



General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Item 73 (s)

General and complete disarmament: illicit traffic in small arms

Illicit traffic in small arms

Report of the Secretary-General*

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* The report was prepared on the basis of submissions from Member States.



Annex I

Replies received from Governments

France (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union)

[Original: French]

[7 December 2000]

Implementation by the member States of the European Union of General Assembly resolution 54/54 R

Desiring to promote transparency and in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 54/54 R of 1 December 1999, the Presidency of the European Union has the honour, on behalf of its partners, to transmit to the Secretariat of the United Nations the following information concerning the implementation of paragraph 3 of resolution 54/54 R, which reads:

“Also encourages Member States in a position to do so to take appropriate national measures to destroy surplus small arms and light weapons, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons, and to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to the Secretary-General on the types and quantities destroyed.”

Such information in quantitative form supplements the joint reply addressed this year to the United Nations Secretariat by the member States of the European Union.

Denmark

For the period 1989-2000

– Sub-machine-guns	30 300
– Rifles	14 400

Finland

For the period 1990-2000

– Revolvers and self-loading pistols	1 461
– Rifles and carbines	1 923 305
– Sub-machine-guns	54 904
– Assault rifles	172
– Light machine-guns	3 737
– Heavy machine-guns	3 558
– Hand-held, under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	0
– Portable anti-aircraft guns	25
– Portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles	0

– Portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems	0
– Portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems	125
– Mortars of calibres of less than 100 mm.	0

France

Small arms and light weapons destroyed by the Ministry of Defence in 1999:

– Revolvers and automatic pistols	23 560
– Rifles and carbines	69 023
– Sub-machine-guns	54 786
– Assault rifles	76
– Light and heavy machine-guns	13 652
– Anti-aircraft guns	392
– Anti-tank rocket launchers	2 030
– Recoilless anti-tank guns	26
– Mortars of calibres of less than 100 mm.	850

Germany

For the period 1990-1999

– Machine-guns	20 370
– Sub-machine-guns, including all automatic pistols	48 000
– Automatic rifles	398 250
– Guns, including automatic guns, howitzers and mortars of calibres of less than 100 mm.	2 350
– Grenade launchers	2 015
– Anti-tank weapons, recoilless rifles	11 000
– Anti-tank missiles and launchers	790
– Weapon systems of the former German Democratic Republic in the above-mentioned categories	931 750
Total	1 414 525

Italy

A. National surpluses destroyed over the last five years:

– Heavy machine-guns	1 058
– Light machine-guns	2 895
– Automatic rifles	10 550
– Rifles	106 198

– Bazookas	3 796
B. Small arms and light weapons destroyed as part of operations conducted in:	
1. Bosnia and Herzegovina	
– Heavy machine-guns, collected or confiscated	8
– Automatic rifles, collected or confiscated	16
– Rifles, collected or confiscated	195
– Bazookas destroyed	101
– Anti-tank missiles, collected or confiscated, including two destroyed	4
– Anti-aircraft missiles/man-portable air defence systems — destroyed	8
2. Kosovo	
– Heavy machine-guns, collected or confiscated, including 36 destroyed	369
– Light machine-guns, collected or confiscated, including six destroyed	45
– Automatic rifles, collected or confiscated, including 326 destroyed	1 900
– Rifles, collected or confiscated, including 258 destroyed	2 351
– Assault rifles, howitzers and mortars (of 100 mm. calibre) collected or confiscated, including three destroyed	290
– Bomb launchers, collected or confiscated, including three destroyed	4
– Bazookas, collected or confiscated, including 30 destroyed	326
– Anti-aircraft missiles/man-portable air defence systems — destroyed	11

Netherlands

Weapons destroyed as at 31 December 1999

Pistols, Browning, FN	21 900
Carbines, M1	11 482
Rifles, Garand, M1	3 019
Rifles, FAL, FN	26 000
Sub-machine-guns, Uzi	46 862
Light machine-guns, Bren	590
Heavy machine-guns, .5 in.	1 165

Sweden

For the period 1989-1999

Machine-guns, M36	5 100
Machine-guns, M42	1 400
Light machine-guns, M21, M37	1 000
Light machine-guns, M37-39	12 900
Light machine-guns, M45	18 300
Automatic rifles, M42	1 100
Pistols, M07	70 800
Pistols, M40	55 800
Flares (18-65)	5 800

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

For 1999

Machine-guns, .303 in.	6
Machine-guns, 5.56 mm.	44
Machine-guns, 7.62 mm.	12
Machine-guns, 9 mm.	9
Machine-guns, .50	1
Machine-guns, .30	8
Light machine-guns, 7.62/9 mm./.45 in.	12
Revolvers, .22 in.	33
Revolvers, .32 in./7.62 mm./8 mm.	44
Revolvers, .357 magnum/.38/9 mm.	332
Revolvers, .44/.45/.455 in.	65
Revolvers, pre-1900, rifles/muskets	29
Revolvers, unspecified	255
Pistols, .22 in.	87
Pistols, .32 in.	22
Pistols, .45 in.	18
Pistols, 5.56 mm.	34
Pistols, 6.35 mm./7.65 mm./8 mm.	95

Pistols, 9 mm.	410
Pistols, signal, 1.5	221
Pistols, pre-1900	29
Pistols, unspecified	377
Missiles, 40 mm.	1
Missiles, 60 mm.	1
Missiles, 66 mm.	3
Rifles, 5.56 mm.	179
Rifles, 7.62 mm.	26 920
Rifles, 7.62/7.92 mm.	9
Rifles, .22 in.	267
Rifles, .22 in./5.56 mm.	64
Rifles, .303 in.	55
Rifles, unspecified	499
Rifles, multi-purpose (air and ground)	387
Assault rifles	5
Rifles/carbines, 9 mm.	6
Mortars, 2 in.	1
Weapons, 84 mm.	4
Weapons, anti-riot, 37 mm.	88
Cartridge rifles	5
Hunting rifles, unspecified	1 243
Weapons, unspecified	59

Qatar

[Original: Arabic]
[27 November 2000]

**Reply of the State of Qatar under General Assembly resolution
54/54 R, entitled “Illicit traffic in small arms”**

As a Member of the United Nations, the State of Qatar affirms its full support for General Assembly resolution 54/54 R, entitled “Illicit traffic in small arms”, given the direct impact the activities in question have on the safety and security of mankind.

Although it is not one of the countries directly affected by this phenomenon and the records of its competent authorities reflect no violations in this regard, the State of Qatar has nevertheless long been committed to the enactment of legislation to control the circulation of small arms among civilians and their entry into its territory. This process began in 1968, and modifications were subsequently made in order to keep pace with developments and changes in this field with the promulgation of Law No. 14 of 1999. The Law prohibits possession of or traffic in arms without prior permission and other than in accordance with conditions established by the competent authority (namely the Ministry of the Interior), and it establishes penalties to deter those who violate its provisions that vary from a maximum of life imprisonment to a minimum of three months imprisonment together with a fine.

The exchange of information and experience as well as cooperation in combating this activity and those who engage in it would be the most useful means for its elimination. Qatar will spare no effort to be a Member State which is active in combating all such negative phenomena.
