



**PERMANENT DELEGATION OF NORWAY
TO THE OSCE**

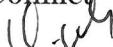
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The Permanent Delegation of Norway to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe presents its compliments to all Permanent Delegations and Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and, in accordance with FSC.GAL/110/20 of the Forum for Security Co-operation, has the honour to transmit the Norwegian Answer to the OSCE Reporting Template for the Implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Supplementary Decisions.

The Permanent Delegation of Norway to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Permanent Delegations and Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration. 

Vienna 22 October 2021



All Permanent Delegations and Missions to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
The Conflict prevention Center
V i e n n a

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Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Conflict Prevention Centre

Vienna, 28 October 2020

**Updated
Reporting Template for the Implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW
and Supplementary Decisions**

In accordance with the OSCE Document on SALW, participating States should provide updates on SALW related information annually by 30 June. The information exchange is a primary tool to assess the implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW.

The “*OSCE Reporting Template for the Implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Supplementary Decisions*” (Reporting template) was updated with a purpose to ease the reporting burden on States through:

1) Re-harmonization of the UN and OSCE SALW templates;

All questions contained in the 2020 UN Reporting template on Programme of Action on SALW coincide with the updated OSCE Reporting template. Questions added to reflect OSCE commitments are highlighted in blue.

Participating States are encouraged to use the OSCE Online Reporting Tool to submit updates to national reports online and use the option of simultaneous submission to the UNODA. The States will be informed separately when the updated Reporting template is uploaded to the OSCE Online Reporting Tool.

2) Including in one template all SALW reporting obligations requiring annual updates (so called one-offs). By filling out the updated template, the OSCE participating States fulfil the reporting on:

- National stockpile management and security procedures [[FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, IV\(E\)2](#)];
- National marking systems used in the manufacture and/or import of SALW; National procedures for control over manufacture of SALW [[FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, II\(D\)1](#)];
- National legislation and current practice in Small Arms export policy, procedures, documentation and brokering controls [[FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, III\(F\)2](#)];
- Techniques and procedures for the destruction of SALW [[FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, IV\(E\)3](#)];
- Present regulations concerning brokering activities with regard to SALW. [[FSC.DEC/17/10](#)];
- Exchange of sample formats of national End-user necessary certificates and/or other pertinent documents [[FSC.DEC/12/08](#)];
- National practices related to preventing the spread of SALW through air transport [[FSC.DEC/11/08](#)];
- SALW deactivation to facilitate the application of the updated Best Practice Guide on SALW Deactivation ([FSC.DEC/4/20](#)).

The updated Reporting Template replaces the OSCE template FSC.GAL/38/11, dated 22 March 2011.

The OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre is grateful for feedback and comments on how the updated template can be improved.

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Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Updated

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

Reporting country: NORWAY

Reporting date: 30 June 2021

Explanation of colours in the text:

	Text aligned with the UNODA template on the implementation of the PoA on SALW and ITI
	OSCE only questions

SECTION 1: NATIONAL COORDINATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Sources	Question	YES	NO	DE VEL OPI NG
National Coordination Body/Mechanism				
PoA II.4	1.1. Has your country established a National Coordination Body/Mechanism or other body that includes SALW control in its core tasks? [if no, go to 1.2]	X		
	a) Name of body/mechanism: Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs b) Address: 7. Juni plass, N-0032 Oslo c) Contact details: Section for Humanitarian Affairs i) Contact person: Mr./Ms ii) Telephone: +4723950000 iii) Email: seksjon.for.humanitaere.sporsmal@mfa.no d) Composition: i) Number of men: ii) Number of women:			
National Point of Contact				
PoA II.5, 24	1.2.. 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)? [if no, go to 1.2.3]	X		
	1.2.1. Details: a) Name: Section for Humanitarian Affairs b) Organization or agency: Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs c) Address: 7. Juni plass, N-0032 Oslo d) Telephone: +4723950000 e) Email: seksjon.for.humanitaere.sporsmal@mfa.no			
ITI 25	1.2.2. 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)?	X		
ITI 25	1.2.3. If the answer to Question 1.2.2. 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? If yes, provide details: a) Name: Mr./Ms. b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone: e) Email:			
SALW Doc, Section IV, 1	1.2.4. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 1.2 or 1.2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions, including for projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?	X		
	1.2.5. 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?			
	1.2.5.1. Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone: e) Email:			
National Action Plan				

