Reporting Template for 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 (PoA)

and the

International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI)

- National reports are the primary tool to assess the implementation efforts of the Programme of Action.
 In 2008, States requested further standardisation in reporting.
 This reporting template was developed to combine user-friendliness with increased analytical value, and was welcomed by all States in 2010.
 It closely follows the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument.
- Not all areas may be applicable or a priority to every state. Therefore, please note that there are no 'right' or 'wrong' answers.
- ➤ States could provide a full report for their next report due before the Programme of Action Review Conference Preparatory Committee, scheduled for 19-23 March 2012. Thereafter, an update on relevant sections every two years would suffice.
- ➤ Only formally identified National Points of Contact or the Permanent Missions of Member States can submit a national report.
- The reporting template can be downloaded. Draft versions can be saved and printed, in order to obtain internal approval where necessary, before submission.

Section 1: Points of contact

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Develop ing
	National Coordination Agency			
PoA II.4	1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?			
	[if no, go to 2]			
	a) Name of agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade			
	b) Address: PO Box L1859, Apia, Samoa			
	c) Contact details:			
	i) Contact person: Ms. Tasha Siaosi			
	ii) Telephone number(s): (685) 21171			
	iii) Fax number: (685) 21504			
	iv) Email: politicalt@mfat.gov.ws or tasha@mfat.gov.ws			
	National Point of Contact			
PoA II.5, 24	2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)?			
	[if no, go to 2.3]			
	2.1 Details:			
	a) Name: Mrs Peseta Noumea Simi			
	b) Organization or agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade			
	c) Address: PO Box L1859, Apia, Samoa			
	d) Telephone number(s): (685) 21171			
	e) Fax number: (685) 21504			
	f) Email: noumea@mfat.gov.ws; political@mfat.gov.ws; tasha@mfat.gov.ws			
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)?			
ITI 25	2.3 If the answer to Question 2.2 is 'no', does your country have a National Poin of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?			
	2.3.1 Details:			
	a) Name:			
	b) Organization or agency:			

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Develop ing
	c) Address:			
	d) Telephone number(s):			
	e) Fax number:			
	f) Email:			
GGE Report para 63(ix)	3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?			
	3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?			
	3.1.1 Details:			
	a) Name: Commissioner of Police, Mr Egon Keil			
	b) Organization or agency: Ministry of Police			
	c) Address: Apia			
	d) Telephone number(s): (685) 22222			
	e) Fax number: (685) 20848			
	f) Email: commissioner.sec@police.gov.ws			

Section 2: Manufacture

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
	4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?		\boxtimes
	[if no, go to 5]		
PoA II.2	4.1 Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?		
	[if no, go to 4.2]		
	4.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country:		
	Sections 3 and 4 of the Arms Ordinance 1960 provides that a person who manufactures for sale any firearms should have a dealer's licence issued to him or her by the Arms Officer and a licenced dealer must keep records of all amunition or firearms manufactured by him/her.		
	4.1.2 Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?		
PoA II.3	4.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?		
	Marking at manufacture		
PoA II.7: ITI 8a	4.2 Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?		
	[if no, go to 4.3]		
ITI 8a	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:		
	[if other, please explain]		
ITI 10a	4.2.2 What part of the SALW is marked?		
	4.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?		
	4.2.3.1 If so, describe:		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Record-keeping by manufactures		
PoA II.9: ITI	4.3 Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	\boxtimes	
11	[if no, go to 4.4]		
TI 12a	4.3.1 What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured	\boxtimes	
	b) Type or model of SALW manufactured	\boxtimes	
	c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW		
	d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)	\boxtimes	
	e) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
ITI 12a	4.3.2 How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely		
	b) 30 years		
	c) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	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)? [if no go to 5]		
	4.4.1 Details: [if yes]		
	International assistance		
PoA III.6	5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 6]	\boxtimes	
	5.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	Samoa requires assistance in developing national policies, laws, regulations and formal procedures that adhere to international best practice to manage the manufacture of firearms to regulate possible future activities.		
	5.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		\boxtimes

