1996 (Act 7 of 1996) 2. Explosive Act, 1956 (26 of 1956)	

Licensing and authorisation		
PoA II.11	6.2. 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	6.3. 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	6.4. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation. 1. SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials; 2. Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons; 3. United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects; 4. Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons, and 5. The International	

Tracing instrument (ITI).

PoA II.12 6.5. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes
2) Contract number or order reference and date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3) Final destination country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
9) Date of issue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10) Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

b) Other types of end-user documentation

NB. It is imperative to indicate that, Namibia does not manufacture firearms. However, this does not prohibit local gun dealers who acquired their stock from manufacturing countries to sell firearms to buyers outside the boundaries of Namibia. Thus, in this particular situation the End User Certificate (EUC) is an indispensable requirement whereby all the aforementioned information is carefully checked.

PoA II.12 6.6. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW?

No

6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

Yes

6.7.1 Details:

1. This is done through the Joint Commissions on Defence and Security existing between Namibia and all her neighboring countries. 2. We do liaise at the Regional Coordinating Committee (RCC) on Small Arms and Light Weapons a forum for the SADC National Focal Point Coordinators.

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

Yes

6.8.1 Details:

The Joint Commissions on Defence and Security took a decision to desist from issuing End User Certificates at provincial/district level. Currently, EUCs are only issued at national levels and there are designated officers who are authorized to issue such documentations. Thus, the designated officers do contact each other to verify the authenticity of the EUCs.

6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?

No

Post-delivery controls

6.10. 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

6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?

Yes

6.11.1 Details

Designated officer(s) do contact with their counter parts in the importing State(s).

6.12. 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 6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?

Yes

6.13.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?

Namibia does not allow importation of SALW that are not marked. The country through her Amendment bill on Arms and Ammunition, a provision has been made to recall all firearms for remarking.

6.13.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?

a) Country of import	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	i. Country of manufacturer ii. Year of manufacturer iii. Serial number iv. Manufacturing company/institution.
b) Year of import	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c) Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

6.13.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?

No

6.13.4. 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

6.13.4.1 Details:

The remarking of firearms is strictly controlled and managed in namibia. This option is only considered in exceptional circumstances and the following process should be followed: i. The relevant firearm officer must verify the duplication of a serial number by physically inspecting the existing firearm(s) with the same serial number(s); ii. The register may the issue a new firearms identification number if there is no cause to suspect that the number was tempered with or that the number was placed on the firearm(s) illegally; iii. The firearm(s)

is/are subjected to ballistic testing and/or etching to establish if the firearm(s) original marking might have been tempered with and may be retrieved before the allocation is made etc.

Sources Record Keeping

PoA II.9; ITI 12

6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?

Yes

6.14.1. 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 N/A

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?

Indefinitely

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6

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

No

International assistance

PoA III.6

7. 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

8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?

No

International assistance

PoA III.6

9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?

Yes

9.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Assistance in developing laws, regulations and administrative procedures to regulate Brokers and their activities.

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

Yes

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.17

10. 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

10.1. 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 10.2. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW? Yes

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?
There is an annual stocktaking carried out in all the units and formations countrywide NB. Our logistical appropriate term is "obsolete" and not surplus. Thus, all SALW that are found to be obsolete treasury instruction is obtained to destroy them.

PoA II.18 10.4. 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

10.5. 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 10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? No

International assistance

PoA II.29; III.6 11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? Yes

11.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
Establish an accurate, verifiable and reliable National database of civilian and state owned stocks in order to facilitate information exchange, identification and tracing.

11.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? Yes

PoA III.6; 14 12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? No

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

Sources Confiscation and seizure

PoA II.23 a 13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction? Yes

PoA II.23a 13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?
i. Seized 400; ii. Confiscated 194; iii. Found 187, and iv. Total ammunition of assorted types 3,271

PoA II.16 13.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seize or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?

a) Stored securely pending further action

b) Marked

c) Registered or recorded

d) Destroyed

e) Other Pending destruction.

Sources	Collection
	<p>14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW? Yes <input type="button" value="v"/></p>
PoA II.21	<p>14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?</p> <p>a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14.2. How many SALW were collected? Voluntary surrendered 125 through vigorous Public Education and Awareness Campaign engaging the general public through public meetings, trade fairs/exhibitions, visiting schools and other public places distributing campaign materials such as leaflets, pamphlets, T-shirts, rulers, pens etc.</p> <p>14.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Stored securely pending further action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Marked <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) Registered or recorded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d) Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e) Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pending for destruction</p>
PoA II.23a	<p>15. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 13.1 and 14.2 were destroyed? i. Found 187 ii. Seized 400 iii. Confiscated 194 iv. Total 781 v. Total of assorted ammunition 3,271</p>