RevCon3 outcome II.A.5.60	1.3. Does your country have a National Action Plan on SALW? [Attach if available/upload]			
	National targets			
	1.4. Has your country set national targets relating to the implementation of the PoA and ITI? [Examples of national targets] 1.4.1. If so, describe <div>Target year</div>			

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
	2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2]	X	
PoA II.2	2.1.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2]	X	
	2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country. <i>Only minor quantities of SALW are produced. Manufacturing is regulated by Act of 9 June 1961 relating to control of firearms and ammunition, The Firearms Act and Firearms regulation 2009-06-25 nr 904</i>		
	2.1.1.2. Does your country licence the manufacture of SALW?	X	
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (3) SALW Doc, Section II (A).	If yes, 2.1.1.2.1. Are licenses specific to location and non-transferrable?	X	
	2.1.1.2.2. Are the licenses limited in the period of validity? <i>May be suspended if requirements are not observed.</i>		X
	2.1.1.2.3. Is approval of storage facilities a prerequisite for obtaining a manufacturing license?	X	
	2.1.1.2.4. Are there exceptions when licensing is not mandatory for SALW manufacturers? If so, describe	X	
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (1)	2.1.1.2.5. How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers? Which authority is mandated to monitor SALW manufacturers? <i>Registering and monitoring by police districts.</i>	X	
PoA II.3	2.1.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	X	
Marking at manufacture			
PoA II.7; ITI 8a	2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3]	X	
ITI 8a	2.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	X	
	b) Country of manufacture	X	
	c) Serial number	X	
	d) Year of manufacture	X	
	e) Weapon type/model	X	
	f) Calibre	X	
	g) Proofing		
	if other, please explain		
ITI 10	2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? <i>Arms and parts</i> 2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? <i>NO</i> 2.2.3.11 If so, describe		

OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1 and Firearms Protocol, Article 8	2.2.4. 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?		X
	2.2.5. Could you please provide an overview of unique marking of the manufacturers in your country and their choice of methods for marking SALW? [Possible to attach or upload in Section 10.3b]		
	2.2.6. Did your country adopt legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish criminal offences of falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on SALW?		
Record-keeping by manufacturers			
PoA II.9; ITI 11	2.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 2.4.4.]	X	
ITI 12a	2.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured	X	
	b) Type or model of SALW manufactured	X	
	c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW	X	
	d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)	X	
	e) Other [if other, please explain]		
	2.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely	X	
b) 30 years			
c) Other [if other, please explain]			
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.6	2.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)? [if no, go to 2.5.]		X
	2.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): if yes		
International assistance			
PoA III.6	2.5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 3.1]		X
	2.5.1. If yes, what kind of assistance do you require?		
	2.5.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10.3b]		
	2.6 Should your country be willing and able to provide assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?		
	2.6.1 If yes, please indicate the assistance available (i.e. developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacturing)?		
	2.6.2 Is your country already providing assistance? Please name the project(s) or upload the list/overview in 10.4(b).		

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.2, 12	3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 3.2]	X	
PoA II.11	<p>3.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.</p> <p><i>Norway has only a minor production of SALW, but produces and exports ammunition for such weapons. No significant changes have been introduced in legislation or administrative measures related to Small Arms and Light Weapons since the last national report (2013). There is a process to review and possibly revise the regulations related to the legislation on Small Arms and Light Weapons.</i></p> <p><i>A. National laws, Regulations and Decrees:</i></p> <p><i>1. Production: Act of 9 June 1961 relating to control of firearms and ammunition, The Firearms Act. The Firearms Act covers most aspects of control and provides a specific basis for penalties. With regard to production of ammunition the Act of 14 June 2002 relating to Fire and Explosion applies also.</i> <i>Web links: https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1961-06-09-1?q=våpenloven https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2009-06-25-904?q=eksplosiver</i></p> <p><i>2. Export: Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 as amended 19 June 2013 and Guidelines on export of Defense Material of 28 February 1992, including Attachment A: the 7 criteria in the EU Common Position, and Attachment B: Articles 6 and 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty(ATT). (The Export Control Act).</i> <i>Web links: https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1987-12-18-93?q=eksportkontroll https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2013-06-19-718?q=eksportkontroll</i></p> <p><i>3. Import: Act of 9 June 1961 relating to control of firearms and ammunition. The Firearms Act. See no. 1 above.</i></p> <p><i>4. Transit: Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967. See no. 2 above.</i></p> <p><i>5. Retransfer: Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967. See no. 2 above.</i></p> <p><i>B. Administrative procedures.</i></p> <p><i>1. Production: Implementing legislation: Act of 9 June 1961 relating to control of firearms and ammunition, The Firearms Act. See web-links above.</i></p> <p><i>2. Export: Implementing legislation: Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 as amended 19 June 2013 under section 1 of the Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 as amended 19 June 2013 and Guidelines on export of Defense Material of 28 February 1992, including Attachment A: the 7 criteria in the EU Common Position, and Attachment B: Articles 6 and 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). See web link above.</i></p> <p><i>3. Import: Implementing legislation: Act of 9 June 1961 relating to control of firearms and ammunition, The Firearms Act, see web-link above.</i></p>		

