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FSC.EMI/321/20  
22 July 2020

ENGLISH only



**Buantoscaireacht na hÉireann  
don Eagraíocht um Comhoibriú agus Slándáil san Eoraip**  
Permanent Mission of Ireland to the  
Organisation for Security and Co-Operation in Europe

Rotenturmstrasse 16-18  
1010 Vienna  
Austria

TOC/MilAdv - 2020

## NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of Ireland to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions/Delegations of Participating States and has the honour to enclose the annual Information Exchange on Conventional Arms Transfers and Small Arms and Light Weapons.

The Permanent Mission of Ireland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all OSCE Missions and the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Permanent Mission of Ireland  
Vienna

22 July, 2020



To all Delegations/Permanent Missions to the OSCE  
To the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)

**Reporting Template for the Implementation of  
the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons  
and Supplementary Decisions**

**Reporting country: Ireland**

**Reporting date: 21 July 2020**

**SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT**

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>DEVE LOPI NG</i>
<b>National Coordination Agency</b>				
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	
	a) Name of agency: b) Address: c) Contact details: i) Contact person: ii) Telephone number(s): iii) Fax number iv) Email:			
<b>National Point of Contact</b>				
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 <i>Programme of Action on Small Arms</i> (PoA)?	Yes		
	2.1 Details: a) Name: <b>Brian McNally</b> b) Organization or agency: <b>Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade</b> c) Address: <b>80 Iveagh House, Dublin 2, Ireland</b> d) Telephone number(s): <b>+353 (1) 4082392</b> e) Fax number: f) Email: <b>brian.mcnelly@dfa.ie</b>			
ITI 25	2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the <i>International Tracing Instrument</i> (ITI)?	Yes		
ITI 25	2.3 If the answer to Question 2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?			
	2.3.1. Details: a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
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		
	3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?			
	3.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
SALW Doc,	4. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3 or 3.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?	Yes		



Section IV, 1.	4.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?			
	4.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
FSC.DE C/4/08	5. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3, 3.1.1 or 4.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?	Yes		
	5.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?			
	5.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			

**SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE**

Sources	Question	YES	NO
	<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>		
	6. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?		No
PoA II.2	6.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?	Yes	
	6.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country. <b>Firearms Act 1925-2009</b> <b>Directive 91/477/EEC (EU Firearms Directive)</b>		
	6.1.2 Does your country licence the manufacture of SALW? N	Yes	
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (3) SALW Doc, Section II(A).	If yes, 6.1.2.1 Are licenses specific to location and non-transferrable?		
	6.1.2.2 Are the licenses limited in the period of validity?	Yes	
	6.1.2.3 Is approval of storage facilities a prerequisite for obtaining a manufacturing license?	Yes	
	6.1.2.4 Are there exceptions when licensing is not mandatory for SALW manufacturers? If so, describe		No
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (1)	6.1.2.5 How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers? <b>Currently, there are no manufacturers of SALW in Ireland.</b>		
PoA II.3	6.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	Yes	
	<b>Marking at manufacture</b>		

PoA II.7; ITI 8a	6.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?	Yes	
ITI 8a	6.2.1. 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) Proofing h) Other	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes  No No	
ITI 10	6.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? <b>Each essential component part of a firearm must be marked in accordance with Article 4 of the EU Firearms Directive 91/477/EEC.</b> 6.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? 6.2.3.1 If so, describe		No
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	6.2.4 Is it necessary for small arms manufacturers under your authority outside your country's territory to apply markings to the same standard as in your country?  <b>Not Applicable</b>		N/A
<b>Record-keeping by manufacturers</b>			
PoA II.9; ITI 11	6.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	Yes	
ITI 12a	6.3.1. 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 6.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept? a) Indefinitely b) 30 years c) Other	Yes Yes Yes Yes   Yes	
<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>			
PoA II.6	6.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)? 4.4.1. Details.		No
<b>International assistance</b>			
PoA III.6	7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures?		No
	7.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	7.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No

### SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Question	YES	NO
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA II.2, 12	8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	Yes	
	8.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW..  <b>Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation has regulations to exercise effective control over exports</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Control of Exports Act 2008</li> <li>The Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Order 2018</li> </ul>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>EU Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Department of Justice and Equality has regulations to exercise effective control over imports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Firearms Act 1925-2009</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Department of Justice and Equality has regulations to exercise effective control over imports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Firearms Act 1925-2009</b></li> <li>• <b>EU Firearms Directive 91/477/EEC</b></li> </ul>		
<b>Licensing and authorization</b>			
PoA II.11	8.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorization to transfer SALW from/into your country?	Yes	
PoA II.3	8.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?	Yes	
OSCE SALW Doc	8.4 What penalties does your country apply for trading SALW in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions?		
	1) Administrative sanctions 2) Criminal penalty 3) Other	Yes	
PoA II.11	8.5. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorization.		
	<p><b>Ireland participates in the Wassenaar Arrangement, which controls the export of dual-use items and technologies, as well as military goods.</b></p> <p><b>Export applications in respect of conventional arms are assessed against Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.</b></p> <p><b>Ireland is also party to the set of principles governing conventional arms transfers, which was adopted by the OSCE in November 1993.</b></p> <p><b>Ireland deposited the Arms Trade Treaty for ratification in April 2014.</b></p> <p>The EU Firearms Directive 91/477/EEC, as amended.</p>		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (A)	8.6 What other criteria does your country take into account when considering exports of SALW and technology related to their design, production, testing and upgrading (i.e. respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms)?		
	<p><b>The application of sanctions regimes.</b></p> <p><b>It should be noted that Ireland does not have an arms industry.</b></p> <p><b>Consideration is given to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.</b></p>		
BPG, Export, IV.1	8.7 Do exporters in your country require government's consent to enter into negotiations with a potential importer?		No
	8.8. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorizing 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	Yes	
	2) Contract number or order reference and date		No
	3) Final destination country	Yes	
	4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	Yes	

	5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	Yes	
	6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	Yes	
	7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction	Yes	
	8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user		No
	9) Date of issue and register number and the duration of the EUC		No
FSC.DE C/5/04	10) Assurances of use only by end-user and for the stated end-use	Yes	
	11) Other	Yes	
	b) Other types of end-user documentation		
FSC.DE C/12/08	8.9. Has your country provided a sample end user certificate to the OSCE? 6.9.1 If not, have you attached a copy of the end-user certificate to this report? <b>Standard EUC from Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation (DBEI) attached.</b>	Yes	
	8.10. What types of licences does your country issue? a) Individual licences <b>Individual Military Export Licences</b> b) General licences	Yes	No
BPG, Export, IV.5	8.11. What is the period of validity for licences? <b>A military export licence issued by DBEI is valid for 1 year.</b> <b>An export or import licence is generally valid for 90 days – an export licence issued on foot of a removal order from the policy is valid only for the period specified in the police document. A normal licence to hold a firearm is valid for 3 years.</b>		
	8.12. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW?	Yes	
	If so, what are the restrictions placed on re-export? a) Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval c) Other	Yes Yes	
PoA II.12	8.13. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? 8.13.1 Details: <b>Seek original document in appropriate circumstances</b>	Yes	
	8.14. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation? Note: Ireland does not have an arms industry. Where intelligence is received that EUCs are being forged, follow-up action will take place with relevant agencies. 8.14.1 Details:		No
	8.15. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?	Yes	
	8.15.1 If so, under what circumstances? a) Peacekeeping b) Temporary exports c) Equipment needed for training exercises d) Equipment needed for repair e) Delivery of spare parts f) Other -	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	
<b>Post delivery controls</b>			
	9.16. 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
	9.17. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided? 9.17.1. Details		No
	9.18. When importing, does your country grant the right to exporting State to conduct physical check at point of delivery?	Yes	



