

**12. c) Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in
Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**

New York, 31 May 2001

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 July 2005, in accordance with article 18(1) which reads as follows: "1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, except that it shall not enter into force before the entry into force of the Convention. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization. 2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date this Protocol enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later."

REGISTRATION: 3 July 2005, No. 39574.

STATUS: Signatories: 52. Parties: 117.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2326, p. 208; [Doc. A/55/383/Add.2](#); depositary notification C.N.959.2002.TREATIES-24 of 6 September 2002 (Correction to the English text of the original of the Protocol); C.N.1321.2003.TREATIES-10 of 21 November 2003 (Algeria: Proposed correction to the authentic Arabic text of the Protocol and C.N.105.2004.TREATIES-2 of 12 February 2004 (Correction to the Arabic text of the original of the Protocol).

Note: The Protocol was adopted by resolution [55/255](#) of 31 May 2001 at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Protocol will be open for signature by all States and by regional economic integration organizations, provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed the Protocol, from 2 July 2001 to 12 December 2002, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Albania.....		8 Feb 2008 a	Bulgaria	15 Feb 2002	6 Aug 2002
Algeria		25 Aug 2004 a	Burkina Faso.....	17 Oct 2001	15 May 2002
Angola		19 Sep 2014 a	Burundi		24 May 2012 a
Antigua and Barbuda		27 Apr 2010 a	Cabo Verde		15 Jul 2004 a
Argentina	7 Oct 2002	18 Dec 2006	Cambodia.....		12 Dec 2005 a
Armenia		26 Jan 2012 a	Canada	20 Mar 2002	
Australia.....	21 Dec 2001		Central African Republic		6 Oct 2006 a
Austria	12 Nov 2001	9 Oct 2013	Chile.....		17 Jun 2010 a
Azerbaijan.....		3 Dec 2004 a	China.....	9 Dec 2002	
Bahamas.....		26 Sep 2008 a	Costa Rica.....	12 Nov 2001	9 Sep 2003
Barbados	26 Sep 2001	11 Nov 2014	Côte d'Ivoire		25 Oct 2012 a
Belarus		6 Oct 2004 a	Croatia		7 Feb 2005 a
Belgium	11 Jun 2002	24 Sep 2004	Cuba.....		9 Feb 2007 a
Benin.....	17 May 2002	30 Aug 2004	Cyprus.....	14 Aug 2002	6 Aug 2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Apr 2008 a	Czech Republic.....		24 Sep 2013 a
Brazil	11 Jul 2001	31 Mar 2006	Democratic Republic of		28 Oct 2005 a

