

**Reporting Template for the Implementation of
the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons
and Supplementary Decisions**

Reporting country: Ireland

Reporting date: 07 June 2018

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources	Question	YES	NO	DEVELOPING
National Coordination Agency				
PoA II.4	1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?		No	
	a) Name of agency: b) Address: c) Contact details: i) Contact person: ii) Telephone number(s): iii) Fax number iv) Email:			
National Point of Contact				
PoA II.5, 24	2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN <i>Programme of Action on Small Arms</i> (PoA)?	Yes		
	2.1 Details: a) Name: Brian McNally b) Organization or agency: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade c) Address: 80 Iveagh House, Dublin 2, Ireland d) Telephone number(s): +353 (1) 4082392 e) Fax number: f) Email: brian.mcnelly@dfa.ie			
ITI 25	2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the <i>International Tracing Instrument</i> (ITI)?	Yes		
ITI 25	2.3 If the answer to Question 2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?			
	2.3.1. Details: a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
GGE Report para 63(ix)	3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?	Yes		
	3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?			
	3.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
SALW Doc,	4. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3 or 3.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?	Yes		

Section IV, 1.	4.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?			
	4.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
FSC.DE C/4/08	5. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3, 3.1.1 or 4.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?	Yes		
	5.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?			
	5.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
	6. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?		No
PoA II.2	6.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?	Yes	
	6.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country.		
	6.1.2 Does your country licence the manufacture of SALW? N	Yes	
	If yes,		
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (3) SALW Doc, Section II(A).	6.1.2.1 Are licenses specific to location and non-transferrable?		
	6.1.2.2 Are the licenses limited in the period of validity?	Yes	
	6.1.2.3 Is approval of storage facilities a prerequisite for obtaining a manufacturing license?	Yes	
	6.1.2.4 Are there exceptions when licensing is not mandatory for SALW manufacturers? If so, describe		No
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (1)	6.1.2.5 How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers? No current manufacturing		
PoA II.3	6.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	Yes	
Marking at manufacture			

PoA II.7; ITI 8a	6.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?	Yes	
ITI 8a	6.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	Yes	
	b) Country of manufacture	Yes	
	c) Serial number	Yes	
	d) Year of manufacture	Yes	
	e) Weapon type/model		
	f) Caliber		
	g) Proofing		No
	h) Other	Yes	
ITI 10	6.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?		
	6.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?		No
	6.2.3.1 If so, describe		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	6.2.4 Is it necessary for small arms manufacturers under your authority outside your country's territory to apply markings to the same standard as in your country?		N/A
Record-keeping by manufacturers			
PoA II.9; ITI 11	6.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	Yes	
ITI 12a	6.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured	Yes	
	b) Type or model of SALW manufactured	Yes	
	c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW	Yes	
	d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)	Yes	
	e) Other		
	6.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely	Yes	
	b) 30 years		
	c) Other		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.6	6.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)?		No
	4.4.1. Details.		
International assistance			
PoA III.6	7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures?		No
	7.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	7.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.2, 12	8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	Yes	
	8.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW..		
	<p>Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation has regulations to exercise effective control over exports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Control of Exports Act 2008 The Control of Exports (Goods and Technology) Order 2012 EU Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council <p>Department of Justice and Equality has regulations to exercise effective control over imports</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firearms Act 1925-2009 		
Licencing and authorization			
PoA II.11	8.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorization to transfer SALW from/into your country?	Yes	
PoA II.3	8.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?	Yes	
OSCE SALW Doc	8.4 What penalties does your country apply for trading SALW in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions?		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Administrative sanctions 2) Criminal penalty 3) Other 	Yes	
PoA II.11	<p>8.5. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorization.</p> <p>Ireland participates in the Wassenaar Arrangement, which controls the export of dual-use items and technologies, as well as military goods.</p> <p>Export applications in respect of conventional arms are assessed against Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.</p> <p>Ireland is also party to the set of principles governing conventional arms transfers, which was adopted by the OSCE in November 1993.</p> <p>Ireland deposited the Arms Trade Treaty for ratification in April 2014.</p>		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (A)	<p>8.6 What other criteria does your country take into account when considering exports of SALW and technology related to their design, production, testing and upgrading (i.e. respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms)?</p> <p>No other criteria.</p> <p>It should be noted that Ireland does not have an arms industry.</p> <p>Consideration is given to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.</p>		
BPG, Export, IV.1	8.7 Do exporters in your country require government's consent to enter into negotiations with a potential importer?		No
	8.8. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorizing an export of SALW to another country?		
PoA II.12	a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country	Yes	
	i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?		
	1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology	Yes	
	2) Contract number or order reference and date		No
	3) Final destination country	Yes	
	4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	Yes	
	5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	Yes	
	6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	Yes	
	7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction	Yes	
	8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user		No
9) Date of issue and register number and the duration of the EUC		No	
FSC.DE C/5/04	10) Assurances of use only by end-user and for the stated end-use	Yes	