Marking at import																			
ITI 8b	<p>9.19. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? *</p> <p><b>It is a requirement under Article 4 of the EU Firearms Directive 91/477/EEC with respect to firearms manufactured or imported into the Union on or after 14 September 2018, Member States shall ensure that any such firearm, or any essential component, placed on the market has been provided with a clear, permanent and unique marking without delay after manufacture and at the latest before its placement on the market, or without delay after importation into the Union.</b></p> <p><b>While the Defence Forces are exempted from EU Firearms Directive 91/477/EEEC, DF require that all SALW procured be marked at the time of manufacturer rather than at the time of import.</b></p>	Yes																	
ITI 8b	<p>9.19.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?  <b>The manufacturer, the vendor, or the importer, as the case may be. Generally the importer</b></p> <p>9.19.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Country of import</p> <p>b) Year of import</p> <p>c) Other</p>		<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr> </table>		No		No	Yes											
	No																		
	No																		
Yes																			
ITI 8b	9.19.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?		No																
ITI 8b	<p>9.19.3.1. If so, describe.</p> <p>9.19.4. If 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?</p> <p>9.19.4.1 Details: <b>A marking requirement can be implemented by the Registered Firearms Dealer who imports the firearm concerned.</b></p> <p><b>It is a requirement under Article 4 of the EU Firearms Directive 91/477/EEC with respect to firearms manufactured or imported into the Union on or after 14 September 2018, Member States shall ensure that any such firearm, or any essential component, placed on the market has been provided with a clear, permanent and unique marking without delay after manufacture and at the latest before its placement on the market, or without delay after importation into the Union.</b></p>	Yes																	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (B), 7	<p>9.20. Under what circumstances does your country permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW?</p> <p><b>No known circumstances</b></p> <p><b>In accordance with Article (2) of the EU Firearms Directive 91/477/EEC antique firearms may be imported without additional markings being applied.</b></p>																		
Record Keeping																			
PoA II.9; ITI 12	9.21. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?	Yes																	
ITI 12b	<p>9.21.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Quantity of SALW traded</p> <p>b) Type or model of SALW traded</p> <p>c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW</p> <p>d) Transactions</p> <p>i) Identity of buyer/seller</p> <p>ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from</p> <p>iii) Date of delivery</p> <p>e) Other</p> <p>9.21.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?</p> <p>a) Indefinitely</p> <p>b) 20 years</p> <p>c) Other</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes								Yes		
Yes																			
Yes																			
Yes																			
Yes																			
Yes																			
		Yes																	
Actions taken during the reporting period																			



PoA II.6	9.22. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?		No
	9.22.1 Details.		
<b>International assistance</b>			
PoA III.6	10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?		No
	10.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	10.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No

#### SECTION 4: BROKERING (in accordance with FSC Decision 17/10)

Sources	Question	YES	NO
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA II.14	11. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?	Yes	
	11.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
<b>The Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Order 2018</b>			
	11.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national export control system?	Yes	
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.2. Does your country have a definition of brokering activities of persons and entities?	Yes	
	11.2.1 If yes, provide the definition.  "Brokering activities" are broadly defined as activities of persons and entities negotiating or arranging transactions that may involve the transfer of items listed on the EU Common Military List, or who buy, sell or arrange the transfer of items listed on the EU Common Military List that are in their ownership: - from a non-EU country to a non-EU country; - from Ireland to a non-EU country; - from another EU Member State to a non-EU country.		
	11.3. Does your country require brokers to register before they can apply for brokering licences?	Yes	
	11.4. Does your country make a background check on past involvement in illicit activities before registering a broker or issuing a brokering licence?	Yes	
	11.5. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?		No
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.6. Does your country require a licence for SALW brokering activities on the territory of your country regardless of the nationality of the broker?	Yes	
	11.7. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country's nationality?	Yes	
	11.8. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by non-citizen residents who are established on your country's territory?	Yes	
BPG, Brokering, V.1	11.9. What is the policy for deciding on the competent State to consider licence application and control?  <b>Under Section 3 of the Control of Exports Act 2008, a brokering licence is required if brokering activities are undertaken:</b> 1. <b>In the State, and</b> 2. <b>Outside the State, if the brokering activities concerned are undertaken by</b> a. <b>An individual who is a citizen of Ireland, or</b> b. <b>A company within the meaning of the Companies Acts</b>		
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.10. Does your country have a requirement for end-use documentation before authorizing each brokering activity?	Yes	
	11.10.1 If so, describe  Copies of relevant export licences and end user declarations		
	11.11. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorization for each brokering transaction?	Yes	