Section 3: International transfers

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	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? [if no, go to 7]	\boxtimes	
PoA II.11	6.1 List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. Customs Act 2014		
	Arms Ordinance 1960 (specifically section 6 on imports and section 12 for exports) Police Powers Act 2007 (section 14-importation) Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act 2012 (import, export and transfer of cluster munitions)		
	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?	\boxtimes	
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?		
PoA II.11	6.4 Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation. Approvals are issued by the Ministry of Police only for exports that are not inconsistent with Samoa's international obligations and only upon the provision of an import permit from the	ı	
	importing country.		
	6.5 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.	\boxtimes	
	[if no, go to 6.5 b]		
	i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?		
	 Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology 	\boxtimes	
	2) Contract number or order reference and date	\boxtimes	
	3) Final destination country	\boxtimes	
	4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	\boxtimes	
	5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	\boxtimes	
	6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	\boxtimes	
	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		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	10) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]	ш	
	b) Other types of end-user documentation:		
	6.6 When exporting, does your country place any restriction on re-export of SALW?		\boxtimes
	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		
PoA II.12	6.7 Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? [if no, go to 6.8]		\boxtimes
	6.7.1 Details: [if 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?		\boxtimes
	6.8.1 Details: [if yes]		
	6.9 Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?	d 🗌	\boxtimes
	6.9.1 If so, under what circumstances?		
	a) Peacekeeping b) Temperatury sympatts		
	b) Temporary exports		
	c) Equipment needed for training exercises		
	d) Equipment needed for repair		
	e) Delivery of spare parts		
	f) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	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?		
	6.11 After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Sources	6.11.1 Details: [if yes]	103	110
	6.12 When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?		\boxtimes
	Marking at import		
ITI 8b	6.13 Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?		
	[if no, go to 6.14]		
	6.13.1 Who is required to mark the SALW?		
	Ministry of Police		
	6.13.2 What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant by	ooxes)	?
	a) Country of import	\boxtimes	
	b) Year of import	\boxtimes	
	c) Other: Serial number, make and model	\boxtimes	
	[if other, please explain]		
	6.13.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?	\boxtimes	
	6.13.3.1 If so, describe:		
	Exceptions are for firearms that are imported on temporary basis for e.g firearms for and sporting	peace l	keeping
	6.13.4 If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a a <i>unique</i> marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?		
	6.13.4.1 Details: [if yes]		
	A registration number will be given to marked SALW imported without unique marki	ng.	
	Record Keeping		
PoA II.9: ITI 12	6.14 Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?		
	[if no, go to 6.15]		
	6.14.1 What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW traded	\boxtimes	
	b) Type or model of SALW traded	\boxtimes	
	c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW	\boxtimes	
	d) Transactions	\boxtimes	
	i) Identity of buyer/seller	\boxtimes	

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from	\boxtimes	
	iii)Date of delivery	\boxtimes	
	e) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	6.14.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely		
	b) 30 years		
	c) Other: Not specified but treated administratively as indefinite.	\boxtimes	
	[if other, please explain]		
	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) 6.15.1 Details:		
	A number of prosecutions were initiated by the Ministry of Police against persons il importing firearms into Samoa resulting in the imposition of prison sentences and m		fines.
	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? [if no go to 8]		
	7.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	Samoa requires assistance in updating its SALW legal framework to develop comprehensive national policies, laws, regulations and formal procedures that adhere to international standards and best practices.		
	7.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		\boxtimes

Section 4: Brokering

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.14	8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 9]		
	8.1 List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system?		
	8.2 Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?		
	8.3 Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?		
	[if no, go to 8.4]		
GGE Report para 44	8.3.1 Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorisation considered for approval on a case-by-case basis?		
	8.3.2 Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorisation for		
	a brokering transaction? 8.3.2.1 Details: [if yes] (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or othergovernment officials)		
	8.3.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorisation?		
	8.4 Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?		
	8.4.1 Describe those measures: [if yes]		
	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, in your country?		
	8.6 Does your country allow for sharing with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?		
	8.7 Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?		
	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		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	e) Freight forwarding		
	f) Storage		
	g) Finance		
	h) Insurance		
	i) Maintenance		
	j) Security		
	k) Other services:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	8.8 What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?	?	
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
	8.9 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?		
	8.9.1 Details: [if yes]		
	International assistance		
PoA III.6	9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no go to 10]		
	9.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	Samoa requires assistance in developing national firearms policies, laws, regulations and formal procedures that adhere to international standards and best practices to manage the brokering of firearms to regulate possible future activities.		
	Samoa would seek technical assitance and capacity building through training provided by an expert drafter or policy maker in administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering to train drafters and policy makers in Samoa as to how to develop and draft effective policies and laws in relation to the above.		
	[In UN PoA reports provided to UNODA, countries have sought assistance for a number of initiatives to assist in meeting their brokering obligations.		
	These initiatives have included activities to:		
	• Collect information on arms brokering regimes at the global and regional levels;		
	 Conduct a study on national general brokering activities and its legal framework, reviewing the current laws and regulations in the area of brokering control; 		
	• Identify appropriate legislation in which arms brokering provisions can best be incorporated in;		
	• Determine the lead national agency to provide arms brokering controls and assign		

ources	Question	Yes	No
	roles and responsibilities for other relevant Government bodies;		
	 Establish a brokering committee on the possible legislative framework; 		
	 Prepare a draft amendment act or regulation for arms brokering activities; 		
	 Create a work plan of activities for the brokering working group for adoption by National Focal Points; 		
	 Provide training to the national coordinating body members and to legislators if applicable.] 		
	9.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		\boxtimes

Section 5: Stockpile managment

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.17	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?		
PoA II.17	[if no, go to 11] 10.1 If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevantboxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	\boxtimes	
	b) Physical security measures	\boxtimes	
	c) Control of access to stocks	\boxtimes	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	\boxtimes	
	e) Staff training	\boxtimes	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel	\boxtimes	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	\boxtimes	
	h) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Surplus		
PoA, II.18	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	\boxtimes	
	10.3 How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?		
	Part of the Samoa Ministry of Police's annual work program is to identify obsolete and surplus firearms. The Ministry of Police undertake regular internal stocktake and audit activites process annually while firearms dealers are auditd on a monthly basis.		
	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	\boxtimes	
	b) Take out of service	\boxtimes	
	c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number	\boxtimes	
	d) Store separately	\boxtimes	
	e) Other: disposed		
	[if other, please explain]		
PoA, II.18	10.5 In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevantboxes)?		
	a) Destruction	\boxtimes	
	b) Sale to another State		
	c) Donation to another State		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	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]		
PoA, II.19	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/Schredding	\boxtimes	
	iv) Bending/crushing	\boxtimes	
	v) Dumping at sea	\boxtimes	
	vi) Burial on land	\boxtimes	
	vii) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]	_	
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
PoA II.19	10.6 During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?	\boxtimes	
	[if no, go to 11]		
	10.6.1 How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction.		
	During the last recorded activity undertaken by the Ministry of Police in 2006, approximately 100 SALW were destroyed by cutting/schredding, crushing and burial on land. Recently, in December 2015, approximately 322 SALW were destroyed by cutting/shredding/crushing and dumping into the sea (about 10 miles)		
PoA II.20	10.6.2 Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?	\boxtimes	
	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? [if no, go to 12]		
	11.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	Samoa requires assistance in updating its SALW regulatory procedures to develop comprehensive national policies, laws, regulations and formal procedures that adhere to international standards and best practices.		
	Samoa would seek technical assitance and capacity building through training		

Sources Question Yes No

provided by an external firearms expert in administrative procedures to assist relevant officials in strengthening SALW stockpile management processes. It may be necessary to organise a national workshop to consider appropriate domestic stockpile management standards based on the United Nations International Small Arms Control Standards.

[In UN PoA reports provided to UNODA, countries have sought assistance for a number of initiatives to assist in meeting their SALW stockpile management obligations.

These initiatives have included activities to:

- Review existing national stockpile management guidelines, regulations and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to guide activities of law enforcement agencies and other relevant departments;
- Develop national stockpile management guidelines, regulations and Standard
 Operating Procedures (SOP) in line with international standards to guide activities
 of law enforcement agencies and other relevant departments;
- Draft and endorse Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on physical security and stockpile management for law enforcement and armed forces;
- Conduct public awareness campaigns, comprising of a number of activities including briefings for government agencies, parliamentarians, judges and journalists;
- Produce a brochure in local languages regarding international and national regulations on small arms;
- Enter captured data on digital and documented format for all civilian and stateowned small arms]

	11.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	Ш	×
12.	Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction	\boxtimes	
of v	weapons? [if no, go to 13]		

12.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

PoA III.6: 14

Samoa requires assistance in updating its SALW destruction processes and procedures to adhere to international standards and best practices and also to build the capacity of Police in implementing destruction processes that are safe and have the leaset impact to the environment.

[In UN PoA reports provided to UNODA, countries have sought assistance for a number of initiatives to assist in meeting their SALW stockpile management obligations.

These initiatives have included activities to:

- Conduct a technical inspection to identify the obsolete weapons to be destroyed;
- Establish SOPs for the destruction of weapons and train officers for

destruction of surplus weapons, in compliance with international standards;

- Conduct destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition;
- Implement a campaign to promote the collection and destruction of small arms, by

Question Sources Yes Notargeting the population through radio and TV spots and debates, as well as print advertisements; Hold a firearms amnesty for the collection of obsolete and unregistered SALW; Distribute promotional materials, featuring nationally developed slogans; Support public events organized by civil society organizations, schools/students and communalities; Undertake SALW detruction public awareness activities by targeting local, customary and religious leaders, hunting and security societies, gunsmiths and craft producers; Set-up a website to share relevant information and progress of the project. Organize public destruction events, wherever possible, to encourage community buy-in which are accompanied by additional awareness-raising activities such as a free concert or public meetings especially involving the youth and the media, possibly featuring music, sport or drama activities; Provide training to local security officials, where needed; In parallel to an amnesty campaign, where an individual wishes to legally own a weapon, provide police support for registration of small arms with national database;

Organize inter-ministerial workshops on the topics of marking, stockpile

 \boxtimes

12.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

management and destruction.]

Section 6: Confiscation, seizure and collection

Fuentes	Question	Yes	No	
	Confiscation and seizure			
PoA II.23 a	13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?			
	[if no, go to 14]			
PoA II.23a	13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?			
	Approximately 100 in 2006 and approximately 322 in 2015.			
PoA II.16	13.2 What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seized or confisc (check relevant boxes)?	ated		
	a) Stored securely pending further action	\boxtimes		
	b) Marked	\boxtimes		
	c) Registered or recorded	\boxtimes		
	d) Destroyed	\boxtimes		
	e) Other:			
	[if other, please explain]			
	Collection			
	14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?	\boxtimes		
	[if no, go to 16]			
	14.1 What was the nature of the collection exercise			
	a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW			
	b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW	\boxtimes		
PoA II.21	c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)	\boxtimes		
	d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme			
	14.2 How many SALW were collected?			
	Samoa held a Firearms Amnesty in 2006 from which approximately 100 SALW w collected. Recently in 2015 it held another Firearms Amnesty and collected approximately 322 SALW	ere		
	14.3 What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?	ıt		
	a) Stored securely pending further action	\boxtimes		
	b) Marked	\boxtimes		
	c) Registered or recorded	\boxtimes		
	d) Destroyed	\boxtimes		

