**SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT**

**Sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Coordination Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoA II.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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? Yes

   - a) Name of agency: The Comissão Interministerial para Prevenção, Combate e Erradicação do Tráfico Ilícito de Armas Ligeiras e de Pequeno Porte, (COPRECAL) is Mozambique's Inter-Ministerial Commission to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons. It is Mozambique's National Small Arms Commission and has the authority to coordinate all Small Arms and Light Weapons control activities in the framework of the PoA.
   - b) Address: Ministério do Interior Gabinete de Relações Internacionais, 5ºAndar Av. Olof Palme Nº46/48 Maputo, Mozambique
   - c) Contact details:
     - i) Contact person: Mr. Joaquim Bule or Mr Mário Jorge
     - ii) Telephone number(s): (+258) 21 32 72 44
     - iii) Fax number: (+258) 21 32 72 44
     - iv) Email: jbule@yahoo.com or tchingry2001@yahoo.com

**Sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Point of Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoA II.5, 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)? Yes

   - 2.1. Details:
     - a) Name: Mr. Mário Jorge
     - b) Organization or agency: Ministério do Interior
     - c) Address: Ministério do Interior Gabinete de Relações Internacionais, 5ºAndar Av. Olof Palme Nº46/48 Maputo, Mozambique
     - d) Telephone number(s): (+258) 21 32 72 44
     - e) Fax number: (+258) 21 32 72 44
     - f) Email: jbule@yahoo.com or tchingry2001@yahoo.com

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITI 25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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)? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GGE Report para 63(ix)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

**SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE**

**Sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoA II.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? No

**SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS**

**Sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoA II.2, 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? No

6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? Yes

6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.


### Licensing and authorisation

| PoA II.11 | 6.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country? | Yes |
| PoA II.3 | 6.3. 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? | Yes |
| PoA II.11 | 6.4. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation. According to Art. 47 of the Decree Nº8/2007, of 30 April 2007 Arms and Ammunition Act (AAA), the licence to import, export, re-import, re-export and transit of SALW, ammunitions and other related materials must be granted by the National Commissioner of Police. (Mozambique does not export SALW). In terms of imports, exports, re-imports, re-exports and transit of SALW, ammunitions and other related materials this Act broadly conforms to the regional and international Agreements on SALW. |  |
| PoA II.12 | 6.5. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country? a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country 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 b) Other types of end-user documentation | Yes |
|  | 6.6. When exporting, does your country place any restriction on re-export of SALW? 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 | Yes |
| PoA II.12 | 6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? 6.7.1 Details: | Yes |
|  | 6.8. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation? 6.8.1 Details: | Yes |
|  | 6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances? | No |

### Post-delivery controls

|  | 6.10. 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? | Yes |
|  | 6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided? 6.11.1 Details | Yes |
|  | 6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery? | Yes |

### Sources

| ITI 8b | 6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? | Yes |
6.13.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?
Regarding basic provisions exist to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked SALW. The AAA, Art.43 holds that: "...Firearms are marked during the process of import, export, transit, seizure, confiscation and transfer to the State by citizens..." Regarding serial number of the firearm and the number (1) the AAA, Article 44 holds that: "...Firearms should be indelible marked by inserting in the upper side of the barrel the manufacturer, country and year of manufacture, followed by the initials PRM..."

6.13.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?
a) Country of import  

b) Year of import  
c) Other

6.13.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?
--- Select ---

6.13.4. 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?
--- Select ---

6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?
6.14.1. 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

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?
20 years

6.15. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?
No

7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?
7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
Mozambique required assistance in terms improving the existing laws and procedures in this area as well as in developing the necessary regulations.

7.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?
No

SECTION 4: BROKERING

8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?
No

9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?
9.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
Mozambique requires assistance in order to develop laws, regulations and procedures governing brokering of SALW -
SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

9.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoA II.17</td>
<td>10. 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?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.1. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoA II.18</td>
<td>10.2. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?  

For the SALW stocks held by Police and other authorised entities these reviews are daily conducted.

10.4. 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

10.5. 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

10.5.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.10.5, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?

- i) Burning or melting
- ii) Open-pit detonation
- iii) Cutting/shredding
- iv) Bending/crushing
- v) Dumping at sea
- vi) Burial on land
- vii) Other

### SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

#### International assistance

11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?

