Sierra Leone

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

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?

   a) Name of agency: Sierra Leone National Commission on Small Arms (SLeNCSA)
   b) Address: State Avenue, Freetown.
   c) Contact details:
      i) Contact person: Brig. (Rtd.) Modibo Leslie Lymon - Commissioner.
      ii) Telephone number(s): +232 76 980219
      iii) Fax number: 
      iv) Email: slencsa@ymail.com

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 Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)?

   Yes

2.1. Details:

   a) Name: Lt. Col. (Rtd.) Mbade Sogo Bangura - Assistant Commissioner
   b) Organization or agency: Sierra Leone National Commission on Small Arms (SLeNCSA)
   c) Address: State Avenue, Freetown.
   d) Telephone number(s): +232 78 706706
   e) Fax number: 
   f) Email: mbadesogo@gmail.com

ITI 25

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

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

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

PoA II.2

4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

   Yes

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

   Yes

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

   1. The Arms and Ammunition Act 2012 2. The Sierra Leone Firearms Licensing Regulations

PoA II.3

4.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

   Yes

PoA II.7; ITI 8a

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

   Yes

ITI 8a

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

   Yes

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

ITI 10a

4.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?

   The Metal Parts

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

   No

ITI 12a

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

   Yes

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)
4.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?

Indefinitely

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

No

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

No

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

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.

1. The Arms and Ammunition Act 2012
2. The Sierra Leone Firearms Licencing Regulations

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.

1. The UNPoA
2. ECOWAS Convention
3. The ATT
4. The ITI

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?

No

6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

Yes

6.7.1 Details:

By contacting manufacturer or supplier to verify details provided by importer.

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?

No

6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?

No

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?

No

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

No

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
6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?  
No

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?  
Indefinitely

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?  
No

SECTION 4: BROKERING

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

8.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.  
1. The Arms and Ammunition Act 2012 2. The Sierra Leone Firearms Licencing Regulations

8.1.1. Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system?  
Yes

8.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?  
Yes

8.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?  
Yes

8.3.1. Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorisation considered for approval on a case-by-case basis?  
Yes

8.3.2. Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorisation for a brokering transaction?  
No

8.3.2.1. Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)

8.3.3. What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorisation?  
Yes

These criteria are listed in the Arms and Ammunition Act.

8.4. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?  
No

8.5. Is it a criminal offence in your country to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation?  
No

8.6. Does your country allow for sharing with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?  
No

8.7. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?  
Yes

8.7.1. 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  

8.8 What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?
Jail terms and Fines

8.9 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?
No

9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?
No

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

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)?

- 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

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?
No

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews 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.)
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

iv) Bending/crushing

v) Dumping at sea

vi) Burial on land

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

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

Methods used were burning and shredding

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

10.6.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?

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?

Construction of standard amouries, rehabilitation of old ones, and training of personnel

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

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?

Procurement of destruction equipment

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

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

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

16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?
17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?  

No

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?  

No

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

No

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

No

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

Yes

21.1. What kind of assistance do you require?  
Training on record-keeping

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

No

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

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?  

No

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

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:
SECTION 10: VIEWS AND INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

27. In the 2012 Review Conference Outcome document on the International Instrument to Enable States to Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (International Tracing Instrument), States undertook to “provide further information in their national reports, and to request the Secretary-General to submit an initial report, drawing on views of States, on experiences on the following issues, for their consideration at relevant future meetings decided upon at this Conference” (A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4, Annex II, B. 3(g)):

a) The implications of recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design for effective marking, record-keeping and tracing:

As at now Sierra Leone is not an SALW manufacturing and exporting country. Local manufacturers only manufacture shotguns for hunting purposes and the protection of farm crops and livestock. Therefore the implications of recent development in SALW manufacturing technology and design only apply to weapons of SALW imported for use by security forces. Because of their unsophisticated nature, locally manufactured shotguns are easy to mark and trace.

b) Practical steps to ensure the continued and enhanced effectiveness of national marking, record-keeping and tracing systems in the light of such developments;

c) Relevant practices in relation to international assistance and capacity-building, including ways to support the transfer, uptake and effective utilization of relevant tools and technologies.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

28. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:

a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.

Additional information such as images and illustrations may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

Note: Relevant information might have been provided in questions 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 18.1 in this report.