

National Report on the implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA) and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)

Japan
English
SUBMITTED

Section 1: National coordination infrastructure

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
National Coordination Body/Mechanism				
PoA II.4	1.1. Has your country established a National Coordination Body/Mechanism or other body that includes SALW control in its core tasks? [if no, go to 1.2]	☐	☒	☐
	a) Name of body/mechanism:			
	b) Address:			
	c) Contact details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	i) Contact person:			
	ii) Telephone:			
	iii) Email:			
	d) Composition:			
	i) Number of men:			
	ii) Number of women:			
National Point of Contact				
PoA II.5, 24	1.2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)? [if no, go to 1.2.3]	☒	☐	☐
	1.2.1. Details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	a) Name:			
	Conventional Arms Division			
	b) Organization or agency:			
	Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs			

c) Address:

2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8919 JAPAN

d) Telephone:

+81-3-5501-8223

e) Email:

guntsu@mofa.go.jp

ITI 25	1.2.2. Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?	☒	☐	☐
ITI 25	1.2.3. If the answer to Question 1.2.2 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?	☐	☐	☐

If yes, provide details:

[Mr./Ms.]

a) Name:

b) Organization or agency:

c) Address:

d) Telephone:

e) Email:

National Action Plan

RevCon3 outcome II.A.5.60	1.3. Does your country have a National Action Plan on SALW? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	☐	☒	☐
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National targets

BMS8 para 26	1.4. Has your country set national targets relating to the implementation of the PoA and ITI?	☐	☐	☐
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1.4.1. If so, describe

Target year:

Section 2: Manufacture

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.2	2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2]	☒	☐
	2.1.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2]	☒	☐
	2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country: Ordinance Manufacturing Law, Explosives Control Law (see details in the attached)		
PoA II.3	2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?	☒	☐
	2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	☒	☐
Marking and manufacture			
PoA II.7: ITI 8a	2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3]	☒	☐
ITI 8a	2.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	☐	
	b) Country of manufacture	☐	
	c) Serial number	☒	
	d) Year of manufacture	☐	
	e) Weapon type/model	☒	
	f) Caliber	☐	
	g) Other:	☒	
	[if other, please explain]		
	As for the SALW of the Self-Defense Forces, it depends on the types of SALW. For instance, serial number, type of SALW, and the symbol of the Ground, Maritime or Air Self-Defense Force are marked.		
ITI 10a	2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?		
	It depends on the types of SALW.		
	2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?	☐	☒
	2.2.3.1. If so, describe:		
Record-keeping by manufacturers			
PoA II.9: ITI 11	2.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 2.4.4]	☒	☐

ITI 12a	2.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured		
	b) Type or model of SALW manufactured		
	c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW		
	d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)		
	e) Other:	☒	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Date of manufacture, date of delivery and date of receipt of delivery.		
ITI 12a	2.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	Other		
	[if other, please explain]		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.6	2.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)? [if no, go to 2.5]	☒	☐
	2.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): [if yes]		
	The police of Japan cleared one case of illegal manufacture of small arms in 2022 and three cases in 2023.		
International assistance			
PoA III.6	2.5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 3.1]	☐	☒
	2.5.1. If yes, what kind of assistance do you require?		
	2.5.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		

Section 3: International transfers

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.2, 12	3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 3.2]	☒	☐
PoA II.11	3.1.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. Explosives Control Law, Act for Controlling the Possession of Firearms or Swords and Other Such Weapons, Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, Customs Law, The Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology (see details in the attached)		
Licensing and authorisation			
PoA II.11	3.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	☒	☐
Licensing and authorisation			
PoA II.3	3.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?	☒	☐
Licensing and authorisation			
PoA II.11	3.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?		
PoA II.12	a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country. [if no, go to 3.4 b]	☒	☐
	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	☒	
	2) Contract number or order reference and date	☒	
	3) Final destination country	☒	
	4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	☒	
	5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	☒	
	6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	☒	
	7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction	☒	
	8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user	☐	
	9) Date of issue	☒	
	10) Other:	☐	
	[if other, please explain]		

b) Other types of end-user documentation:

PoA II.12 c) Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? [if no, go to 3.6]

3.4.c.1. Details: [if yes]

d) Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?