	4. <i>Transit: Regulations relating to the implementation of control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology, § 3 e of 10 January 1989.</i>		
	5. <i>Retransfer: Regulations relating to the implementation of control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology. The Export Control Act and Regulations, see web-links above.</i>		
Licencing and authorization			
PoA II.11	3.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorization to transfer SALW from/into your country?	X	
PoA II.3	3.3. 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?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc	3.3.1. 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 [If other, please explain]	X X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (A)	3.3.2. 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)? <i>A thorough assessment of foreign and domestic policies of the receivign country is a requirement, i.a. human rights record and IHL. The Wassenaar Arrangement and alignment with the European Union common position on arms export (2008/944/CFSP) is also condiered.</i>		
PoA II.11	3.4. 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. [if no, go to 3.4.b] i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)? 1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology 2) Contract number or order reference and date 3) Final destination country 4) Description of the end-use of the SALW 5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name) 6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature) 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user 9) Date of issue and register number and the duration of the EUC 10) Assurances of use only by end-user and for the stated end-use	X <	

	3.5.1. Details: [if yes]			
	<i>Only an official End User Certificate issued by the appropriate government of the importing state will be considered in relation to an export of SALW.</i>			
	3.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	X		
	3.6.1. Details: [if yes]			
Post delivery controls				
	3.7. 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?		X	
	3.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	X		
	3.8.1. Details [if yes]			
	<i>Through the exporter</i>			
	3.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to exporting State to conduct physical check at point of delivery?	X		
Marking at import				
ITI 8b	3.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? [if no, go to 3.11.]	X		
	3.10.1. Who is responsible for marking the SALW?			
	<i>All arms procured by the armed forces and police forces have unique identification markings applied by the producers. This forms part of the production specifications. It is a general prerequisite for licensing and registration that SALW have a unique serial number. Detailed requirements in markings may be introduced by police authorities.</i>			
ITI 8b	3.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?			
	a) Country of import			
	b) Year of import			
	c) Other	X		
	[if other, please explain] See 3.10.1			
ITI 8b	3.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?		X	
	3.10.3.1. If so, describe:			
ITI 8b	3.10.4.1. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a <i>unique</i> marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?	X		
	3.10.4.1. Details: [if yes]			
Record Keeping				
PoA II.9; ITI 12	3.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 3.12.]	X		
	3.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?			
	a) Quantity of SALW traded	X		
	b) Type or model of SALW traded	X		
	c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW	X		
	d) Transactions	X		
	i) Identity of buyer/seller	X		
	ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from	X		
	iii) Date of delivery	X		
	e) Other			
	<i>All SALW that require licensing and registration remain in the weapons register after being exported, decommissioned or destroyed, thereby maintaining their traceability.</i>			
ITI 12b	3.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?			

	a) Indefinitely b) 30 years c) Other [if other, please explain]	X	
Diversion			
RevCon3 outcome A.1(c)20	3.12. Does your country collect information on domestic incidents of diversion related to international transfers?		
	3.12.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to international transfers		
	3.12.1.1. Details:		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.6	3.13. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?		X
	3.13.1. Details:		
International assistance			
PoA III.6	3.14. 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? [if no, go to 4.1]		X
	3.14.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	3.14.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10.3b]		
	3.15 Should your country be willing and able to provide assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?		
	3.15.1 If yes, please indicate the assistance available (i.e. developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding international transfers)?		
	3.15.2 Is your country already providing assistance? Please name the project(s) or upload the list/overview in 10.4(b).		

