



ANPAM

Associazione Nazionale  
Produttori Armi e Munizioni  
Sportive e Civili

**United Nations  
Fifth Biennial Meeting of States 2014  
June 2014**

**Presented by Dr. Mauro Silvis  
ANPAM Director  
Associazione Nazionale Produttori Armi e Munizioni Sportive e Civili  
Oral Presentation Version**

Mr. President, I am Mauro Silvis, Director of ANPAM, the Italian Association of Manufacturers of Sporting and Civilian Firearms and Ammunition - an ECOSOC NGO.

The Italian industry represents 28% of the EU production of civilian firearms and 50% of EU shotgun production.

ANPAM plays a key role in all activities relating to firearms and is the interlocutor to the Italian Government in the field of firearms at the regional and international level.

We joined the Working Group on Firearms at the Conference of Parties to the UNTOC in May 2014, and made a presentation entitled "Challenges and good practices in the prevention of the illicit manufacturing of firearms".

This presentation represents the pro-active role of the industry. Italy signed the UN Firearms in 2000 and ratified it in 2006. ANPAM contributed towards the full implementation of its provisions at both the national and European level.

The Protocol has advantages since it is a legally binding instrument; but its real weakness is that it is not ratified by all countries.

We believe that it is important to develop regional programs to support those countries that are implementing the Protocol. However, it is not necessary to add more regulatory burdens.

If firearms are not correctly marked in one Member State, effective record keeping is compromised. Without an effective record keeping system, effective tracing becomes impossible.

For this reason we invite the United Nations to develop useful programs to assist Member States in the implementation of the Protocol bearing in mind that industry is disposed to sharing information and knowledge relating to this international instrument.

Mr. President, I sincerely hope that this Meeting acknowledges the legitimate role of the manufacturers who are willing to play their part in preventing the illicit manufacturing of firearms and their trafficking.

Thank you.

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**Presented by Dr Mauro Silvis**  
**ANPAM Director**  
**Associazione Nazionale Produttori Armi e Munizioni Sportive e Civili**

Mr. President, I am Mauro Silvis, Director of ANPAM, which is the Italian Association of Manufacturers of Sporting and Civilian Firearms and Ammunition - an ECOSOC NGO.

ANPAM was founded in 1980. **It brings together 20 major Italian companies representing over 95% of national production.** The Italian industry represents 28% of the EU production of civilian firearms and 50% of EU shotgun production.

ANPAM plays a key strategic and coordinatory role in all activities of interest to the sector and is the privileged interlocutor of the Italian Government in the field of firearms. Its role is recognised at regional and international level.

We were privileged to be invited to join the Working Group on Firearms at the Conference of Parties to the UNTOC held in May 2014, at which we made a presentation entitled "Challenges and good practices in the prevention of the illicit manufacturing of firearms".

This is a very effective way to recognize the pro-active role of the industry. Italy signed the Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms in 2000 and ratified it in 2006, 8 years prior to the European Union. ANPAM, during these years, contributed actively towards the full implementation of its provisions, at both national and European level.

**We endeavoured to fulfill the requirements of the Protocol, which also included in its scope civilian sport shooting firearms and ammunition. Unfortunately such a decision significantly increased the regulatory burden on licit manufacturers of such firearms and ammunition.**

The Protocol has many advantages since it is a legally binding instrument; **it tries to control and regulate licit firearm flows; it tries to prevent diversion to illicit markets; and it facilitates investigation and prosecution of related offences.** But its real weakness and major disadvantage is that it is not signed and ratified by all countries.

**Mr. Chairman, industry would like to encourage more cooperation between the international bodies and Member States to periodically share expertise and knowledge in order to achieve the best outcomes in the key areas, such as the marking system, record-keeping, and requirements for import, export and transfers.**

We believe that it is important to develop regional programs to support those countries which are willing to implement the Protocol. However, it is necessary not to add significantly to the regulatory burden otherwise we risk creating a gap which will be difficult to fill.

If firearms are not correctly marked in just one Member State, effective record keeping is compromised. And without an effective record keeping system, effective tracing also becomes impossible.

For this reason we invite the United Nations to develop useful programs to assist Member States in the implementation of the Protocol bearing in mind that industry is well disposed to sharing information and knowledge on the basic pillars of this international legal instrument.

Mr. President, I sincerely hope that this Meeting can acknowledge the legitimate role of the manufacturers which produce goods for hundreds of millions of hunters, sport shooters and legal firearms owners and which are willing to play their part in preventing the illicit manufacturing of firearms and their trafficking.

Thank you.