International assistance	
PoA III.6	<p>16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW? No <input type="button" value="v"/></p>

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources	Marking
PoA II.8	<p>17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW? Yes <input type="button" value="v"/></p> <p>17.1. Details Although, Namibia does not have manufactures, all stockpiling, transfer and possession of firearms are controlled. Thus, stockpiling, transfer and possession of firearms that are not marked or inadequately marked are not only illegal but also punishable by law and thus prohibited to be imported into the country.</p>
ITI 8d	<p>18. 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 <input type="button" value="v"/></p> <p>18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. Namibia like other SADC member countries received a marking machine from the US State Department through the coordination of ISS. The actual remarking of the military firearms does not yet started. However, marking of police firearms has started though slow due to some technical challenges on the utilization of the marking machine software. It however, is important to indicate that, the country is using the SADC recommended marking methodology as stipulated in the SADC Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).</p>
ITI 8c	<p>18.2. 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 <input type="button" value="v"/></p>
ITI 8e	<p>19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? Yes <input type="button" value="v"/></p> <p>19.1 Details At independence on 21st March 1990, all SALW that were used by the liberation movement SWAPO military wing, the People Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) were properly recorded and transferred to the States. The State since independence to date did not transfer any firearm(s) to the civilian or private institution. At present, Namibia does not have manufacturers. However, in the event that there will be manufacturer(s) in future, obviously the will be measures against the removal or alteration of markings.</p>

Record-keeping	
PoA II.9	<p>20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? Yes <input type="button" value="v"/></p> <p>20.1. 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)? Namibia is guided by the SADC Standard Operating Procedures with regards to records keeping of SALW both for civilian and state owned SALW. It is imperative to indicate that, the country does not keep records of manufactures and/or brokers since the country does not manufacture nor does the country regulate brokers and their activities.</p>
ITI 12 a-b	<p>20.2. How long does the government keep such records?</p>

ITI 12, 4, 5 20.2. How long does the government keep such records?
Indefinite.

ITI 13 20.3. 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

International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27 21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping? Yes

21.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

1. Establishing an accurate national Record Keeping of civilian and state owned stocks that would be accurate, reliable and verifiable database both at national and 14 regional headquarters of the Namibian Police Force, and 2. Developing a national policy.

21.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? Yes

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24 22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? Yes

Sources Tracing requests

22.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW? No

ITI 25; 31a 22.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?
The Namibian Police Force, National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Windhoek.

ITI 17 22.3. 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

ITI 15 22.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country's tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information is guaranteed? Yes

Sources Responses for tracing requests

22.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?
NCB Windhoek, through Namibian police Force.

22.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?
Statistics not available. However, no tracing request was delayed, restricted or refused.

ITI 22 22.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?
 Delayed
 Restricted
 Refused

Sources Cooperation with INTERPOL

PoA II.37; ITI 33 23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ? Yes

ITI 35a 23.1 If so, in which areas?
a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.

ITI 35b b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.

ITI 35c c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.

PoA III.9 23.2. Does your country use the INTERPOL's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW? Yes

International assistance

PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27 24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? Yes

24.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

i. Rolling iARMS countrywide.

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

Yes

PoA III.10;
ITI 28

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

No

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

Sources Assistance requested / received / provided

PoA III.3, 6

26. 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

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

In our last report, Namibia compiled the list of her financial and technical requirements for assistance, which was submitted to the UNODA. Consequently, Namibia is urging the UNODA to revisit our request and provide feedback on what action had been taken in that regard. Equally, Namibia urge the UNODA to consider the areas indicated in this report (2014) where the country indicated needs for assistance in order to strengthen the country's capacity in her quest to sustainable implement the UNPoA.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

SECTION 10: VIEWS AND INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

Views to be submitted pursuant to the Review Conference outcome

27. In the 2012 Review Conference Outcome document on the International Instrument to Enable States to Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (International Tracing Instrument), States undertook to "provide further information in their national reports, and to request the Secretary-General to submit an initial report, drawing on views of States, on experiences on the following issues, for their consideration at relevant future meetings decided upon at this Conference" (A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4, Annex II, B. 3(g)):

- a) **The implications of recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design for effective marking, record-keeping and tracing;**
No substantive views for submission.
- b) **Practical steps to ensure the continued and enhanced effectiveness of national marking, record-keeping and tracing systems in the light of such developments;**
No substantive views for submission.
- c) **Relevant practices in relation to international assistance and capacity-building, including ways to support the transfer, uptake and effective utilization of relevant tools and technologies.**
No substantiative views for submission.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

Information on national marking practice

28. 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.**
No substantial views for submission. However, Namibia found the marking methodology prescribed in the SADC Standard Operating Procedures for the implementation of the Protocol on the Control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials as sufficient and comprehensive.

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.