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

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.14	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 4.2.]	X	
	<p>4.1.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.</p> <p><i>Trading in, negotiating or otherwise assisting in the sale of military goods and technology included in List I (national munitions list; identical to the Wassenaar Arrangements' list) from one foreign country to another is not permitted without a licence from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, see Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 as amended 19 June 2013, see web-link above</i></p> <p><i>Corresponding provisions apply in connection with negotiations for goods included on List II (dual use list), and for appurtenant technology and services if it is known or there is reason to believe that such goods, technology or service are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for use in connection with the development, production, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and in connection with the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles that can deliver such weapons. The Export Control Act lays down specific penalties.</i></p>		
FSC.DE C/8/04	4.1.1.1. Does your country have a definition of brokering activities of persons and entities?	X	
	<p>4.1.1.2. If yes, provide the definition.</p> <p><i>Trading in, negotiating or otherwise assisting in the sale of military goods and technology included in List I (military commodities).</i></p>		
	4.1.1.3. Does your country require brokers to register before they can apply for brokering licences?	X	
	4.1.1.4. Does your country make a background check on past involvement in illicit activities before registering a broker or issuing a brokering licence?	X	
	4.1.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	X	
FSC.DE C/8/04	4.1.2.1. Does your country require a licence for SALW brokering activities on the territory of your country regardless of the nationality of the broker?	X	
	4.1.2.2. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country's nationality?	X	
	4.1.2.3. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by non-citizen residents who are established on your country's territory?	X	
FSC.DE C/8/04	4.1.2.4. Does your country have a requirement for end-use documentation before authorizing each brokering activity?	X	
	<p>4.1.2.5. If so, describe</p> <p><i>Norway's export control system applies the same policy for exporters and brokers.</i></p>		
	4.1.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorization for each brokering transaction?	X	
FSC.DE C/8/04	4.1.3.1. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?	X	
	<p>4.1.3.2. Describe those measures.</p> <p><i>The same policy as for exporters.</i></p>		
	4.1.3.3. Does your country keep records of all issued licences or written authorizations?	X	

FSC.DE C/8/04	4.1.3.4. If yes, how long are the records kept for?		
	a) Indefinitely		
	b) 10 years	X	
	c) Other		
	4.2. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?		
	4.2.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) acting as dealers or agents in SALW	X	
	b) Providing technical assistance	X	
	c) Training	X	
	d) Transport	X	
	e) Freight forwarding	X	
	f) Storage		X
	g) Finance		X
	h) Insurance		X
	i) Maintenance		X
	j) Security		
	k) Other services		
	[if other, please explain]		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
RevCon3 outcome	4.3. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?		X
II. A.1(c)20	4.3.1. Details:[if yes]		
International Assistance			
PoA III.6	4.4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 5.1]		X
	4.4.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	4.4.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10.3b]		
	4.5. Does your country require training on controlling brokering activities in SALW?		
	4.6. Should your country be willing and able to provide assistance in SALW brokering?		
	4.6.1 If yes, please indicate the assistance available (i.e. developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW brokering)?		
	4.6.2 Is your country already providing assistance? Please name the project(s) or upload the list/overview in 10.4(b).		

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.17	5.1. 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? [if no, go to 5.2.]	X	
PoA II.17	5.1.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	X	
	b) Physical security measures	X	
	c) Control of access to stocks	X	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	X	
	e) Staff training	X	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel	X	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	X	
	h) Measures needed to provide adequate protection in emergency situations	X	
	i) Other [if other, please explain]		
Characteristics of stockpile management and security of military stocks			
	<u>5.1.1 Stockpile location:</u> <i>Stocks of weapons not in daily use are stored in mountain facilities. Weapons in daily use are stored inside military camps.</i> <u>5.1.1.1 How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles?</u> <i>The formal assessment focuses on the possibility to secure the location. Storage locations are chosen inside military camps or in mountain facilities designed for military use.</i>		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>5.1.2. Physical security measures:</u> <i>Stocks are secured by military guard within military camps. Mountain caves have surveillance systems.</i>		
	5.1.2.1 Is security assessment conducted for each stockpile?	X	
	5.1.2.2. Is SALW and ammunition always stored separately in your country?	X	
	5.1.2.2.1 If no, in what cases is SALW and ammunition can be stored together?		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>5.1.3 Access control measures:</u> <i>Access to stockpile locations are given only to authorized personnel. Surveillance systems are used as control measure.</i> 5.1.3.1 Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites. <i>Access control at storage sites is strictly regulated.</i>		
	5.1.3.2 Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>5.1.4 Inventory management:</u> <i>The logistics organization has computerized systems to keep record of all SALW and munition going in and out of storage sites.</i>		
	5.1.4.1. Is there a system in place in your country to manage inventory of SALW?	X	

	If yes, a) Is the system computerized? b) How long are the records of access to be maintained? i) Indefinitely ii) Other	<table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	X				X								
X															
X															
	<u>5.1.5 Security Plan:</u>														
	5.1.5.1 Does each SALW storage site have a security plan?	X													
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>15.1.6 Emergency situations and training:</u>														
	5.1.6.1. Has your country developed measures to provide protection in emergency situations?	X													
	5.1.6.2. Are there regular sessions provided to personnel at storage sites on regulations behaviour and procedures related to security?	X													
Surplus															
	5.1.7 Do you include inoperable/unrepairable weapons in ‘surplus’ for the purposes of this questionnaire?	X													
	5.1.8. Do you include obsolete weapons (weapons that no longer meet operational standards) in “surplus” for the purposes of this questionnaire? 5.1.8.1 If no, describe your policy with regard to obsolete weapons, if any.	X													
	5.1.9. Are inoperable/unrepairable weapons categorized as “surplus weapons” in your country?	X													
PoA II.18	5.2. 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: <i>Any surplus in the armed forces is officially announced in NATO through NAMSA.</i>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> </table>	X		X		X		X						
X															
X															
X															
X															
PoA II.18	5.3 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 [if other, please explain]	<table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> </table>	X		X		X		X		X		X		
X															
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X															
Diversion															
RevCon3 Outcome II. A.1(c)20	5.4 Does your country collect information on incidents of diversion related to national stockpile management? 5.4.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to stockpile management: 5.4.1.1 Details:	X													
Actions taken during the reporting period															
PoA II.19	5.5. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?	X													

PoA II.20	5.5.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction.		
	5.5.2. Any good practice regarding destruction (e.g. details on method of destruction [burning, melting, cutting, crushing, others: specify])?		
International Assistance			
PoA II.29; III.6	5.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? [if no, go to 5.7]		X
	5.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	5.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?		
PoA III.6; 14	5.6.3. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for destruction of weapons? [if no, go to 6.1]		X
	5.6.4. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	5.6.5. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10.3b]		
	5.6.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for storage of weapons?		X
	5.6.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	5.6.6.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?		
	5.6.7. Does your country wish to receive training in stockpile management and security and/or destruction of weapons?		X
	5.7. Should your country be willing and able to provide assistance in the area of stockpile management?		
	5.7.1 if yes, please indicate the assistance available (i.e. developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding stockpile management)?		
	5.7.2 Is your country already providing assistance? Please name the project(s) or upload the list/overview in 10.4(b).		

SECTION 6: COLLECTION

Sources	Question	YES	NO																																																																																																																
	Collection																																																																																																																		
	6.1. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW? [if no, go to 6.2.]	X																																																																																																																	
RevCon3 Outcome II.B.1	<p>6.1.1. How many SALW were collected? [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]</p> <p><i>No exact statistics are available. The number of SALW that have been destroyed (see 28.1.) does, however, provide an indication of how many SALW were found, seized, confiscated and collected, including voluntarily handed over to the police following national amnesties.</i></p> <p>6.1.1.1. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide numbers of weapons collected. [if data is not available: go to 6.2.]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th colspan="2">SALW collected</th></tr> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>i) 1st reporting year</th><th>ii) 2nd reporting year</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6.1.1.1 Collected</td><td>Not specified</td><td>Not specified</td></tr> <tr> <td>6.1.1.1 Action taken</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>a) Marked</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) Recorded</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) Destroyed</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) Trace request issued</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>e) Other action: (specify)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>f) No action taken (only stored)</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>6.1.1.2 If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [if data is not available: go to 6.2]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>i) 1st reporting year</th><th>ii) 2nd reporting year</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) How many SALW were seized?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b) How many SALW were surrendered?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c) How many SALW were found?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>6.1.1.3 What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found? Specify and provide numbers. [if data is not available: go to 6.2]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th colspan="2">SALW seized</th><th colspan="2">SALW surrendered</th><th colspan="2">SALW found</th></tr> <tr> <th>Reporting Year</th><th>1st</th><th>2nd</th><th>1st</th><th>2nd</th><th>1st</th><th>2nd</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6.1.1.2. seized/surrendered/found</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>6.1.1.3. Action taken</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>a) Marked</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b) Recorded</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c) Destroyed</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>d) Trace request issued</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>e) Other action: (specify)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>f) No action taken (only stored)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>6.1.1.4. Details (e.g. types of weapons)[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10.3b]</p>		SALW collected		Year	i) 1st reporting year	ii) 2nd reporting year	6.1.1.1 Collected	Not specified	Not specified	6.1.1.1 Action taken			a) Marked	X	X	b) Recorded	X	X	c) Destroyed	X	X	d) Trace request issued			e) Other action: (specify)			f) No action taken (only stored)	X	X	Year	i) 1st reporting year	ii) 2nd reporting year	a) How many SALW were seized?			b) How many SALW were surrendered?			c) How many SALW were found?				SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found		Reporting Year	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	6.1.1.2. seized/surrendered/found							6.1.1.3. Action taken							a) Marked							b) Recorded							c) Destroyed							d) Trace request issued							e) Other action: (specify)							f) No action taken (only stored)								
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International Assistance																																																																																																																			