3.4.d.1 Details: [if yes] (including cases of non-compliance with end-user certification).

Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.12 3.5. Does your country apply export risk assessment criteria?



3.5.1. If so, please list them

When reviewing export licenses, the following four criteria are checked. 1. whether or not it is certain that the cargo will actually reach the consumer 2. whether or not it is certain that the goods will be used by the consumer as specified in the application 3. whether or not it is certain that the goods will not be used in a way that may interfere with the maintenance of international peace and security

4. whether or not it is certain that the goods will be properly managed by the consumer

Licensing and authorisation

3.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing unauthorized re-export?



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3.6.1. Details: [if yes] (including cases of unauthorized re-export).

When re-exporting from one consumer to another, the exporter is required to inform the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in advance and ask for prior consent. We refrain from providing information on specific cases, since this is information about individual companies.

Post-delivery controls

BMS7
Outcome Para
107 3.7. 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?



Post-delivery controls

3.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?



3.8.1. Details: [if yes]

Post-delivery controls

3.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery? ☐ ☒

Marking at import

ITI 8b 3.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? [if no, go to 3.11] ☐ ☒

3.10.1. Who is responsible for marking the SALW?

3.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?

a) Country of import ☐

b) Year of import ☐

c) Other: ☐

[if other, please explain]

3.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?

3.10.3.1. If so, describe:

3.10.4. If marked 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?

3.10.4.1. Details: [if yes]

Record keeping

PoA II.9: ITI 12 3.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 3.12] ☒ ☐

3.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

a) Quantity of SALW traded ☒

b) Type or model of SALW traded ☒

c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW ☐

d) Transactions ☒

i) Identity of buyer/seller ☒

ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from ☒

iii) Date of delivery ☒

e) Other: ☐

[if other, please explain]

3.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?

Other

[if other, please explain]

Exporters are required to keep export-related documents, etc., for a minimum of seven years from the time of export if they are related to weapons. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) keeps the applications for import approval, of which the applications subject to the ATT obligation are kept for 10 years, while others for 5 years.

Diversion

RevCon3
outcome II.
A.1(c)20

3.12. Does your country collect information on domestic incidents of diversion related to international transfers?

3.12.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to international transfers:

BMS7
outcome para
23, 40 BMS8,
para 30

3.12.1.1. Details: (e.g. description of incidents including the number of weapons diverted; national inter-agency information exchange systems including national small arms and light weapons registries and licensing authorities, customs, border control, law enforcement and criminal justice services) (Annex documents can be attached in Section 10):

Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6

3.13. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?



3.13.1. Details:

The police of Japan cleared 6 cases of firearms smuggling in 2022 and 3 cases in 2023.

International assistance

BMS7
Outcome Para
106

3.14. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures or improving the capacity for risk assessments, to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 4.1.]



3.14.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

3.14.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 4: Brokering

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.14	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 4.2]	☒	☐
	4.1.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, Act for Controlling the Possession of Firearms or Swords and Other Such Weapons (see details in the attached)		
	4.1.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	☐	☒
	4.1.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	☒	☐
GGE Report para 44	4.2. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	☒	☐
	4.2.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Acting as dealers or agents	☐	
	b) Providing technical assistance	☒	
	c) Training	☒	
	d) Transport	☐	
	e) Freight forwarding	☐	
	f) Storage	☐	
	g) Finance	☐	
	h) Insurance	☐	
	i) Maintenance	☐	
	j) Security	☐	
	k) Other services:	☒	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law restricts brokering in international trades of arms (Article 25-1 and 25-4). Those who engage in such trades without license are liable to penalties of ten years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to thirty million yen, or both; however if five times the price of the object of the violation exceeds thirty million yen, the fine will be not more than five times the price of the object (Article 69-6-2-1).		

If the offender is a juridical person, the fine will be less than one billion yen or less, or if five times the price of the object of the violation exceeds one billion yen, the fine will be not more than ten times the price of the object (Article 72-1-1). Article 3-7 and 3-10 of Act for Controlling the Possession of Firearms or Swords and Other Such Weapons prohibits the transfer and lending or borrowing of handguns, rifles, machine guns, or their ammunition.

Those who broker the transfer or lending /borrowing of these items are, in accordance with article 31-15 of the Act, subject to punishment of imprisonment up to three years or fined up to one million yen. Under the provisions of Articles 3-9 and 3-12 of the same law, the transfer and receipt of handgun ammunition is prohibited, and a person who engages in such transactions is subject to imprisonment with work for not more than two years or a fine of not more than 300,000 yen under Article 31-18 of the same law.

Actions taken during the reporting period

RevCon3
outcome II.
A.1(c)20

4.3. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?



4.3.1. Details: [if yes]

The police of Japan cleared 4 firearms transfer cases in 2022 and 7 cases in 2023 (as of April 30, 2024).

International assistance

PoA III.6

4.4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 5.1]



4.4.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

4.4.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 5: Stockpile management

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.17	5.1. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW? [if no, go to 5.2]	☒	☐
PoA II.17	5.1.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	☒	
	b) Physical security measures	☒	
	c) Control of access to stocks	☒	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	☒	
	e) Staff training	☒	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel	☒	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	☒	
	h) Other:	☒	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Surplus		
PoA, II.18	5.2. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Officially declare as surplus	☐	
	b) Take out of service	☐	
	c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number	☐	
	d) Store separately	☐	
	e) Other:	☒	
	[if other, please explain]		
	The Self Defense Forces review stocks of SALW on a daily basis. Each Prefectural Police reviews the number of SALW carried and stocked every day. The Japan Coast Guard reviews stocks of their SALW more than once a month. The Immigration Services Agency of the Ministry of Justice reviews stocks of SALW at least once a month. Stored under strict control until their disposal.		
	Surplus		
PoA, II.18	5.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Destruction	☒	

- b) Sale to another State ☐
- c) Donation to another State ☐
- d) Transfer to another state agency ☐
- e) Sale to civilians ☐
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.) ☐
- g) Other: ☒
- [if other, please explain]

When stocks are identified unnecessary to store, they are deactivated and disposed of.

Diversions

- RevCon3
outcome II.
A.1(c)20 5.4. Does your country collect information on incidents of diversion related to national stockpile management? ☐ ☒
- 5.4.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to stockpile management:
- BMS7
outcome Para
23 5.4.1.1. Details: (e.g. description of incidents including the number of weapons diverted; national inter-agency information exchange systems)
(Annex documents can be attached in Section 10):

Actions taken during the reporting period

- PoA II.19 5.5. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? [if no, go to 5.6] ☒ ☐
- 5.5.1. How many SALW were destroyed?
- i) 1st reporting year (2022)
- 9145
- ii) 2nd reporting year (2023)
- 3743
- RevCon3
outcome II.
A.3(b)46 5.5.2. Any good practice regarding destruction (e.g. details on method of destruction [burning, melting, cutting, crushing, others: specify])?

International assistance

- PoA II.29:
III.6 5.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? [if no, go to 5.7] ☐ ☒
- 5.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
- 5.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?

International assistance

PoA III.6: 14 5.7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? [if no, go to 6.1]

☐☒

5.7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

5.7.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?
[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 6: Collection

Sources	Question	Yes	No
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CollectionBMS8 para
25

6.1. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW ? [if no, go to 6.2]



6.1.1. How many SALW were collected? [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]



i) First reporting year (2022)

321

ii) Second reporting year (2023)

349

6.1.1.1. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide numbers of weapons collected. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

	SALW collected	
Year	i) First reporting year (2022)	ii) Second reporting year (2023)
6.1.1. Collected	321	349
6.1.1. Action taken		
a) Marked		
b) Recorded	321	349
c) Destroyed		
d) Trace request issued		
e) Other action [specify]: All the above SALWs were seized, and will be destroyed in order.	321	349
f) No action taken (only stored)		
h) Illicit origin/context established by national authority		

6.1.1.2. If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	i) First reporting year (2022)	ii) Second reporting year (2023)
a) How many SALW were seized?	321	349
b) How many SALW were surrendered?	0	
c) How many SALW were found?	0	

BMS7
Outcome Para
83

6.1.1.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found in the same reporting cycle? Specify and provide numbers. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
Year	i) First reporting year (2022)	ii) Second reporting year (2023)	i) First reporting year (2022)	ii) Second reporting year (2023)	i) First reporting year (2022)	ii) Second reporting year (2023)
6.1.1.2. seized / surrendered / found	321	349	0		0	
6.1.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked						
b) Recorded	321	349				
c) Destroyed						
d) Trace request issued						
e) Other action [specify]: All the above SALWs will be destroyed in order.	321	349				
f) No action taken (only stored)						
6.1.1.4 Illicit origin/context established by national authority						

6.1.1.5. Details (e.g. types of weapons) [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

In general, handguns that are confiscated through criminal trials and come under the jurisdiction of the the national treasury through criminal procedures are to be handed over from the Public Prosecutors Office to the National Police Agency in accordance with a relevant regulation on handling of pieces of evidence. SALWs other than the above-mentioned handguns are to be disposed of by the Public Prosecutors Office in accordance with the same regulation.

International assistance

PoA III.6

6.2. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW? [if no, go to 7.1]

☐
☒

6.2.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

6.2.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 7: Making and record-keeping

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Marking		
ITI 8d	7.1 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? [if no, go to 7.2] 7.1.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. <i>SALW held by government: Governmental agency's mark, name of SALW, serial number, trademark of manufacturing company. SALW held by Self-Defense Forces: mainly serial number, types of weapons, and marks of the Ground, Maritime, or Air Self-Defense Forces, though it depends on the types of SALW. SALW held by police: mainly the name, serial number and trademark, though it depends on the types of SALW.</i> <i>SALW held by the Correction Bureau and the regional offices of the Immigration Service Agency: the mark of the Ministry of Justice, the name of the SALW, number of the gun, and trademark. SALW held by the Japan Coast Guard: the mark of the Japanese Coast Guard, name of handguns, serial number and trademark.</i>	☒	☐
ITI 8c	7.1.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?	☐	☒
	Marking		
ITI 8e	7.2. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? 7.2.1. Details: [if yes]	☐	☒
	Marking		
BMS8 Outcome paras 69,72	7.3. In its marking practice, does your country take into account recent developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design (e.g. modular weapons, the use of new materials and 3D printing)? 7.3.1. Details: [if yes] [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10] <i>For existing SALWs, laser engraving is used to improve manufacturing efficiency and prevent deterioration of the engraving.</i>	☒	☐
	Information on national marking practice		
ITI 31	7.4. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the following information, updating it when necessary:		
RevCon3 outcome III.E.20	7.4.1 National marking practices related to markings used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable is attached to this report (to be uploaded from Section 10).		
	Record keeping		
PoA II.9	7.5. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 7.6]	☒	☐

7.5.1. 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)?

Records of all marked SALW are kept. Information of records may include, in accordance with necessity, number allocated within each prefectural police, serial number, type, model, information of manufacture, date of manufacture and dealers of SALW. The records are mainly kept in files. The Explosive Control Law does not stipulate regulations on record keeping of ammunition and explosives from viewpoints of their identification and tracing.

However, from the viewpoints of proper management of explosives and prevention of explosive-related disasters, the Law stipulates that manufactures and sellers of ammunition and explosives must record their types and amounts, dates of trades, and names and addresses of customers on the books.

ITI 12 a,b

7.5.2. How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]

SALW of the police, the Japan Coast Guard and the Immigration Services Agency: Records are kept during their possession. SALW of the Self Defense Forces: their records are kept during their possession and after a year of its disposal. SALW of Coast Guard: their records are kept during their possession. Ordnance Manufacturing Law requires manufacturers to keep the records, but does not stipulate the duration that records should be kept.

Practically, almost all manufacturers keep the records more than 10 years.

ITI 13

7.5.3. 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?

☐
☒

International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27

7.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping? [if no, go to 8.1]

☐
☒

7.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

7.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 8: International tracing

Sources	Question	Yes	No
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Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.10:

ITI 14, 24:

BMS7

Outcome Para

82

8.1. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 8.5]



BMS8

Outcome Para

14

8.2. Handling of tracing requests

BMS8, para

66

8.2.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?

[The National Police Agency is responsible for making a tracing request.](#)

8.2.2. The number of international tracing requests:

International Tracing Requests

	i) First reporting year (2022)	ii) Second reporting year (2023)
Tracing requests received		
Tracing requests responded (by your government)		
Successful/matching tracing		
Tracing requests submitted		
Tracing requests responded (by the other government/organization)		
Successful/matching tracing		

BMS8 Para

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8.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)

a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found



b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit



c) The intended use of the information being sought



d) Any markings on the SALW



e) Type/calibre of SALW



f) Other:



[if other, please explain]

Distribution route, buyers

RevCon3 outcome III.F.25	8.4. Has your country made use of technologies to improve tracing of illicit SALW? 8.4.1 If so, what technologies? Please explain.	☐	☒
 Cooperation with INTERPOL			
PoA II.37: ITI 33	8.5. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?	☒	☐
International assistance			
PoA III.9	8.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 9.1]	☐	☒
PoA II.36: III.6:ITI 27	8.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 8.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		

Section 9: International cooperation and assistance

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Assistance requested/received/provided			
PoA III.3, 6: BMS8 Outcome Para 84, 93	9.1. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? [if no, go to 10.1]	☒	☐
	9.1.1. If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact and National Action Plan		
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)	☒	☐
	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues	☒	☐
	d. Law enforcement	☒	☐
	e. Customs and borders	☒	☐
	f. Research		
	g. Gender considerations / women, men, girls and boys	☒	☐
	h. Awareness-raising	☒	☐
	i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism	☒	☐
	j. Other	☒	☐
Assistance requested/received/provided			
	9.2. For current and potential donor countries, what are the relevant thematic and geographical priorities in providing international assistance in the implementation of the PoA and ITI from a mid-term perspective, e.g. 2-4 years (refer to the PoA database for thematic priorities)?		

Section 10: Gender and additional information

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Gender considerations			
RevCon3 outcome	10.1. Does your country take into account gender considerations? [If yes, click where applicable]	☒	☐
RevCon3 II.B.2.79 II.B.2.74	10.1.1. Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender-analysis)		
BMS8, para 50	10.1.2. Promote the equal, full, meaningful and effective participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions		
BMS6.I.61	10.1.3. Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys		
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76	10.1.4. Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts		
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.65	10.1.5. Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes		
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75	10.1.6. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality		
BMS8, para 61	10.1.7. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women's civil society groups		
	10.1.8. Others. Specify: Gender-specific considerations are given in planning and implementation of our assistance projects.		
Gender considerations			
BMS8 Outcome Para 51	10.2. Does your country collect disaggregated data by sex; or by sex, age and disability regarding SALW? 10.2.1 Details:		
Additional information – Key challenges and opportunities			
	10.3. Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of PoA and ITI, and national laws, regulations and administrative procedures? a) Details:		

Please upload/attach any additional files, possibly related to:

BMS8-69, 96 - views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, including lessons-learned and good practices, as well as views on the next PoA process meeting/conference / BMS8-27 - progress made in the implementation of the PoA and ITI / BMS8-24 - national action plans / BMS8-26 - national targets (e.g. specific indicators and targets) / BMS8-95 - project proposals / BMS8-77 - a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided/received, including planning and delivery / BMS8-72 - for potential donor countries, any thematic or geographic priorities in funding international assistance projects. / BMS8-27 - national experiences with recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design / BMS8-29 - efforts to build confidence and to promote transparency in international cooperation and assistance / BMS8-77 - risk assessments and criteria in arms export control processes / BMS8-25 - cases of diversion, unauthorized transfers, and non-compliance with end-user certificates / BMS8-52 - progress made under indicator 16.4.2 / BMS8-66 - gender-related information and initiatives, e.g. national experiences, lessons-learned and good practices on mainstreaming a gender perspective, and national action plan on women, peace and security - additional information on tracing requests and handling of those requests