GGE Report para 44	<p>11.11.1 Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorization considered for approval on a case-by-case basis? <span style="float: right;">Yes</span></p> <p>11.11.2 Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorization for a brokering transaction? <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>11.11.2.1 Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)</p> <p>11.11.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorization?</p> <p><b>Brokers are obliged to submit a military brokering licence application, an End Use Certificate and a copy of the export licence from the relevant authority in the exporting State. This documentation, together with any other relevant information available, is provided to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for assessment of foreign policy, security, human rights and non-proliferation considerations. Other Departments or Agencies of the State may also be consulted if this is deemed appropriate by Export Licensing Unit.</b></p>	
BPG, Brokering, V.3	<p>11.11.4 Is ex post facto licencing possible? <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>11.11.4.1 If yes, under which conditions?</p>	
	11.12. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker? <span style="float: right;">Yes</span>	
	<p>11.12.1 Describe those measures.</p> <p><b>Export licences issued from EU Member States can be validated with those Member States</b></p>	
FSC.DE C/8/04	<p>11.13. Does your country keep records of all issued licences or written authorizations? <span style="float: right;">Yes</span></p> <p>11.13.1 If yes, how long are the records kept for?</p> <p>a) Indefinitely <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></span></p> <p>b) 10 years <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span></p> <p>c) Other <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span></p>	
BPG, Brokering, V.4 (ii)	<p>11.14. Does your country require brokers to report regularly on their activities? <span style="float: right;">Yes</span></p> <p>11.14.1 If so, describe</p> <p><b>Brokering Licences are subject to reporting requirements on the actual brokering activity.</b></p>	
	11.15. Is it a criminal offence to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country? <span style="float: right;">Yes</span>	
	11.16. Does your country share with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration? <span style="float: right;">Yes</span>	
	11.17. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW? <span style="float: right;">Yes</span>	
	<p>11.17.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) acting as dealers or agents in SALW <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">Yes</span></p> <p>b) Providing technical assistance <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>c) Training <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>d) Transport <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>e) Freight forwarding <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>f) Storage <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>g) Finance <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>h) Insurance <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>i) Maintenance <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>j) Security <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">No</span></p> <p>k) Other services <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></span> <span style="float: right;">No</span></p>	
	<p>11.18. What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?</p> <p><b>Under Section 8 of the Control of Exports Act 2008, a person who commits an offence is liable:</b></p> <p>i. <b>On summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding €5,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to both, or</b></p>	

	<b>ii. On conviction on indictment:</b> <b>(I) to a fine not exceeding the greater of €10,000,000 or, where relevant, 3 times the value of the goods or technology concerned in respect of which the offence was committed, or</b> <b>(II) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years,</b>  <b>or to both such fine and such imprisonment.</b>		
<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>			
	11.19. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?		
	11.19.1 Details.		No
<b>International Assistance</b>			
PoA III.6	12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?		No
	12.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	12.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No
	12.3. Does your country require training on controlling brokering activities in SALW?		No

## SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources	Question	YES	NO
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA II.17	13. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other body authorized to hold SALW?	Yes	
PoA II.17	13.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	Yes	
	b) Physical security measures	Yes	
	c) Control of access to stocks	Yes	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	Yes	
	e) Staff training	Yes	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel	Yes	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	Yes	
	h) Measures needed to provide adequate protection in emergency situations	Yes	
	i) Other		
<b>Characteristics of stockpile management and security of military stocks</b>			
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<b>14. Stockpile location:</b> <b>All locations selected using best international standards</b>  14.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles?  <b>Defence Forces ensure compliance with OSCE document adopted on 19/11/2013</b>		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<b>15. Physical security measures:</b> <b>All physical security measures are in accordance with military regulations</b>		
	15.1. Is security assessment conducted for each stockpile?	Yes	
	15.2. Is SALW and ammunition always stored separately in your country?	Yes	
	15.2.1 If no, in what cases is SALW and ammunition can be stored together?		
OSCE SALW Doc,	<b>16. Access control measures:</b> <b>Access is strictly controlled</b>		