			<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>						<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>		
<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>					<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>				
the Congo						Luxembourg.....	11 Dec	2002			
Denmark ¹	27 Aug	2002	4 Feb	2015	AA	Madagascar	13 Nov	2001	15 Sep	2005	
Dominica			17 May	2013	a	Malawi			17 Mar	2005	a
Dominican Republic	15 Nov	2001	7 Apr	2009		Mali.....	11 Jul	2001	3 May	2002	
Ecuador	12 Oct	2001	25 Sep	2013		Mauritania.....			22 Jul	2005	a
El Salvador	15 Aug	2002	18 Mar	2004		Mauritius.....			24 Sep	2003	a
Estonia	20 Sep	2002	12 May	2004		Mexico	31 Dec	2001	10 Apr	2003	
Eswatini			24 Sep	2012	a	Monaco	24 Jun	2002			
Ethiopia.....			22 Jun	2012	a	Mongolia.....			27 Jun	2008	a
European Union.....	16 Jan	2002	21 Mar	2014	AA	Montenegro ²			23 Oct	2006	d
Fiji			19 Sep	2017	a	Morocco.....			8 Apr	2009	a
Finland	23 Jan	2002	17 May	2011	A	Mozambique			20 Sep	2006	a
France			28 Feb	2019	a	Nauru	12 Nov	2001	12 Jul	2012	
Gabon.....			22 Sep	2010	a	Netherlands			8 Feb	2005	a
Germany	3 Sep	2002				Nicaragua.....			2 Jul	2007	a
Ghana.....			14 Jan	2014	a	Nigeria	13 Nov	2001	3 Mar	2006	
Greece.....	10 Oct	2002	11 Jan	2011		North Macedonia			14 Sep	2007	a
Grenada.....			21 May	2004	a	Norway	10 May	2002	23 Sep	2003	
Guatemala.....			1 Apr	2004	a	Oman			13 May	2005	a
Guinea-Bissau.....			24 Sep	2013	a	Panama.....	5 Oct	2001	18 Aug	2004	
Guyana.....			2 May	2008	a	Paraguay			27 Sep	2007	a
Haiti			19 Apr	2011	a	Peru			23 Sep	2003	a
Honduras.....			1 Apr	2008	a	Poland	12 Dec	2002	4 Apr	2005	
Hungary			13 Jul	2011	a	Portugal.....	3 Sep	2002	3 Jun	2011	
Iceland	15 Nov	2001				Republic of Korea.....	4 Oct	2001	5 Nov	2015	
India	12 Dec	2002	5 May	2011		Republic of Moldova			28 Feb	2006	a
Iraq.....			23 May	2013	a	Romania.....			16 Apr	2004	a
Italy	14 Nov	2001	2 Aug	2006		Rwanda			4 Oct	2006	a
Jamaica	13 Nov	2001	29 Sep	2003		Sao Tome and Principe..			12 Apr	2006	a
Japan	9 Dec	2002				Saudi Arabia			11 Mar	2008	a
Kazakhstan.....			31 Jul	2008	a	Senegal.....	17 Jan	2002	7 Apr	2006	
Kenya.....			5 Jan	2005	a	Serbia			20 Dec	2005	a
Kuwait			30 Jul	2007	a	Seychelles	22 Jul	2002			
Lao People's Democratic Republic			26 Sep	2003	a	Sierra Leone.....	27 Nov	2001	12 Aug	2014	
Latvia			28 Jul	2004	a	Slovakia	26 Aug	2002	21 Sep	2004	
Lebanon	26 Sep	2002	13 Nov	2006		Slovenia	15 Nov	2001	21 May	2004	
Lesotho			24 Sep	2003	a	South Africa.....	14 Oct	2002	20 Feb	2004	
Liberia.....			22 Sep	2004	a	Spain ³			9 Feb	2007	a
Libya.....	13 Nov	2001	18 Jun	2004		St. Kitts and Nevis			21 May	2004	a
Liechtenstein.....			10 Dec	2013	a	St. Vincent and the Grenadines			29 Oct	2010	a
Lithuania.....	12 Dec	2002	24 Feb	2005		Sudan			4 Oct	2018	a
						Sweden.....	10 Jan	2002	28 Jun	2011	

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Switzerland		29 Nov 2012 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	6 May 2002	
Togo.....		17 Jul 2012 a	United Republic of Tanzania.....		24 May 2006 a
Trinidad and Tobago		6 Nov 2007 a	Uruguay		3 Apr 2008 a
Tunisia10 Jul 2002		10 Apr 2008	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		10 Jun 2013 a
Turkey.....28 Jun 2002		4 May 2004	Zambia		24 Apr 2005 a
Turkmenistan		28 Mar 2005 a			
Uganda.....		9 Mar 2005 a			
Ukraine		4 Jun 2013 a			

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

ALGERIA

Reservation:

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 2 of this Protocol, which provides that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Protocol that cannot be settled through negotiation shall, at the request of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria considers that no dispute of such nature may be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice without the consent of all the parties to the dispute.

Declaration:

The ratification of this Protocol by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not in any way signify recognition of Israel.

The present ratification may not be interpreted as leading to the establishment of relations of any kind with Israel.

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Republic declares that, in relation to article 2, the provisions of the Protocol shall be without prejudice to the right of the Argentine Republic to adopt, at the domestic level, stricter provisions designed to fulfil the objectives of the Protocol of preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.

AZERBAIJAN

"The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it will be unable to guarantee compliance with the provisions of this Protocol in its territories occupied by the Republic of Armenia until these territories are liberated from that occupation..."

"With regard to Article 16, paragraph 3, of the Protocol, the Republic of Azerbaijan does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of Article 16."