	11) Other	Yes	
	b) Other types of end-user documentation		
FSC.DE C /12/08	8.9. Has your country provided a sample end user certificate to the OSCE? 6.9.1 If not, have you attached a copy of the end-user certificate to this report? Standard EUC from Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation (DJEI) attached.	Yes	
	8.10. What types of licences does your country issue? a) Individual licences Individual Military Export Licences b) General licences	Yes	No
BPG, Export, IV.5	8.11. What is the period of validity for licences? A military export licence issued by DJEI is valid for 1 year. An export or import licence is generally valid for 90 days – an export licence issued on foot of a removal order from the policy is valid only for the period specified in the police document. A normal licence to hold a firearm is valid for 3 years.		
	8.12. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW?	Yes	
	If so, what are the restrictions placed on re-export? a) Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval c) Other	Yes Yes	
PoA II.12	8.13. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?	Yes	
	8.13.1 Details: Seek original document in appropriate circumstances		
	8.14. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation? Note: Ireland does not have an arms industry. Where intelligence is received that EUCs are being forged, follow-up action will take place with relevant agencies.		No
	8.14.1 Details:		
	8.15. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?	Yes	
	8.15.1 If so, under what circumstances? a) Peacekeeping b) Temporary exports c) Equipment needed for training exercises d) Equipment needed for repair e) Delivery of spare parts f) Other	Yes Yes Yes	
	Post delivery controls		
	9.16. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?		No
	9.17. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?		No
	9.17.1. Details		
	9.18. When importing, does your country grant the right to exporting State to conduct physical check at point of delivery?	Yes	
	Marking at import		
ITI 8b	9.19. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? *		No
ITI 8b	9.19.1. Who is required to mark the SALW? Generally the importer 9.19.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?		

	a) Country of import		No
	b) Year of import		No
	c) Other	Yes	
ITI 8b	9.19.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? 9.19.3.1. If so, describe.		No
ITI 8b	9.19.4. If SALW imported into your country do not bear a unique marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking? 9.19.4.1 Details: A marking requirement can be implemented by the Registered Firearms Dealer who imports the firearm concerned.	Yes	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (B), 7	9.20. Under what circumstances does your country permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW? No known circumstances		
Record Keeping			
PoA II.9; ITI 12	9.21. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?	Yes	
ITI 12b	9.21.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW traded	Yes	
	b) Type or model of SALW traded	Yes	
	c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW	Yes	
	d) Transactions	Yes	
	i) Identity of buyer/seller		
	ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from		
	iii) Date of delivery		
	e) Other	Yes	
	9.21.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?		
a) Indefinitely			
b) 20 years			
c) Other	Yes		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.6	9.22. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?		No
	9.22.1 Details.		
International assistance			
PoA III.6	10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?		No
	10.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	10.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No

SECTION 4: BROKERING (in accordance with FSC Decision 17/10)

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.14	11. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?	Yes	
	11.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country. S.I. No. 86 of 2011 CONTROL OF EXPORTS (BROKERING ACTIVITIES) ORDER 2011		
	11.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national export control system?	Yes	
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.2. Does your country have a definition of brokering activities of persons and entities?	Yes	
	11.2.1 If yes, provide the definition.		

