

Guidelines on measures to secure narcotics inventories at license holders

In accordance with § 3 of the Narcotics Act (as of 01/01/2007)

According to § 15 of the Narcotics Act (BtMG), each participant has to preserve the traffic of narcotics which are in his possession, keep narcotics separately and secured against unauthorized removal.

According to current technical security findings, the sufficient protection against unauthorized removal of narcotics is in principle guaranteed only if the appropriate containers or premises meet at least those technical requirements referred to in paragraphs 1 or 2.

1. Storage in cabinets

1.1. There are certified safes with a resistance grade I or higher, in compliance with EN 1143-1. Safes with a net weight of less than 1,000 kg must be anchored in accordance with EN 1143-1. Walled safes must be professionally installed in a suitable wall.

2. Storage in rooms

If, instead of cabinets, a secure room is preferred, the rooms' closure must be certified strongroom doors with a resistance grade III or higher according to EN 1143-1.

2.1. Walls, ceilings and floors of newly created spaces are to be built

- with brickwork (KMZ 28) in a thickness of 240 mm with double-sided construction steel mesh N 141 and 30 mm cement plaster (1: 3) as well as strip steel (25/2) on deposit in the joints or
- with reinforced concrete (C20/25) in a thickness of 240 mm with double-sided construction steel mesh.

Window openings should be avoided; optionally for ventilation there are curved steel tubes with a diameter of 50 mm ascending inwards.

2.2. Existing facilities, that don't meet the requirements of paragraph 2.1., as a rule, must be retrofitted or converted so that, behind or in front (inside or outside) the existing wall elements, a brickwork (KMZ 28) in a thickness of 115 mm with construction steel mesh N 141 and 30 mm cement plaster (1: 3) are built, as well as band steel inserts (25/2) to be set up in the joints. If necessary, ceilings and floors can be strengthened with reinforced concrete (C20 / 25).

If windows must be kept, they must have additional mechanical security from the inside, for example, by latticework of about 20 mm thick square or round steel in longitudinal and transverse struts, the clearances not larger than 120 x 120 mm, to weld the crossing points and to anchor the endpoints in the brickwork.

2.3. Instead of brick or concrete spaces, certified "value shelters", can also be used, with a resistance grade III or higher, according to EN 1143-1.

3. Electrical monitoring

Beyond the physical security, if the nature or extent of the narcotics traffic requires, it can be necessary electrical monitoring following these guidelines:

3.1. Burglar alarm systems which comply with the current VDE regulations 0/833 Parts I and III. Basically,

- Safes' field must be moderately monitored on all sides (by capacitive field change facilities), with all equipment parts and the lines connecting them recorded,
- Rooms must be monitored by intrusion detection systems, under the structure-borne sound principle.

3.2. The arming of the respective system must be carried out via a mechanical switching device in conjunction with an intellectual switching device.

3.3. Alarm

The burglar alarm intrude system must comply with the prevailing guidelines for alarm systems and burglar alarm systems, with connection to the police over an active connection or an on-demand connection with alternative path to a receiving device of the police (police emergency).

Safeguards have to be agreed with the Federal Opium Agency in the planning phase.