BAHAMAS

"In accordance with Article 16 paragraph 3, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas enters a specific reservation to the procedure established under Article 16 paragraph 2 of the Protocol on the basis that referral of a dispute concerning the application or interpretation of the provisions of the Protocol to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice must be by consent of all the parties to the dispute."

BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium makes the following reservation concerning article 4, paragraph 2 of the Additional Protocol: the activities of armed forces during a period of armed conflict, in the sense given these terms under international humanitarian law, which are governed by this law, are not governed by the present Protocol.

CUBA

In accordance with the provisions of article 16, paragraph 3, of the Protocol, [Cuba] declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of said article, which refers to the settlement of disputes between two or more States Parties.

EL SALVADOR

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of article 16, inasmuch as it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

With regard to article 16, paragraph 3, of the Protocol, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article, inasmuch as it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

The Republic of El Salvador, in accordance with its domestic law (Act on Control and Monitoring of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Similar Articles and their Regulation) interprets the following as collector's weapons: weapons of war which have been deactivated; and antique and obsolete weapons and those of historical value which shall not be utilized, subject to technical review by the Ministry of National Defence which shall so certify them; weapons of war: pistols, rifles and carbines with automatic firing action as well as those classified as light and heavy, mines, grenades and military

explosives; antique weapons are those which are no longer manufactured and may be registered only for purposes of collection, in accordance with technical certification and prior authorization of the Ministry of National Defence; deactivated weapons: any weapon of war that, for purposes of collection, has been deactivated for its original use, with prior authorization by the Ministry of National Defence; firearm: weapons that, by the use of rimfire or centerfire percussion cartridges, expel projectiles through a smooth or rifled barrel, by means of the expansion of gases produced by the combustion of explosive solids or powder or other flammable material contained in the cartridge; furthermore, for identification purposes, pistols and revolvers shall be marked on the weapon and for rifles, carbines and shotguns, the serial number shall appear on the case of the mechanism; explosives are the combination of various substances and mixtures that produce an exothermic reaction when ignited. Any substance or material which, when struck, subjected to friction, heated or subjected to the effect of a small detonation or a chemical reaction, reacts violently, producing gases at high temperature and pressure that impact anything found in their vicinity; articles similar to firearms or ammunition: any articles or objects made by hand that have similar characteristics or can be used for the same purposes.

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice which is provided under Article 16(2) of the said Protocol.

EUROPEAN UNION

“Article 17 (3) of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition provides that the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of a regional economic integration organisation is to contain a declaration specifying the matters governed by the Protocol in respect of which competence has been transferred to the organisation by its Member States which are Parties to the Protocol.

The European Union has exclusive competence over commercial policy. It also has shared competence over rules for the achievement of the internal market, and exclusive competence as regards provisions of the agreement which may affect or alter the scope of common rules adopted by the Union. The Union has adopted rules as regards in particular the fight against illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, regulating standards and procedures on commercial policy of the Member States concerning in particular record keeping, marking of firearms, deactivation of firearms, requirements for exports, import and transit licensing authorisation systems, strengthening of controls at export points and brokering activities.

The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition shall apply, with regard to the competences transferred to the Union, to the territories in which the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union is applied and under the conditions laid down in that Treaty.

The scope and the exercise of such Union competence are, by their nature, subject to continuous development, and the Union will complete or amend this declaration, if necessary, in accordance with Article 17(3) of the Protocol.”

FIJI

“Fiji reserves waiving its sovereign rights and declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 16.”

FRANCE

With regard to the definition of “antique firearms”, provided for in article 3 (a) of the Protocol, the French Republic will apply the definition of historical and collectible firearms as set out in its domestic law, namely models of firearms manufactured prior to 1st January 1990 and the limited list of firearms manufactured after 1st January 1990 but that are of cultural, scientific or historical interest.

With regard to article 8, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, the French Republic will, for the purpose of identifying and tracing each firearm, add a proof mark to firearms manufactured in or imported into the national territory, in accordance with the Convention for the reciprocal recognition of proof marks on small arms of 1st July 1969. The proof mark allows for the identification of the national proof house that added it and is recognized by Council Directive 91/477/EEC as amended by Directive 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 in its article 4 as an alternative to marking for the purpose of tracing firearms.