	<p>“Brokering activities” are broadly defined as activities of persons and entities negotiating or arranging transactions that may involve the transfer of items listed on the EU Common Military List, or who buy, sell or arrange the transfer of items listed on the EU Common Military List that are in their ownership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from a non-EU country to a non-EU country; - from Ireland to a non-EU country; - from another EU Member State to a non-EU country. 		
	11.3. Does your country require brokers to register before they can apply for brokering licences?	Yes	
	11.4. Does your country make a background check on past involvement in illicit activities before registering a broker or issuing a brokering licence?	Yes	
	11.5. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?		No
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.6. Does your country require a licence for SALW brokering activities on the territory of your country regardless of the nationality of the broker?	Yes	
	11.7. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country’s nationality?	Yes	
	11.8. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by non-citizen residents who are established on your country’s territory?	Yes	
BPG, Brokerin g, V.1	<p>11.9. What is the policy for deciding on the competent State to consider licence application and control?</p> <p>Under Section 3 of the Control of Exports Act 2008, a brokering licence is required if brokering activities are undertaken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the State, and 2. Outside the State, if the brokering activities concerned are undertaken by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. An individual who is a citizen of Ireland, or b. A company within the meaning of the Companies Acts 		
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.10. Does your country have a requirement for end-use documentation before authorizing each brokering activity?	Yes	
	<p>11.10.1 If so, describe</p> <p>Copies of relevant export licences and end user declarations</p>		
	11.11. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorization for each brokering transaction?	Yes	
GGE Report para 44	<p>11.11.1 Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorization considered for approval on a case-by-case basis? Yes</p> <p>11.11.2 Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorization for a brokering transaction? No</p> <p>11.11.2.1 Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)</p> <p>11.11.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorization?</p> <p>Brokers are obliged to submit a military brokering licence application, an End Use Certificate and a copy of the export licence from the relevant authority in the exporting State. This documentation, together with any other relevant information available, is provided to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for assessment of foreign policy, security, human rights and non-proliferation considerations. Other Departments or Agencies of the State may also be consulted if this is deemed appropriate by Export Licensing Unit.</p>		
BPG, Brokerin g, V.3	11.11.4 Is ex post facto licencing possible?	No	
	11.11.4.1 If yes, under which conditions?		
	11.12. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?	Yes	
	11.12.1 Describe those measures.		
	Export licences issued from EU Member States can be validated with those Member States		
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.13. Does your country keep records of all issued licences or written authorizations?	Yes	
	11.13.1 If yes, how long are the records kept for?		
	a) Indefinitely		√

	b) 10 years c) Other		
BPG, Brokerin g, V.4 (ii)	11.14. Does your country require brokers to report regularly on their activities? 11.14.1 If so, describe Brokering Licences are subject to reporting requirements on the actual brokering activity.	Yes	
	11.15. Is it a criminal offence to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?	Yes	
	11.16. Does your country share with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?	Yes	
	11.17. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	Yes	
	11.17.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated (check relevant boxes)?	Yes	
	a) acting as dealers or agents in SALW		No
	b) Providing technical assistance		No
	c) Training		No
	d) Transport		No
	e) Freight forwarding		No
	f) Storage		No
	g) Finance		No
	h) Insurance		No
	i) Maintenance		No
	j) Security		No
	k) Other services		No
	11.18. What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities? Under Section 8 of the Control of Exports Act 2008, a person who commits an offence is liable: i. On summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding €5,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to both, or ii. On conviction on indictment: (I) to a fine not exceeding the greater of €10,000,000 or, where relevant, 3 times the value of the goods or technology concerned in respect of which the offence was committed, or (II) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
	11.19. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?		
	11.19.1 Details.		No
International Assistance			
PoA III.6	12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?		No
	12.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	12.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No
	12.3. Does your country require training on controlling brokering activities in SALW?	Yes	

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.17	13. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other body authorized to hold SALW?	Yes	
PoA II.17	13.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		

	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	Yes	
	b) Physical security measures	Yes	
	c) Control of access to stocks	Yes	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	Yes	
	e) Staff training	Yes	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel	Yes	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	Yes	
	h) Measures needed to provide adequate protection in emergency situations	Yes	
	i) Other		
Characteristics of stockpile management and security of military stocks			
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	14. Stockpile location: All locations selected using best international standards		
	14.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles?		
Defence Forces ensure compliance with OSCE document adopted on 19/11/2013			
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	15. Physical security measures: All physical security measures are in accordance with military regulations		
	15.1. Is security assessment conducted for each stockpile?	Yes	
	15.2. Is SALW and ammunition always stored separately in your country?	Yes	
	15.2.1 If no, in what cases is SALW and ammunition can be stored together?		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	16. Access control measures: Access is strictly controlled		
	16.1. Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites. Defence Force Regulations govern access to storage Depots		
	16.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	Yes	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	17. Inventory management:		
	17.1. Is there a system in place in your country to manage inventory of SALW?	Yes	
	17.1.1 If yes,		No
	a) Is the system computerized?	Yes	
	b) How long are the records of access to be maintained?	Yes	
	i) Indefinitely		
	ii) Other		
	18. Security Plan:		
	18.1. Does each SALW storage site have a security plan?	Yes	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	19. Emergency situations and training:		

	29.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	29.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No
PoA III.6; 14	30. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for destruction of weapons?		No
	30.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	30.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No
	31. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for storage of weapons?		No
	31.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	31.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No
	32. Does your country wish to receive training in stockpile management and security and/or destruction of weapons?		No