PoA III.6	6.2. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW? [if no, go to 7.1]		
	6.2.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 6.2.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10.3b]		
	6.3 Should your country be willing and able to provide assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW?		
	6.3.1 if yes, please indicate the assistance available (i.e. developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding collection)?		
	6.3.2 Is your country already providing assistance? Please name the project(s) or upload the list/overview in 10.4(b).		

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD-KEEPING

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Marking			
	7.0 Has your country developed a national system for marking government-owned SALW?	X	
ITI 8d	7.1 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? [if no, go to 7.2.]	X	
	7.1.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. <i>The marking of armed forces and police SALW consists of the producer's unique numbering and a marking indicating Norway. The country of manufacture is not necessarily reflected. Firearms in governmental-held stocks are commonly marked by stamping, casting or engraving, or a combination of these techniques.</i>		
OSCE SALW Doc II (B)	7.1.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country.		
	7.1.1.2. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	X	
	b) Country of manufacture	X	
	c) Serial number	X	
	d) Year of manufacture	X	
	e) Weapon type/model		X
	f) Calibre		X
	g) Proofing (testing)		X
	h) Other [If other, please explain]		
ITI 8c	7.1.2 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?	X	
ITI 8e	7.2. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?		X
	7.2.1. Details: [if yes]		
RevCon3 II.A.4	7.3. In its marking practice, does your country take into account developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design (e.g. modular weapons, the use of new materials and 3D printing)?	X	
	7.3.1. Details: [if yes]		
	7.3.2. Does your country have a policy on marking unmarked weapons?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	7.3.2.1 If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons?		
	A) Seized unmarked weapons:		
	i) Such weapons are destroyed	X	
	ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]		
	iii) No formal policy		
	iv) Additional information		
	B) Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, policy or other state security forces:		
	i) Such weapons are destroyed	X	
	ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]		
	iii) No formal policy		
	iv) Additional information		
Information on national marking practice			
ITI 31	7.4. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the following information, updating it when necessary:		
RevCon3	a) National marking practices related to markings used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.		

outcome III.E.20	Such information should be shared with INTERPOL to be included in relevant databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).		
Record-keeping			
PoA II.9	7.5. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 7.7.]	X	
	<p>7.5.1. 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.)?</p> <p><i>SALW stocks within the armed forces are secured, controlled and accounted for by the Norwegian Defence Forces Logistics Organisation and individual military units. Strict military regulations and procedures apply. Existing procedures and physical security are assessed regularly and improvements made accordingly. SALW stocks within the police forces are secured, controlled and accounted for by the Police Data and Materiel Service. SALW distributed to individual police districts are secured at district level. The armed forces hold complete inventory lists of all weapons in its possession. This identifies the exact location of each stored weapon, or the individual holding the weapon. The police authorities maintain a similar system.</i></p>		
ITI 12a, b	<p>7.5.2. How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]</p> <p><i>All SALW that require licensing and registration remain in the weapons register after being exported, decommissioned or destroyed, thereby maintaining their traceability indefinitely.</i></p>		
ITI 13	7.5.3. 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?	X	
	7.5.4. Does your country maintain a central register of state-owned SALW?		X
International Assistance			
PoA III.6; ITI 27	7.6 Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping? [if no, go to 8.1]		X
	<p>7.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?</p> <p>7.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10.3b]</p>		
	7.7 Should your country be willing and able to provide assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping?		
	7.7.1 if yes, please indicate the assistance available (i.e. developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding marking and record-keeping)?		
	7.7.2 Is your country already providing assistance? Please name the project(s) or upload the list/overview in 10.4(b).		