GUATEMALA

The Republic of Guatemala shall provide the information referred to in article 12 of the Protocol in the case of information disclosed by individuals on a confidential basis only in the context of a request for judicial assistance.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

“In accordance with paragraph 3, Article 16 of the Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, the Lao People's Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2, Article 16 of the present Protocol. The Lao People's Democratic Republic declares that to refer a dispute relating to interpretation and application of the present Protocol to arbitration or the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all parties concerned in the dispute is necessary.”

LIECHTENSTEIN

In the absence of objection to the transit within 30 days from the date of the written request of non-objection to transit, the requested transit State shall be deemed not to have objected and to have tacitly agreed to the transit.

According to the Customs Union Treaty concluded between Liechtenstein and Switzerland on 29 March 1923, Liechtenstein became part of the Swiss Customs Territory. According to article 4 of that treaty, Swiss customs legislation – as well as any other Swiss Federal legislation whose application is necessary for the proper functioning of the Customs Union – is applicable in Liechtenstein.

Information on transit States shall not be systematically mentioned in the authorizations for export from and import into Liechtenstein/Swiss customs territory, or in the corresponding accompanying documentation, in accordance with Swiss law applicable in Liechtenstein on the basis of the Customs Union Treaty, which does not always require such mention.”

LITHUANIA

“.....in accordance with Article 16 (3) of the Protocol, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2, Article 16 of the Protocol providing the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of this Protocol at the International Court of Justice.”

MALAWI

"The Government of the Republic of Malawi in its efforts to curb and stamp out offences related to trafficking in persons especially women and children has embarked upon various social and legal reforms to incorporate obligations emanating from this Protocol (Article 17 (4));

Further, expressly declares its acceptance of Article 16 (2) on settlement of disputes concerning interpretation and application of this Protocol in consonant with Article 16 (3)."

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Protocol shall be applied only on the territory controlled effectively by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.

SAUDI ARABIA

"The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not consider itself obligated under paragraph 2 of Article 16 of this Protocol, concerning the settlement of disputes."

SOUTH AFRICA

"AND WHEREAS pending a decision by the Government of the Republic of South Africa on the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the Government of the Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of Article 16 (2) of the Protocol which provided for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Protocol. The Republic will adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case."

SPAIN

1. Spain is not opposed to the application of the principle of self-determination in the process of

decolonization but wishes to emphasize that the application of the principle of self-determination must be compatible with the principle of the territorial integrity of States. This is particularly relevant in those cases in which a sovereignty dispute exists concerning the territory in question, as is the case with Gibraltar.

2. This position taken by Spain is based on the doctrine established by the United Nations on this point, to be found in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2353 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII) and 2625 (XXV), among others.

SWITZERLAND

Reservation with regard to article 10 (2) b):

In the absence of objection to the transit within 30 days from the date of the written request of non-objection to transit, the requested transit State shall be deemed not to have objected and to have tacitly agreed to the transit.

Reservation with regard to article 10 (3):

Information on transit States shall not be systematically mentioned in the authorizations for export from and import into Swiss territory, or in the corresponding accompanying documentation, in accordance with Swiss law, which does not always require such mention.

TUNISIA

.... With a reservation to article 16 (2).

... with a reservation to article 16 (2).

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in accordance with the provisions of article 16 (3) of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, formulates an express reservation with respect to the provisions of article 16 (2). Consequently, it does not consider itself bound by the referral of a dispute to arbitration as a means of settlement of disputes, nor does it recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

ARMENIA

"Objection of the Republic of Armenia against the Declaration made by the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime"

Given that the Republic of Azerbaijan made a declaration to the Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition supplementing the

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime the Republic of Armenia declares:

The Republic of Azerbaijan deliberately misrepresents the essence of the Nagorno-Karabakh issue, with respect to cause and effect of the conflict. The conflict arose due to the policy of ethnic cleansing by the Republic of Azerbaijan followed by the massive military aggression against the self-determined Nagorno-Karabakh Republic – with the aim to repress the free will of the Nagorno-Karabakh population. As a result, the Republic of Azerbaijan has occupied several territories of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic."

