

<p>RESOLUTION AGN/61/RES/15</p> <p>SUBJECT: Firearms tracing</p>	<p>TO BE CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:</p> <p>1 copy in the CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES: Year 1992</p> <p>1 copy in the SUBJECT SERIES: Heading: Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives Sub-heading: Miscellaneous</p>
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### **TEXT OF RESOLUTION**

CONSCIOUS of the fact that the use of weapons, ammunition, and explosives is an integral part of most acts of terrorism and often other forms of violent criminal activity of an international nature,

AWARE of the significant reduction in border controls between various countries of the world,

ASSUMING that the easing of border controls will continue,

RECOGNIZING the fact that criminals are increasingly taking advantage of the easing of border controls,

RECOGNIZING that police work is often hampered by the inability of police services of a country to trace the history of firearms from their point of manufacture through the various subsequent sales and other transfers of the weapons,

HAVING BEEN INFORMED of the recommendations adopted by the Second International Symposium on Firearms and Explosives held in Lyons from 1st to 3rd September 1992,

RECALLING the Resolutions previously adopted by the General Assembly:

- AGN/37/RES/1, Tehran, 1968: Sale, Possession and Transport of Firearms;
- AGN/41/RES/11, Frankfurt, 1972: Control of Trade in Firearms;
- AGN/55/RES/4, Belgrade, 1986, Terrorism and Trafficking in Weapons and Explosives;
- AGN/56/RES/7, Nice, 1987, Form to Transmit Information about Weapons and Explosives Discovered, Seized or Connected with Trafficking Cases;

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Dakar from 4th - 10th November 1992 at its 61st Session:

RECOMMENDS that Interpol Member Countries should more closely control the manufacture and sale of authorized weapons, ammunition and explosives so that the destination of these items can be more easily verified;

RECOMMENDS that each country in which firearms are manufactured establish a national firearms tracing office to enable police agencies to trace firearms from their point of manufacture to the purchase of the firearm from a retailer. Provisions should be made to require that the record of firearms businesses be sent to these national tracing offices whenever a firearms business ceases to operate for any reason;

ENCOURAGES all Interpol National Central Bureaus that until national tracing facilities are established in their country they should contact the General Secretariat for assistance in determining the point of manufacture of particular firearms. In this way message traffic pertaining to firearms traces can be directed to the proper National Central Bureau thereby avoiding wasted time as a result of misdirected messages;

INFORMS the National Central Bureaus that the General Secretariat maintains firearms manufacturers' information as part of the Interpol Trafficking in Arms (ITAR) computer system.

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