



RESOLUTION

Subject: Encouraging member countries to make optimal use of the tools developed under INTERPOL's firearms programme

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam, from 31 October to 3 November 2011 at its 80th session:

BEARING IN MIND that the effects of firearms violence have broad human, economic, and destabilizing consequences,

AWARE that criminals and criminal organizations use firearms to facilitate and commit all types of crime and profit from the trade in illicit firearms,

COGNISANT that porous and open borders provide criminals, using or trading in illicit firearms, freedom from detection,

RECOGNIZING that traditional, trusted methods, including firearms identification and tracing, remain effective and essential for investigating, solving and preventing crimes,

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that ongoing advances in ballistic technologies have provided police with new and otherwise unknown opportunities to prevent and solve crime involving firearms,

EMPHASIZING that international cooperation is critical to effectively investigate crime involving firearms and to thwart transnational and international trade in illicit firearms,

RECALLING resolutions previously adopted by the General Assembly:

- AGN/32/RES/1, Helsinki, 1963: Identification of firearms and ammunition,
- 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,
- AGN/61/RES/15, Dakar, 1992: Firearms tracing,
- AGN/66/RES/6, New Delhi, 1997: Manufacture, use and control of firearms,

RECALLING the 2001 United Nations (A/RES/55/255) *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*, and the 2001 United Nations (A/CONF.192/15) *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*,

DRAWING ATTENTION to the 2005 United Nations (A/DEC/60/519) *International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons* which outlines obligations for states and the role of INTERPOL in international cooperation in tracing illicit firearms,

RECOGNIZING that INTERPOL has and is developing and improving tools and processes to facilitate international cooperation for identifying and tracing illicit firearms, investigating transnational and international firearms trafficking and criminal misuse of illicit firearms,

STRONGLY URGES member countries to fully use existing and future INTERPOL tools for firearms investigation, identification, tracing and cooperation; and

REQUESTS that, where possible, National Central Bureaus authorize and promote the extension of direct access to INTERPOL's I-24/7 communications system to dedicated national firearms units or other units whose responsibility it is to investigate crimes involving firearms, in conformity with the Rules on the Processing of Information.

Adopted