Notifications made under article 13

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

AZERBAIJAN

"... designated the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan as the national body."

BELARUS

.....in accordance with article 13, paragraph 2 of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Belarus has been designated as the national authority to maintain contacts between the Republic of Belarus and other States Parties on matters relating to the Protocol.

BELGIUM

Pursuant to article 13 (2) of the Additional Protocol, the Federal Ministry of Justice, Department of Legislation, Fundamental Rights and Liberties, 115 Boulevard de Waterloo, 1000 Brussels, is designated as the sole contact point.

CAMBODIA

"Police Brigadier Gen. NHEAN VIBOL (Chairman)
Address: House No. 275 Preah Norodom Boulevard
Cell phone: (855)-12810-428
Fax: (855) 23-726 052
E-mail: vibolnhean@yahoo.com"

CROATIA

"In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2 of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the body of contact, to act as liaison with other States Parties on matters relating to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, shall be the Ministry of the Interior."

EL SALVADOR

With regard to article 13, paragraph 2, of this Protocol and without prejudice to the designation made in accordance with article 18, paragraph 13, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador designates the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of El Salvador as the central point of contact to provide liaison with other States Parties on matters relating to the Protocol.

FINLAND

"Pursuant to Article 13 (2) of the Protocol, the Republic of Finland declares that a national body to act as liaison between it and other States Parties on matters relating to the Protocol is the National Police Board."

HONDURAS

In this connection, I wish to inform you that the Ministry of National Defence has designated Director of Planning, Programmes and Military Policy (C-5) Infantry Colonel DEM [Diplomado de Estado Mayor] Leonardo Muñoz Ramirez as the institutional liaison to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in matters related to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

HUNGARY

"... the following authority has been designated as the point of contact to act as liaison between the Republic of Hungary and other States Parties on matters relating to the Protocol.

National Police Headquarters – International Law Enforcement Cooperation Centre (NEBEK)
Address: H-1139 Budapest, Teve u. 4-6
Telephone: (+36-1) 443-5596
Fax: (+36-1) 443-5815
E-mail: nebek@nebek.police.hu".

LATVIA

"Competent authority in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2:

Ministry of Interior
Address:
Cierkurkalna 1st line 1, k-2
Riga, LV-1026
Latvia
Phone: + 371 67219263
Fax: + 371 67829686
E-mail: kanceleja@iem.gov.lv
Website: www.iem.gov.lv"

LIECHTENSTEIN

National Police
Crime Investigation Division
Gewerbeweg 4
P.O. Box 684
9490 Vaduz
Principality of Liechtenstein
Phone: +423 236 79 79 (24 hours)
Fax: +423 236 79 70
E-Mail: kripo@andespolizei.li, ipk.lp@llv.li
Languages: German, English
Office hours: 08:30 - 16:30
GMT: +1
Request by Interpol: yes

LITHUANIA

".....in accordance with Article 13 (2) of the Protocol, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania is designated as the point of contact to act as liaison between it and other States Parties on matters relating to this Protocol."

MALAWI

"The Competent Authority charged with the responsibility of coordinating and the rendering of mutual legal assistance is:

The Principal Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Private Bag 331, Lilongwe 3. MALAWI
Fax: 265 1 789509
Tel: 265 1 789 177.
The Official Language of communication is English."

NORWAY

"The agency that may act pursuant to Article 13 of the Firearms Protocol as liaison for Norway with regard to the exchange of information between States Parties in connection with the efforts to combat violations of the Firearms Protocol is the National Criminal Investigation Service."

PANAMA

.....in accordance with article 13 (2) of the aforementioned Protocol, the Republic of Panama has designated the Ministry of Government and Justice as the national body or single point of contact to act as liaison

between it and other States Parties on matters relating to the Protocol.

POLAND

"With regard to article 13, paragraph 2 of this Protocol, without prejudice to article 18, paragraph 13 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Poland designates the Chief Commander of the Police as the national body to act as a liaison between the Republic of Poland and other States Parties on matters relating to this Protocol."