11.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

- Assistance in terms of training of staff to implement the SOP. Manuals to properly disseminate the SOP and guarantee effective implementation. As well as assistance in terms of improving the existing SOP in this area.

11.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

No

12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?

12.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

- Mozambique would like to have a full support in order to regularly conduct the "Rachel Operation" - in term of transport (4x4 vehicles), helicopters, destruction machines, GPS equipment and training of staff.

12.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

No

### Confiscation and Seizure

13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?

Yes

13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?

13.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seized or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?

- Stored securely pending further action
- Marked
- Registered or recorded
- Destroyed
- Other

### Collection

14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?

Yes

14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?

- Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW
- Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW
- Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)
- Weapons for Development (WfD) programme

14.2. How many SALW were collected?

During the year under review 03 hidden caches were deactivated, 11 small arms and light weapons (e.g. AK-47; RPG-7; G3; RPG etc), 18 explosives and 36 ammunitions were destroyed.

14.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?

- Stored securely pending further action
- Marked
- Registered or recorded
- Destroyed
- Other
SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?

16.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

16.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?

17.1. Details
As Mozambique does not have a SALW manufacture industry. As such the Amrs Ammunition Act (AAA) does not regulate the production of SALW and is only applicable to all situations of possession, use, import, export and transit of SALW. According to Art. 47 (1) of the AAA the licence to import, export, re-import, re-export and transit of SALW, ammunitions and other related materials must be granted by the National Commissioner of Police. (Mozambique does not export SALW). In terms of imports, exports, re-imports, re-exports and transit of SALW, ammunitions and other related materials this Act broadly conforms to the regional and international Agreements on SALW.

18. 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?

18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.
“…Firearms are marked during the process of import, export, transit, seizure, confiscation and transfer to the State by citizens…” Regarding serial number of the firearm and the number (1) the AAA, Article 44 holds that: “…Firearms should be indelible marked by inserting in the upper side of the barrel the manufacturer, country and year of manufacture, followed by the initials PRM…”

18.2. 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?

19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?

20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?

20.1. 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)?
Article 106 of the AAA, deals with firearms and ammunitions belonging to the State and it says: “…1. Firearms and ammunitions belonging to the State should be properly marked and catalogued, regular inventories conducted, including clear indication of their movements in the reports. 2. Firearms and ammunitions belonging to the State should be kept in SALW stocks of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique or National Army…” (According to the frequency of use of SALW contained on it, these stocks are normally inspected in a daily, weekly or monthly base). By State are also kept as record the manufacture, year of manufacture, import and export, details of the importer or exporter, type of licences granted, agencies of the State owing such SALW and so on.

21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?

21.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
Training of staff, provision of marking equipment, improving existing laws on marking and record-keeping.
SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

21.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?

22.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?

22.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?
Taking into consideration the kind of problem to be solved the following three institutions coordinates the issuing of the a tracing request: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the Ministry of Justice.

22.3. 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

22.4. 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 is guaranteed?

22.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?
Taking into consideration the kind of problem to be solved the following three institutions coordinates the issuing of a response the a tracing request: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the Ministry of Justice.

22.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?

22.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?

22.8. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?

23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?

23.1 If so, in which areas?
a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI
b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.

c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.

23.2. Does your country use the INTERPOL’s Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?

24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?
24.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
Assistance in terms of training, equipment and improving existing Laws in this area.

24.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

--- Select ---

25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?

--- Select ---

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Assistance requested / received / provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoA III.10; ITI 28</td>
<td>26. 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?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--- Select ---

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

In the fulfillment of the provisions contained in the UNPOA, the UN Protocol on Firearms and the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Mozambique received by October 2011, from the Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization –SARPCCO a firearms marking machine. Thus, from 12 to 14 December 2011, a training course on marking, with a participation of 23 Officers of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique, was held in Maputo, with the support of three instructors from the Institute of Security Studies –ISS from South Africa. In May 2012, with the support of UNPD, the National Commission on SALW produced a booklet to work as a consulting manual in actions towards prevention and combating of domestic violence with the use of SALW. The main objective is to contribute to prevent the occurrence of such acts, taking into consideration that the booklet is a combination of the Law Against Domestic Violence and the Arms and Ammunitions Act.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary: