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?

   a) Name of agency: Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime
   b) Address: 4/F PCTC Building, Camp Crame, Quezon City, Philippines 1111
   c) Contact details:
      i) Contact person: Ambassador Rex D. Piad (Special Envoy on Transnational Crime) and/or Ms. Pauleen Gorospe (Officer in Charge for Arms Smuggling)
      ii) Telephone number(s):
         (Amb. Rex Piad): (63) 2 725 65 38
         (Ms. Pauleen Gorospe): (Amb. Rex Piad): rex.piad@osetc.gov.ph, (Ms. Pauleen Gorospe): paulleen.gorospe@gmail.com

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)?

   2.1. Details:
   a) Name: Ambassador Rex D. Piad (Special Envoy on Transnational Crime) and/or Ms. Pauleen Gorospe (Officer in Charge for Arms Smuggling)
   b) Organization or agency: Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime
   c) Address: 4/F PCTC Building, Camp Crame, Quezon City, Philippines 1111
   d) Telephone number(s):
      (Amb. Rex Piad): (63) 2 725 65 38
      (Ms. Pauleen Gorospe): (Amb. Rex Piad): rex.piad@osetc.gov.ph, (Ms. Pauleen Gorospe): paulleen.gorospe@gmail.com
   e) Fax number: (63) 2 725 65 18
   f) Email: (Amb. Rex Piad): rex.piad@osetc.gov.ph, (Ms. Pauleen Gorospe): paulleen.gorospe@gmail.com

3. 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
   
4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

   4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?

   4.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country:

   a. Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1866 namely “Codifying the Laws on Illegal/Unlawful Possession, Manufacture, Dealing in, Acquisition or Disposition, of Firearms, Ammunition or Explosives Used in the Manufacture of Firearms, Ammunition or Explosives, and Imposing Stiffer Penalties for Certain Violations Thereof and For Relevant Purposes” Description: i. PD 1866 was passed for the purpose of suppressing crimes affecting public order and safety due to the proliferation of illegal firearms, ammunition, and explosives. The law provides grounds for penalizing illegal or unlawful possession, manufacture, dealing in, acquisition or disposition of firearms, ammunition, and explosives. b. Republic Act (RA) 9516 namely “An Act Further Amending the Provisions of Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1866, as Amended, Entitled Codifying the Laws on Illegal/Unlawful Possession, Manufacture, Dealing in, Acquisition or Disposition of Firearms, Ammunition or Explosives or Instruments Used in the Manufacture of Firearms, Ammunition or Explosives and Imposing Stiffer Penalties for Certain Violations Thereof, and For Relevant Purposes” Description: i. RA 9516 includes stiffer penalties for specific violations of PD 1866. c. Republic Act (RA) 9516 namely “An Act Further Amending the Provisions of Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1866, as Amended, Entitled Codifying the Laws on Illegal/Unlawful Possession, Manufacture, Dealing in, Acquisition or Disposition of Firearms, Ammunition or Explosives or Instruments Used in the Manufacture of Firearms, Ammunition or Explosives and Imposing Stiffer Penalties for Certain Violations Thereof, and For Other Relevant Purposes” Description: i. RA 9516 further amends PD 1866 to include accountability of manufacturers or authorities that are found guilty of the violations stated in the law. d. The Revised Administrative Code (RAC) of the Philippines on the Basic Firearms Law Description: i. The RAC covers all administrative aspects necessitated for the implementation of PD 1866 as amended by RA 9516. Penalties are given for illegal and unlawful possession, manufacture, dealing in, acquisition or disposition of firearms, ammunition and explosives. Some of the noteworthy sections are the following: Under Section 878 of the RAC, it shall be unlawful for any person to import, manufacture, deal in, receive, acquire, buy, sell, dispose of, or possess any firearms, detached parts of firearms or ammunition, or any instrument to implement used, or intended to be used in the manufacture of firearms, parts of firearms or ammunition. Under Section 266 of RAC, any person who commits the above mentioned offense shall be punished by imprisonment and fine. Under Section 2690, it shall be unlawful for any dealer of firearms or ammunition to sell or deliver any firearms or ammunition or any parts of a firearm for a purchaser or other person until such purchaser or other person shall have obtained the necessary license. e. Philippine National Police Circular No. 10 Policy on Manufacture of Firearms, Spare Parts, Accessories and Ammunition Description: i. All License to Manufacture whether for new application or renewal shall henceforth be valid for a period of five (5) years from the date of issuance subject to the validity of their business registration. The following requirements/procedures are necessary in the processing of applications in addition to yearly inspection to be conducted by the Firearms and Explosives Office, Civil Security Group, Philippine National Police (FEC- CSG, FPR). a. NEW 1.) Basic letter from the applicant addressed to the Chief, FPR (thru Channels) requesting issuance of
a License to Manufacture Firearms, Ammo, Major firearms Spare Parts and Ammo Components with the following: a.) Location plan of a shop or factory showing distance from nearest Police Headquarters (in meters). b.) Name of the Manager of the shop or factory. c.) Certification (Affidavit) from the corporate Treasurer or Bank statement stating therein the Paid-up Capital Stock of P 500,000.00 as proof of capitalization. d.) Some other information the applicant wishes to convey. 2.) The applicant will attach to the letter the following documents: a.) Application form duly accomplished b.) “Detailed Location Plan” of the shop/factory. c.) Detailed plan of the vault which will be used to store finished products before deposit thereof to Firearms and Explosives Office. d.) Copy of Business Registration of the firm with the Securities and Exchange Commission and/or Department of Trade and Industry. e.) Copies of Articles of Inc. and By-Laws, for Corporation. f.) Original Clearances of the Manager (Chief of Police, Mayor, Prosecutor, Court), Directorate for Intelligence Clearance and National Bureau of Investigation Clearance) RENEWAL 1.) Basic letter from the applicant addressed to the Chief, PNP (thru Channels) requesting issuance of a License to Manufacture Firearms, Ammo, Major firearms Spare Parts and Ammo Components. a.) Location plan of a shop or factory showing distance from nearest Police Headquarters (in meters). b.) Name of the Manager of the shop or factory. c.) Some other information the applicant wishes to convey. 2.) The applicant will attach to the letter the following documents: a.) Application form duly accomplished b.) “Detailed Location Plan” of the shop/factory. c.) Detailed plan of the vault which will be used to store finished products before deposit thereof to Firearms and Explosives Office. d.) Certificate of Non- pending case from the Bureau of Working Condition, Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) e.) Copy of Business Registration of the firm with the Securities and Exchange Commission and/or Department of Trade and Industry. f.) Copies of Articles of Inc. and By-Laws, for Corporation. g.) Clearances of the Manager from the respective Local Officials (Mayor, Court, Chief of Police), Directorate for Intelligence Clearance and National Bureau of Investigation Clearance. h.) Copy of expired License to Operate i.) Transaction Report c. Additionally, below are the type of Manufacturers’ Licenses to Operate (LTO) that are being issued: c.1) License to Manufacture Firearms, Ammunition and Air Munition Products for use of Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)/PNP and other law enforcement Agencies only. c.2) License to Manufacture Mortar Fuzes and Smoke Grenade for sale to AFP/PNP and other Law Enforcement Agencies only. c.3) License to Manufacture Commercial Firearms and Ammunition c.4) License to Manufacture (Load/Reload) Ammunition c.5) License to Manufacture Riflescopes c.6) License to Manufacture Airguns and Airsofts Rifles/Pistols c.7) License to Manufacture Bullet Proof Vests/Vestments ( Level I to III shall be for commercial purposes while Level IV above shall be for AFP/PNP use only) c.8) License to Manufacture Firearm Spare Parts and Accessories c.9) License to Manufacture Bomb Suits and Blankets

4.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

4.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?

Sources

Marking of manufacture

PoA II.3

4.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?

4.2.1. 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

PoA II.3, ITI 8a

ITI 8a

ITI 10a

4.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?
The Frame and the barrel

4.2.3 Are there any exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?

Record-keeping by manufacturers

PoA II.9, ITI 11

4.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?

4.3.1. 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

ITI 12a

ITI 12a

ITI 12a

4.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept? For as long as necessary; all manufacturing records are deposited at the Firearms Information Management System database of the Philippine National Police and all ballistic information of the firearms are recorded in a Integrated Ballistics Information System

Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6

4.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)?

International assistance

PoA III.6

5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?

5.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

On marking, the Philippines needs machines for use in proper marking of firearms as we rely only on the markings of the manufacturer. The Philippine National Police is in need of software and hardware materials to be able to integrate all the records of law enforcement in the country. Training of Philippine personnel is also essential in all aspects of marking identification, tracing and record-keeping.