ROMANIA

"In accordance with Article 13 paragraph 2 of the Protocol, Romania declares that the National Agency for Export Control is the national point of contact designated to liaise with other States Parties in matters relating to the said Protocol."

SERBIA

"The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna ... has the honour to notify of the Serbian competent authorities for the implementation of the Article 13 (Cooperation) of the Protocol ...

The requests shall be addressed to:

Name of Authority:

Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia

Ministry of Interior, 2, Bulevar Mihaila

Full postal address: Pupina, 11000 Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

Name of Service to be contacted: Service for Combating Organized Crime

Name of Person to be contacted : Mr. Svetislav Djurovic, Head of Service for Combating Organized Crime

Telephone: +381 11 311 84 65

Fax: +381 11 311 84 64

Office hours: from 08:30 to 16:30

Time zone: GMT 1

Languages: English, French, German, Spanish."

SOUTH AFRICA

"AND WHEREAS the Secretary-General is hereby notified, in accordance with Article 13 (2) of the Protocol, that the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service has been designated as the single point of contact to liaise with other States Parties on matters relating to the Protocol as required by Article 13 (2) of said Protocol."

SPAIN

Ministerio del Interior
Dirección General de la Policía y la Guardia Civil
Intervención Central de Armas y Explosivos
Calle Batalla del Salado, 32
28045 Madrid
Telephone: +34 91 514 2400
Fax: +34 91 514 2409
dg-icae-armas@guardiacivil.org

Dirección Adjunta Operativa
Intervención Central de Armas y Explosivos
c/ Batalla del Salado, 32
28045 Madrid (España)
Telephone: 34 91 514 2400
Fax: 34 91 514 2411

email: dg-icae@guardiacivil.org. / dg-icae-armas@guardiacivil.org

SWITZERLAND

The designated authority is the Office fédéral de la police, Office central des armes, Nussbaumstrasse 29, CH-3003 Berne, téléphone +41 31 324 54 00, télécopie +41 31 324 79 48, courriel zsw@fedpol.admin.ch.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Assistant Superintendent of Police Wendy Wilkinson
Organised Crime, Narcotics and Firearms Bureau
Corner Park and Richmond Streets
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago
Telephone: (868) 625-3924
Facsimile: (868) 624-9778
Electronic mail: ocnfbadmin@tps.gov.tt."

TURKEY

On 3 June 2005, the Government of Turkey notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"National Body:

General Command of Gendarmerie

Department of Combatting Smuggling and Organized Crime

Point of Contact:

Senior Colonel Cengiz Yildirim

Head of Department

Department of Combatting Smuggling and Organized Crime General Command of Gendarmerie."

Furthermore, on 20 April 2009, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Turkey the following notification:

"...information on the single point of contact, nominated by relevant Turkish authorities, to act as liaison between Turkey and other States Parties on matters relating to Protocol against the Illicit[e] Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, is as follows:

Mr. Ferhat KONYA

Senior Colonel

General Command of Gendarmerie

Tel: +90 312 456 33 00

Fax[e]: +90 312 231 29 69

E-Mail: dia@jandarma.gov.tr."

UGANDA

"...The National Focal Point for the Protocol Against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition is as follows:

The Coordinator

Uganda National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons

P.O.Box 7191

KAMPALA

Telephone No: 256-41-252091

Cell No: 256-71-667720

Fax No: 256-41-252093."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

"Point of Contact:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

P.O. Box 9000

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania."

Notes:

¹ In a communication received on 4 February 2015, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of the Territorial exclusion with regard to Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

² See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

³ In a communication received on 5 March 2008, the Government of Spain informed the Secretary-General of the following:

1. Gibraltar is a Non-Self-Governing Territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly.

2. The Gibraltar authorities are local in character, and exercise competences exclusively over internal affairs that originate in and are based on the powers allocated to and conferred on them by the United Kingdom, in accordance with its domestic legislation and in its capacity as the sovereign State upon which depends the said Non-Self-Governing Territory.

3. Consequently, any involvement by the Gibraltar authorities in the implementation of this Convention shall be understood to take place exclusively within the framework of the internal affairs of Gibraltar and shall not be considered to affect in any way the content of the two preceding paragraphs.