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	8.1. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 8.2.]	X	
Tracing requests			
ITI 25; 31a	8.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? <i>The National Criminal Investigation Service.</i>		
ITI 17	8.3. 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 [if other, please explain]	X X X X X	
Technologies for tracing			
RevCon3 outcome III.F.25	8.4 Has your country made use of technologies to improve tracing of illicit SALW?	X	
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
PoA II.37; ITI 33	8.5. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?	X	
International assistance			
PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27	8.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 9.1]		X
	8.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	8.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10.3b]		
	8.7 Should your country be willing and able to provide assistance in tracing?		
	8.7.1 if yes, please indicate the assistance available (i.e. developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding tracing)?		
	8.7.2 Is your country already providing assistance? Please name the project(s) or upload the list/overview in 10.4(b) or attach.		

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

Sources	Question	RE QU EST ED	REC EIV ED	PR OVI DE D
	Assistance requested / received / provided			
PoA III.3, 6	9.1. 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? [if no, go to 10.1] NO			
	9.1.1. If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?			
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact and National Action Plan			
	a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): c) Description of the assistance activity: d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:			
PoA III.16	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): c) Description of the assistance activity: d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:			
PoA III.6	c. Capacity-building and training a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):			

	<p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>			
PoA III.7	<p>d. Law enforcement</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance:</p> <p> i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p> ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>			
PoA III.7	<p>e. Customs and borders</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance:</p> <p> i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p> ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>			
PoA III.18	<p>f. Research</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance:</p> <p> i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p> ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p>			

	<p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>			
	<p>g. Gender considerations / women, men, girls and boys</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance:</p> <p>i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>			
	<p>h. Awareness-raising</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance:</p> <p>i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>			
PoA III.15	<p>i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance:</p> <p>i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p>			

	<p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>			
	<p>j. Other</p> <p>a) The nature of the assistance:</p> <p>i) financial</p> <p>ii) technical</p> <p>b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) A description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) The duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>			

SECTION 10: GENDER AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Gender Considerations			
RevCon3 outcome	10.1 Does your country take into account gender considerations, (including their participation in national small arms commissions)? [If yes, click where applicable]	X	
II.B.2.73	10.1.1 Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender analysis)	X	
II.B.2.74	10.1.2 Promote the meaningful participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions	X	
BMS6 I.61	10.1.3 Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys		
RevCon3 II.B.2.76	10.1.4 Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts		
RevCon3 II.A.5.65	10.1.5 Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes		
RevCon3 II.B.2.75	10.1.6 Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality		
RevCon3 II.B.2.75	10.1.7 Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women's civil society groups		
	10.1.8 Others. Specify:		
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.79	10.2 Does your country collect disaggregated data on gender and SALW?		
	10.2.1 Details:		
Additional Information – Key challenges and opportunities			
	10.3 Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of PoA and ITI, and national laws, regulations and administrative procedures? a) Details: b) Please upload/attach additional files (e.g. views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, a national action plan, project proposals, a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided)		
	10.4 Any further comments on the OSCE Document on SALW and supplementary decisions, including implementation challenges and opportunities? a) Details: b) Please upload/attach additional files (e.g. views on the implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW, list of projects and financial contributions provided)		

SECTION 11: DEACTIVATION

Sources	Question	YES	NO	DEV ELO PIN G
Deactivation				
RevCon3 II.A.3 (b,c)	11.1 Does your country make legal provision for the permanent deactivation of SALW? [If no, go to 11.3]	X		
FSC.DEC/ 4/20	<p>If yes, at what level within your country's jurisdiction is such law enacted?</p> <p><i>Destruction is normally carried out by grinding/milling at a civilian facility under supervision of representatives from the Armed Forces.</i></p>			
	11.2 Does the law in your country allow civilian possession of permanently deactivated SALW?			
	a) Subject to a weapon permit or other similar prior authority			
	b) Subject to notifying the authorities (no prior permit required)			
	c) No permits or notifications are required (an age limit may apply)			
	11.3 Has your country adopted a single definition, with a single set of standards, pertaining to permanently deactivated small arms and/or light weapons?			
	If yes, please provide the title and a web link (if available) to the definition/standards:			
	11.4 Does your country permit the deactivation of incomplete small arms and/or light weapons, and of separate component parts?			
	a) Incomplete small arms and/or light weapons may be subjected to the proper processes.			
	b) An item submitted for deactivation must be complete			
	11.5 Is your country applying OSCE minimum standards on SALW deactivation?			
	11.6 Is your country applying higher standards than the OSCE on SALW deactivation?			
	If yes, please name:			
	11.7 Does your country prescribe who may be authorised to undertake the deactivation processes?			
	a) Appropriately authorised legal entities/natural persons only, for example dealers			
	b) Other entities, please indicate:			
	11.8 Does your country prescribe who is empowered to inspect an item to ensure the deactivation work has been carried out to the required standard?			
	a) A designated national entity/entities (state body) or similar (may include a CIP Proof Authority)			
	b) A separate authorised legal entity/entities from those performing the work (for example an authorised dealer)			
	c) The same authorised legal entity as carried out the work (i.e. self-authorisation)			
	d) Other [please, indicate]			
	11.9 Does your country require the deactivated SA and/or LW to be permanently marked in some way?			

	a) Stamping			
	b) other [please add method]			
	11.10 Does the inspecting authority issue a certificate of compliance with the legal standards for deactivation?			
	11.11 Does your country accept deactivations performed outside of your jurisdiction (for import and possession)?			
	a) The standards must match or exceed our own, the item must be marked and/or accompanied by a certificate			
	b) The standards must match or exceed our own			
	c) Subject to our own inspection (and perhaps marking & certification)			
	d) Such an item can only be imported as a though it was a “live” SA and/or LW and the deactivation processes must be re-applied in our country.			
	11.12 Does your country have a registry (or registries, perhaps at different jurisdiction levels) that holds details of the deactivated SA and/or LW in lawful possession?			
	If yes,			
	a) a single registry (may also hold other data)			
	b) multiple local registries (may also hold other data)			
	11.13 Does your country produce a regular intelligence and/or threat assessment that includes the criminal misuse of deactivated SA and/or LW?			
	12.14 If yes to 11.13, does the assessment in respect of deactivated SA and/or LW include specific risks associated with (please select all that apply)?			
	a) Reactivation of deactivated SA and/or LW, and their component parts			
	b) Criminal threat through the presence of a deactivated SA and/or LW			
	c) Other [please indicate]			
	11.15 Can you provide the total number of deactivated SA and/or LW in lawful possession? Kindly provide:			
11.16 Can you provide the number of deactivated SA and/or LW that were suspected of being involved in criminal misuse in your last annual reporting period?				
If yes,				
a) Recovered and inferred items				
b) Recovered items only				
c) The information is operationally sensitive				
11.17 Does your country publish statistical reports that refer to deactivated SA and/or LW?				
If yes, please add the title and web link (if available), together with the name of the competent authority:				
11.18 Does your country experience any particular information gaps or difficulties in respect of deactivated SA and/or LW?				
If yes, please detail:				
11.19 Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW deactivation?				
a) What kind of assistance do you require?				

	b) Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?			
	11.20 Should your country be willing and able to provide assistance in SALW deactivation?			
	a) If yes, please indicate the assistance available (i.e. developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW deactivation)?			
	b) Is your country already providing assistance? Please name the project(s) or upload the list/overview in 10.4(b) or attach.			

SECTION 12: NATIONAL PRACTICES RELATED TO PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF SALW THROUGH ILLICIT AIR TRANSPORT

(These questions do not apply to governmental, military, or government-chartered flights.)

Tick the box if the information exchanged related to preventing the spread of SALW through illicit air transport can be made **publicly available** through posting on the OSCE's public website [\[FSC.DEC/4/16/Corr.1\]](#)

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Sources	Question
Preventing the spread of SALW through illicit air transport	
FSC.DEC/11/08, Annex 2	12.1. In which cases do air carriers need a prior license issued by your administration, either for their entire activities or on a case-by-case basis, for transporting SALW and their ammunition? If necessary, make a distinction between national companies and foreign companies operating on your national territory.
	12.2. What duties (e.g., license, registering, training etc.) apply to brokers for air transport of SALW and their ammunition?
	12.3. On what legal basis may customs and law enforcement officers inspect aircraft and their cargo on your national territory? (What criteria must be fulfilled for such inspections to be legally possible?)
	12.4. What are the procedures and possible sanctions in the case of such an inspection revealing an offence or a violation of the law?
	12.5. Is it legally possible to inspect goods in transit and/or transshipment?
	12.6. Within the framework of combating the illicit traffic of SALW, would you say that the measure of co-ordination and information exchange between the authorities in charge of authorizing, monitoring and/or inspecting weapons passing through your territory (defence, civil aviation, customs, law enforcement etc.) is already sufficient, or needs to be increased? Are the related procedures hard to implement? What improvements would you suggest?
	12.7. Additional information to share with other OSCE participating States, if appropriate. Kindly upload in 10.4(b) or attach.