5.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2, 12

6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?
6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.
   a. RA No. 1937 namely the “Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines” Description: i. RA 1937 states that all articles, when imported from any foreign country into the Philippines, shall be subject to duty upon each importation. Under Section 102, the importation into the Philippines of articles such as dynamite, gunpowder, ammunition and other explosives, firearms and weapons of war, and detached parts thereof, is prohibited except when authorized by law. ii. Under Section 885 of the same law, an additional license is required to keep firearms in excess of amount permitted under original license. b. Philippine National Police Circular No. 10 Description: i. Importation of Firearm Parts and Ammo Components A Licensed Manufacturer may Import firearm parts and ammo components to be used in the manufacture of firearms and ammunition. Firearm parts and ammunition components to be imported shall however be limited to the parts and components of the firearms and ammunition authorized to be manufactured as reflected in the approved License to Operate. All imported firearm parts, ammunition components, spare parts, accessories, raw materials, etc., upon arrival and payment of taxes due on imported articles with the Bureau of Customs shall be transferred directly to the manufacturing plant for inspection, inventory and recording escorted by FEO-CSG representatives. ii. Exportation of Firearms, Ammunition and others a.) A licensed manufacturer of commercial and military firearms, ammunition, spare parts, accessories, etc., may upon request and approval by Chief, CSG export their products to countries with whom the Philippines maintain diplomatic relations. Export Authority/Approval is subject to sample, demonstration, test and evaluation may be issued at the level of Director, CSG provided that the number of firearms shall not exceed five (5) per type of firearm and ammunition shall not exceed ten thousand (10,000) rounds per firearm. b.) The request for authority to export shall be accompanied by a Letter of Intent and End-User’s Certificate of foreign buyer/importer and specific information such as the quantity & nomenclature of the articles sought for export, the purpose and the name & address of the foreign buyer/importer. c.) The export of commercial firearms, ammunition, spare parts, ammo components, etc and defense/military items shall not be allowed when such export will have an adverse effect on Philippine foreign relations with any foreign government. The requirements of the AFP and PNP for any defense/military items sought to be exported shall have priority over the export of same and shall not be re-exported to any third country. The exporter shall submit a report of foreign sales under approved export application to the Chief of FEO. d.) All manufactured firearms due for export shall be subjected for inspection by representative of FEO, CSG at the manufacturing plant of the licensed manufacturer prior to its packaging. e.) All firearms and ammunition locally produced by licensed manufacturers shall be inspected by representative of FEO, CSG and may be sold commercially only through licensed gun dealers, licensed indutors, or exported abroad upon approval of the request. 1.) The exportation of locally manufactured firearms used in trade exhibit abroad shall be returned to the Philippines after the show.

---

**Licensing and authorisation**

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

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

6.4. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation.

   a) An end-user certificate (EU) 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

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

6.6. When exporting, does your country place any restriction on re-export of SALW?
   a) No restrictions
   b) Restrictions placed on re-export?
      i. Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification
      ii. Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval

---

**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? Select ---

6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided? Select ---

6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery? Select ---
### SECTION 4: BROKERING

#### Sources Marking at Import

**ITI 8b**

6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? 

--- Select ---

---

#### Sources Record Keeping

**PoA II.9; ITI 12**

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

Yes

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?

For as long as necessary; all manufacturing records are deposited at the Firearms Information Management System database of the Philippine National Police

---

#### Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

**PoA II.6**

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

Yes

6.15.1 Details.

---

### SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

#### Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

**PoA II.14**

8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? 

No

---

#### International assistance

**PoA III.6**

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? 

No

---

9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? 

Yes

9.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

The Philippines requires assistance in the development and drafting of legislation, rules and procedures to effectively regulate SALW brokering. Extensive studies need to be conducted regarding brokering operations in the country and to be able to do a survey of existing brokers operating within the country and the region. In this manner, and once adequate legislation is passed, the Philippines can develop a registry of legitimate brokers. Philippine personnel also require training on all aspects related to brokering.

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

No

---
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?

Yes

10.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

- Appropriate locations for stockpiles
- Physical security measures
- Control of access to stocks
- Inventory management and accounting control
- Staff training
- Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel
- Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss
- Other

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?

Yes

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?

For the Philippine National Police it is annually. For the Armed Forces, every six (6) months.

10.4. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?

- Officially declare as surplus
- Take out of service
- Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- Store separately
- Other

10.5. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

- Destruction
- Sale to another State
- Donation to another State
- Transfer to another state agency
- Sale to civilians
- Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- Other

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

- Burning or melting
- Open-pit detonation
- Cutting/shredding
- Bending/crushing
- Dumping at sea
- Burial on land
- Other

10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?

Yes

10.6.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction.

Both the Philippine National Police and Armed Forces of the Philippines have conducted destruction activities on their unserviceable weapons. The Armed Forces of the Philippines destroys unserviceable military ordnance, including mortars less than 100 mm. In May 2010, 2,000 pounds of unserviceable military ordnance were destroyed. In March 2011, in a ceremony which was presided by His Excellency President Benigno Aquino, a similar exercise was done as well. This was again repeated in February 2012. The Philippine National Police has long been conducting ceremonial burning of unserviceable firearms, although not within this reporting period.

10.6.2. Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?

--- Select ---
10.6.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?

**International assistance**

**PoA II.29; III.6**

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?
Personnel need to be trained adequately in stockpile management. The Philippines also requires assistance in further safeguarding and reinforcing storages of stockpiles

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

**PoA III.6; 14**

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?
The destruction of weapons requires procuring the appropriate machinery, equipment and other materials for destruction. At the moment, the regular destruction activities conducted by the Armed Forces alone costs us millions of pesos, thus, can only be done a few times a year. The Philippines will need machinery and equipment to be able to dispose unserviceable weapons regularly and as quickly as possible. Philippine personnel will also require training in the operation of such equipment.

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

**SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION**

**Sources Confiscation and seizure**

**PoA II.23 a**

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

**PoA II.23a**

13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?

**PoA II.16**

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

- a) Stored securely pending further action
- b) Marked
- c) Registered or recorded
- d) Destroyed
- e) Other

**Sources Collection**

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

**--- Select ---**

**International assistance**

**PoA III.6**

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?
The Philippines requires assistance in tightening its border security. At the moment, law enforcement forces and current resources are not enough to be able to patrol our borders, and this is compounded even further by our archipelagic geography and porous borders. Personnel would require training and equipment in patrolling our national and internal borders to prevent smugglers from transferring illicit SALW to and within the country.

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

**SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING**

**Sources Marking**

**PoA II.8**

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

Yes
17.1. Details

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.

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?

19.1 Details

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)? The Firearms Information Management System (FIMS) of the PNP contains records on personal information of the manufacturer, dealer and licensed owner of the firearm, the source of the firearm, the record of transaction, and licences granted. The Integrated Ballistics Information System (IBIS) meanwhile contains information on the ballistic characteristics of the firearm.

20.2. How long does the government keep such records? For as long as necessary, especially if the firearm is considered evidence in a case.

20.3. 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?

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

21.1. What kind of assistance do you require? The Philippine National Police, in particular, requires software that would assist them in centralizing all firearms records in the country. The PNP is in the process of continuously modernizing and digitizing some of its old records and would need the software, hardware, and appropriate training to be able to do so expeditiously.

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? Law enforcement agencies, Philippine courts

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? The Philippine National Police
### 22.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?

**ITI 22**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delayed</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

- Delayed
- Restricted
- Refused

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

**ITI 35a**

- Yes

23.1 If so, in which areas?

- a) Facilitation of 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.

**ITI 35c**

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

**ITI 35b**

- Yes

### 24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?

**ITI 27**

- Yes

24.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

- Financial and technical assistance is required to modernize tracing systems and improve data collection.

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

**ITI 36**

- Yes

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

**ITI 37**

- Yes

### 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?

**ITI 38**

- Yes

26.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?

- Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact
- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)
- Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

26.1.1 Nature of the assistance:

- Financial
- Technical

26.1.2 Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

26.1.3 Description of the assistance activity:

- Technical (and financial) assistance in procuring software and hardware for the adequate marking of firearms, parts and components and centralization and modernization of record-keeping systems. The request was made to UN ODA through a note verbale coursed through the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations (New York) on 16 May 2011.

26.1.4 Duration of the assistance provided/received:

26.1.5 State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

- Law enforcement

26.2 Nature of the assistance:

- Financial
- Technical

26.2.1 Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
c) Description of the assistance activity:
Training in strong marking and record-keeping measures. The request was made to UN ODA through a note verbale cours ed through the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations (New York) on 16 May 2011.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:


e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e. Customs and borders</td>
<td>Select ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Action-oriented research</td>
<td>Select ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Children/youth</td>
<td>Select ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Awareness-raising</td>
<td>Select ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism</td>
<td>Select ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j Other</td>
<td>Select ___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?
The Philippines remains committed to the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, although our capacity is limited. The Philippines is in need of assistance, from States with the capacity to do so, especially when it comes to adoption of new technological innovations in marking, record-keeping and tracing, strengthening our border security to prevent the illicit transfer of arms and building additional legislative and institutional mechanisms to implement other provisions of the POA. Through international cooperation and assistance, the Philippines will be able to establish strong national mechanisms to prevent the illicit trade in SALW.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:
Download