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Confiscation and seizure			
PoA II.23a	33. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
PoA II.23a PoA II.16	33.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated? 59 33.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seize or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Stored securely pending further action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Marked		
	c) Registered or recorded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Destroyed		
	e) Other		
Collection			
	34. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.21	34.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?		
	a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW		
	b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW		
	c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)		
	d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme		
PoA II.16	34.2 How many SALW were collected? 34.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Stored securely pending further action		
	b) Marked		
	c) Registered or recorded		
	d) Destroyed		
	e) Other		
PoA II.23a	35. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 33.1 and 34.2 were destroyed? None – pending prosecution		
International Assistance			
PoA III.6	36. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?		No
	36.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	36.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Marking			
PoA II.8	37. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?	Yes	
	37.1. Details Restrictions on import licences for SALW – licences granted by Justice Dept, and Customs officials monitor imports		
	38. Has your country developed a national system for marking government-owned SALW?	Yes	
ITI 8d	39. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?	Yes	
OSCE SALW Doc II (B)	39.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.		
	39.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country.		
	39.1.2. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	Yes	
	b) Country of manufacture	Yes	
	c) Serial number	Yes	
	d) Year of manufacture		No
	e) Weapon type/model	Yes	
f) Caliber	Yes		
g) Proofing (testing)	Yes		
h) Other	Yes		
ITI 8c	39.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your country transferred the stocks? Not available		
ITI 8e	40. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? No manufacturers		
	40.1. Details		
	41. Does your country have a policy on marking unmarked weapons?		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	41.1. If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons?		
	A) <u>Seized unmarked weapons:</u>		
	i) Such weapons are destroyed	Yes	
	ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]		
	iii) No formal policy		
	iv) Additional information		
	B) <u>Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, policie or other state security forces:</u>		
	i) Such weapons are destroyed	Yes	
ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]			
iii) No formal policy			
iv) Additional information			
Record-keeping			
PoA II.9	42. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?	Yes	
	42.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)? Police and army record their own weapons. Gov. Department records import/export licences granted.		
ITI 12a, b	42.2. How long does the State/government keep such records? Import licences generally filed in archives for 7 years.		
	42.3 Does your country maintain a central register of state-owned SALW?	Yes	
ITI 13	42.4. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?		No

	A firearms dealer who ceases trading, is required to submit his official register of transactions to police.		
International Assistance			
PoA III.6; ITI 27	43. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?		No
	43.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 43.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	44. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?	Yes	
Tracing requests			
	44.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?	Yes	
ITI 25; 31a	44.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? Police HQ – Interpol Office		
ITI 17	44.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	Yes	
	b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit	Yes	
	c) The intended use of the information being sought	Yes	
	d) Any markings on the SALW	Yes	
	e) Type/calibre of SALW	Yes	
	f) Other	Yes	
ITI 15	44.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country's tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information are guaranteed?	Yes	
Responses for tracing requests			
	44.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country? Police HQ		
	44.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?		
ITI 22	44.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?		No
	a) Delayed		
	b) Restricted		
	c) Refused		
ITI22	44.7.1 On what grounds?		
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations		
	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information		
	iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information		
	iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations		
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
PoA II.37; ITI 33	45. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)?	Yes	
	45.1. If so, in which areas?		
ITI 35a	a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.		
ITI 35b	b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.	Yes	
ITI 35c	c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.		
PoA III.9	45.2. Does your country support/use the Interpol's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?		No
International assistance			
PoA II.36;	46. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?		No

III.6; ITI 27			
	46.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	46.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		No
PoA III.10; ITI 28	47. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW, and measures to facilitate transfer of such technologies?		No
	47.1. Details		

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>REQ UES TED</i>	<i>RE CEI VE D</i>	<i>PROV IDED</i>
Assistance requested / received / provided				
PoA III.3, 6	48. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 1-7 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?			No
	48.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?			
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact			No
PoA III.16	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)			No
PoA III.6	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues			No
PoA III.7	d. Law enforcement			No
PoA III.7	e. Customs and borders			No
PoA III.18	f. Action-oriented Research			No
	g. Children/youth			No
	h. Awareness raising			No
PoA III.15	i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism			No
	j Other			No
	48.2. Details of each assistance activity provided/received:			
	a) The nature of the assistance:			
	i) financial			
	ii) technical			
	b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):			
	c) A description of the assistance activity:			
	d) The duration of the assistance provided/received:			
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:			

Any further comments on OSCE Document on SALW, PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?