Section IV (B)	16.1. Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites. <b>Defence Force Regulations govern access to storage Depots</b>	
	16.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	Yes
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	17. Inventory management:	
	17.1. Is there a system in place in your country to manage inventory of SALW?	Yes
	17.1.1 If yes,	
	a) Is the system computerized?	Yes
	b) How long are the records of access to be maintained?	Yes
	i) Indefinitely	Yes
	ii) Other	
	18. Security Plan:	
	18.1. Does each SALW storage site have a security plan?	Yes
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	19. Emergency situations and training:	
	19.1. Has your country developed measures to provide protection in emergency situations?	Yes
	19.2. Are there regular sessions provided to personnel at storage sites on regulations behaviour and procedures related to security?	Yes
<b>Surplus</b>		
PoA II.18	20. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?	Yes
	21. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?	
	22. Do you include inoperable/unrepairable weapons in "surplus" for the purposes of this questionnaire?	Yes
	23. Do you include obsolete weapons (weapons that no longer meet operational standards) in "surplus" for the purposes of this questionnaire? 23.1. If no, describe your policy with regard to obsolete weapons, if any.	Yes
	24. Are inoperable/unrepairable weapons categorized as "surplus weapons" in your country?	Yes
PoA II.18	25. 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	Yes
	b) Take out of service	Yes
	c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number	Yes
	d) Store separately	
	e) Other	
	26. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?	
	a) Destruction	Yes
	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		
PoA II.19	26.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.26.a, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?		
	i) Burning or melting		
	ii) Open-pit detonation		
	iii) Cutting/shredding	Yes	
	iv) Bending/crushing	Yes	
	v) Dumping at sea		
	vi) Burial on land		
	vii) Disassembly	Yes	
	vii) Other		
	Limited surplus stocks may be deactivated for display purposes in accordance with COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 Establishing Common guidelines on Deactivation Standards and Techniques for Ensuring that Deactivated Firearms are Rendered Irreversibly Inoperable.		
	27. Describe the SALW destruction process(es) applied in your country.		As Above
<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>			
PoA II.19	28. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?		No
PoA II.20	28.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction.		
	28.2. Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?		
	28.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?		
<b>International Assistance</b>			
PoA II.29; III.6	29. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures?		No
	29.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	29.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No
PoA III.6; 14	30. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for destruction of weapons?		No
	30.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	30.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No
	31. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for storage of weapons?		No
	31.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	31.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No
	32. Does your country wish to receive training in stockpile management and security and/or destruction of weapons?		No

## SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

Sources	Question	YES	NO
<b>Confiscation and seizure</b>			
PoA II.23a	33. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?	✓	
PoA II.23a	33.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated? 59		
PoA II.16	33.2. 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		
<b>Collection</b>			
	34. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?		✓
PoA II.21	34.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise? a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR) d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme		
PoA II.16	34.2 How many SALW were collected? 34.3. 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		
PoA II.23a	35. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 33.1 and 34.2 were destroyed? <b>None – pending prosecution</b>		
<b>International Assistance</b>			
PoA III.6	36. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?		No
	36.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 36.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

## SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources	Question	YES	NO
<b>Marking</b>			
PoA II.8	37. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?	Yes	
	37.1. Details <b>Restrictions on import licences for SALW – licences granted by Justice Dept, and Customs officials monitor imports</b>		
	38. Has your country developed a national system for marking government-owned SALW?	Yes	
ITI 8d	39. 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	
OSCE SALW Doc II (B)	39.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. 39.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country.  All identification marks on SALW must be either stamped or engraved into the metal of certain critical parts.  39.1.2. 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) Proofing (testing) h) Other	Yes Yes Yes  Yes Yes Yes Yes	No



	<p>Defence Forces note that Serial Number and Proofing marks are mandatory. Although there have been incidents albeit rare of some SALW not being proofed marked due to an administrative oversight, there are no known instances of SALW being acquired without serial numbering. With regards to the other mentioned marking information, depending on the SALW design some or all of the listed information may be on each SALW including Year of Manufacture which may be incorporated into the serial number. Name of Manufacturer and Calibre would normally be included in SALW marking but this is dependent on design type and materials used in manufacturing. While some or all of the other marking details may be included it is usually because of a manufacturer's own practices or what is insisted upon in the nation of manufacturer rather than DF insistence.</p>							
ITI 8c	39.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your country transferred the stocks? <b>Not available</b>							
ITI 8e	40. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? <b>No manufacturers at present</b>							
	40.1. Details							
	41. Does your country have a policy on marking unmarked weapons?							
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	41.1. If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons?							
	<p>A) <b>Seized unmarked weapons:</b></p> <p>i) Such weapons are destroyed</p> <p>ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]</p> <p>iii) No formal policy</p> <p>iv) Additional information</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Yes					
Yes								
	<p>B) <b>Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, police or other state security forces:</b></p> <p>i) Such weapons are destroyed</p> <p>ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]</p> <p>iii) No formal policy</p> <p>iv) Additional information</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Yes					
Yes								
	<p>In the case of the Defence Forces, whilst it would be highly unlikely, possibly unprecedented that any item of SALW would be acquired from a manufacturer without a serial number, in such an event the weapon would by mutual agreement be returned to the manufacturer for engraving or be engraved in DF Ordnance Base workshops. If proofing was a condition of contract and such marks were not on the SALW then said SALW would be returned to the manufacturer for proofing at an approved Proofing House. Destruction may also be a consideration but it is not a mandatory course of action.</p> <p>It is normal for critical spare parts to be procured without a serial number (although they may have a manufacturer identification mark), in the event of DF SALW having a critical part replaced then in such cases the DF retains at Ordnance Base Workshops the capability to engrave and/or stamp said spare part with the Serial Number of the SALW to which it is fitted.</p>							
<b>Record-keeping</b>								
PoA II.9	42. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?	Yes						
	42.1. 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)? <b>Police and army record their own weapons. Gov. Department records import/export licences granted.</b>							
ITI 12a, b	42.2. How long does the State/government keep such records? <b>Import licences generally filed in archives from 7 (D/Defence) to 30 years (D/Justice and Equality)</b>							
	<p>In the case of the Defence Forces, SALW acquired before the 31st December 1999, but still part of inventory on 1st January 2000, whether serviceable or surplus stock, have been recorded electronically. The details of these SALW will be maintained for as long as the electronic records exist regardless of the SALW status .i.e. destroyed or otherwise removed from inventory. It cannot be stated with a similar degree of certainty that records are intake for SALW destroyed or otherwise removed from inventory</p>							



	earlier than 31st December 1999. All SALW acquired after 1st January 2000 have been recorded electronically on the DF's inventory system and will be retained indefinitely.		
	42.3 Does your country maintain a central register of state-owned SALW?	Yes	
ITI 13	42.4. 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? <b>A firearms dealer who ceases trading, is required to submit his official register of transactions to police.</b>		No
<b>International Assistance</b>			
PoA III.6; ITI 27	43. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?		No
	43.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 43.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

## SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources	Question	YES	NO
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	44. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?	Yes	
<b>Tracing requests</b>			
	44.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?	Yes	
ITI 25; 31a	44.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? <b>Police HQ – Interpol Office</b>		
ITI 17	44.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	Yes	
	b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit	Yes	
	c) The intended use of the information being sought	Yes	
	d) Any markings on the SALW	Yes	
	e) Type/calibre of SALW	Yes	
	f) Other	Yes	
ITI 15	44.4. 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 are guaranteed?	Yes	
<b>Responses for tracing requests</b>			
	44.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country? <b>Police HQ</b>		
	44.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?		
ITI 22	44.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?		No
	a) Delayed		
	b) Restricted		
	c) Refused		
ITI22	44.7.1 On what grounds?		
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations		
	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information		
	iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information		
	iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations		
<b>Cooperation with INTERPOL</b>			
PoA II.37; ITI 33	45. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)?	Yes	
ITI 35a ITI 35b	45.1. If so, in which areas? a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI. b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.		
		Yes	

ITI 35c	c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.		
PoA III.9	45.2. Does your country support/use the Interpol's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?		No
<b>International assistance</b>			
PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27	46. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?		No
	46.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	46.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No
PoA III.10; ITI 28	47. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW, and measures to facilitate transfer of such technologies?		No
	47.1. Details		

### SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>REQ UES TED</i>	<i>RE CEI VE D</i>	<i>PROV IDED</i>
<b>Assistance requested / received / provided</b>				
PoA III.3, 6	48. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 1-7 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?			Yes
PoA III.16	48.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)? a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact			No
PoA III.6	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) - The DF provided ordnance technical expertise to the DFAT DDR programme in Mozambique.			Yes
PoA III.7	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues			No
PoA III.7	d. Law enforcement			No
PoA III.18	e. Customs and borders			No
PoA III.15	f. Action-oriented Research			No
	g. Children/youth			No
	h. Awareness raising			No
	i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism			No
	j Other			No
	48.2. Details of each assistance activity provided/received:			
	a) The nature of the assistance: i) financial ii) technical			
	b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):			
	c) A description of the assistance activity:			
	d) The duration of the assistance provided/received:			
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:			

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





# **CERTIFICATE OF END-USE ASSURANCE FOR MILITARY GOODS**

TO BE ISSUED ON COMPANY LETTER HEADED PAPER

## 1. Exporter

Name: Address:
-------------------

## 2. Consignee

Name: Address:
-------------------

## 3. End-User (if different to consignee)

Name: Address:
-------------------

## 4. Goods

(a) Detailed description of goods (b) Quantity (c) Value (€)
--

## 5. End-Use

Specific purpose for which the goods will be used
---

## 6. Undertaking

We certify that: -

We are the end-user of the goods described in Section 4, which are to be supplied by the exporter named in Section 1;

We further certify that we shall use the goods for the purposes described in Section 5;

The goods will not be used for any purpose connected with chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, or missiles capable of delivering such weapons;

The goods will not be re-exported or otherwise re-sold or transferred if it is known or suspected that they are intended or likely to be used for such purposes;

The goods will not be diverted to another destination; and,

The goods will not be re-exported without informing the Irish Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment and, in the event of goods being so re-exported, the export will be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the national licensing authority in ..... [insert name of country].

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Name in block letters \_\_\_\_\_

Position in end-user company: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Company Stamp/official seal



**Assistant Commissioner  
Special Crime operations  
F.A.O. Sergeant Margaret Jones**

**RE: Request for observations on SALW best practices for UNSG report**

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I refer to the above and to your email communication of 17<sup>th</sup> February 2020.

Following receipt of request originating from the UN Secretary-General in respect of 'the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons seeking the views of Member States on best practices, lessons learned and new recommendations on preventing and combating the diversion and illicit international transfer of small arms and light weapons to unauthorized recipients', I sought the views of Detective Inspector Jarlath Lennon, GNTB and his personnel within the Ballistics Section which are provided hereunder:

**Illicit Firearms Trafficking in Ireland**

It should be noted that three (3) factors which significantly influence the illicit firearms trafficking picture in Ireland. Firstly, there are no licenced or authorised manufacturers of firearms in Ireland. Secondly, the licencing legislation for the authorised sale, ownership and use of firearms is amongst the most stringent in the world. Thirdly, Ireland as an island creates a barrier to the over-land/cross border illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons. These factors mean that Ireland is a destination for SALW and not a source of such weapons being trafficked to other countries (with the exception of a small number of cases that are trafficked in both directions between Northern Ireland and Ireland south of the border)

**An Garda Síochána Ballistics Section**

One key observation and lesson learned from the Ballistics Section on such illicit trafficking is the success of early intervention to identify the source/trafficking routes from origin countries, through transit countries to the eventual destination, where they are used by criminal enterprises.. This can be, and has previously been, done by the sharing of ballistics intelligence between law enforcement agencies. In the case of Ireland it requires the sharing of technical ballistics intelligence on the firearms themselves in the nature of class, subclass and identifiable features through the Interpol Ballistics Information Network (IBIN) and also the close networking of firearms experts through such committees as the European Firearms Experts Committee and our servicing of UK National Ballistics Intelligence meetings. Commonality between the technical profiles of the guns that have been manufactured, converted and/or modified have been seen from country to country in the past and this can build up a picture of the trafficking routes. Examples of this would be the way firing pins are machined or barrels rifled in general manufacture and/or clandestine workshops. These signatures are attributable to the work of a particular armourer or manufacturer.

**Current Issues**

Gas Alarm pistols (blank firing pistols) are of concern at present due to the variance of national legislation governing such items. They are categorised as firearms in this jurisdiction but not classified as firearms in many others where they are then easily converted and sold on the black market. Streamlining of legislation across different countries in restricting such SALW would be

the most effective tool in reducing illicit firearm trafficking, however it is also complex and difficult to implement even in cooperative economic environments such as the European Union.

### **New Recommendations**

Increased cooperation from the firearms manufacturing and supply industry itself in helping to identify illicit firearms is necessary to help in the prevention and detection of illicit firearms trafficking. Examples of cooperation in the past included placement of hidden serial numbers within the firearms themselves. These hidden numbers could be used to track the route of the gun from the factory to the firearms dealer to the illegal source.

A recommendation that manufacturers place deliberate irregularities or Ballistics Signatures in the barrel of a particular batch or manufacturing run of firearms would create a tool to trace any firearms diverted into the illegal supply chain. This would also require a database in cooperation with manufacturers. Currently, chemical markers and tags are used to trace the provenance of explosives. Such technology could also provide an avenue for manufacturers to create unique properties in the steel used to manufacture their brand of firearms. If these markers could be changed from year to year or for a particular manufacturing run it could narrow the timeframe of when a gun was made. This information is difficult to ascertain when all other mechanical markers such as serial numbers are obliterated. Serial numbers are almost always removed from illicitly trafficked firearms, however the characteristics of the metal itself cannot be altered. Collaboration with universities and other research institutions would be key to developing this approach and significant investment would be required on the part of manufacturers.

Other significant efforts to identify, prevent and detect illicit SALW trafficking is to advance the ICT network of ballistics work across the differing platforms of Evofinder, IBIS etc. The ability of these technologies to communicate would vastly increase the international capability of identifying, sharing and reporting of the cross-border movement of illicit firearms.

Forwarded for you information.

Brian

**Brian O'Reilly**

**Detective Superintendent**

**Garda National Technical Bureau**

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**Mob: 00353 86 8282055**

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**From: Commissioner\_SCO**

**Sent: 17/02/2020 18:56**

**To: Technical\_Bureau\_HQ <[Technical\\_Bureau\\_HQ@garda.ie](mailto:Technical_Bureau_HQ@garda.ie)>; O'Reilly, Brian <[Brian.OReilly@garda.ie](mailto:Brian.OReilly@garda.ie)>**

**Cc: Fanning, Niamh <[Niamh.Fanning@garda.ie](mailto:Niamh.Fanning@garda.ie)>; Glover, Rachel <[Rachel.L.Glover@garda.ie](mailto:Rachel.L.Glover@garda.ie)>**

**Subject: FW: [DoJ / DoFAT / UN] URGENT : Request for obs on SALW best practices for UNSG report**

**Importance: High**

**Detective Superintendent, Garda National Technical Bureau.**