Fuentes	Question	Yes	No
	e) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
PoA II.23a	15. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 13.1 and 14.2, were destroyed?		
	All the 100 SALW collected in the 2006 Firearms Amensty were destroyed. The 322 SALW collected in 2015 were also destroyed.		
	International assistance		
PoA III.6	16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?		
	[if no, go to 17]		
	16.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	Samoa requires assistance to build the capacity of Police and Customs officers in implementing destruction processes that are safe and have the leaset impact to the environment. Possible activities for such assistance may include:		
	 Reviewing and strengthening current procedures on confiscation, seizure and collection of illicit small arms, with a view to preventing illicit cross-border movements of small arms; 		
	 Building the capacity of law enforcement agencies (police and customs) through joint practical training programs for investigative techniques, as well as intelligence cooperation (at national and international levels) to combat illicit SALW trafficking: 		
	 Developing training manuals to maintain corporate knowledge within the Ministry of Police and Customs. 	Ī	
	16.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		\boxtimes

Section 7: Marking and record keeping

Sources	Question	Yes	No
_	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?		
	17.1 Details: [if yes]		
	Arms Ordinance 1960		
ITI 8d	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?		
	[if no, go to 19]		
	18.1 Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.		
ITI 8c	The Ministry of Police records markings that indicate make, model and serial number. In some instances the SALW butts are marked with unique registration number.		
	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?		
ITI 8e	19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?		
	19.1 Details: [if yes]		
	Samoa does not have any manufacturers of SALW.		
	Record-keeping		
PoA II.9	20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?		
	[if no, go to 21]		
	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)?		
	Section 4 of the Arms Ordinance provides that licences dealer should keep records of receip manufacture, sale or delivery by his/her business of all amunition or any firearms and any other particulars prescribed by regulations and allows a member of the Police ton make copies of such records. The Ministry of Police mainatin a register recording information such as: (a) firearm description; (b) owner details; (c) location of where firearms are stored; (d) purpose for firearm; and (e) registration details		
ITI 12 a,b	20.2 How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]		
	Section 23 of the Public Records Act 2011 provides that public records for a public entity or government entity may be kept for 25 years and then deposited to the National Archives and Records Authority. However the Ministry of Police as a matter of pracrtice keep the records indefinitely.		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
ITI 13	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?	\boxtimes	
	International assistance		
PoA III.6, ITI 27	21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?		
	[if no, go to 22]		

Sources Question Yes No

21.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

Samoa requires assistance to strengthen national SALW systems and procedures for marking of SALW and the development of effective SALW databases.

Samoa requires assistance to build capacity of our Police and Customs officers in trainings on: record keeping, tracing of firearms and the use of database systems for record keeping. A training of trainers (ToT) would also be helpful for capacity building and sustainability within the Customs and Police ministries.

[In UN PoA reports provided to UNODA, countries have sought assistance for a number of initiatives linked to marking and record keeping. These initiatives have included activities to:

Marking

- Conduct a preliminary assessment on the numbers and types of small arms and light weapons to be marked, which determines the type and number of additional marking machines required;
- Review existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for national marking practices and draft revised SOPs according to international standards;
- Identify appropriate marking machines for domestic use and purchase marking machines, along with necessary computers, compressors and generators;
- Provide technical training for personnel on how to operate the new marking machine(s);
- Undertake marking programmes to ensure that all civilian-owned small arms are marked and recorded according to international standards;
- Organize a four-day training for relevant law enforcement agencies on the technical process of marking SALW.

Record Keeping

- Examine the current national SALW data available and conduct a needs assessment on the existing registry database system;
- Develop a proper data-capturing process that would take into consideration legal, procedural and regulatory limitations of each major stakeholder;
- Identify and procure reliable hardware and software for the establishment of a National Firearms Registry;
- Acquire and install reliable, easy-to-use and flexible software and hardware to improve national record-keeping ensuring that the software is compatible with existing databases (the Integrated Ballistic Information System [IBIS], US ATF's eTrace, Interpol's Firearms Tracing System, etc.);
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the operation of the data system, in compliance with applicable international standards;
- Identify appropriate personnel who will be trained for the operation of the data system;
- Organize training sessions with relevant stakeholders for personnel in the use of the data system, following each phase of development of the database;
- Apply the "training-of-trainers" methodologies to enhance capacity development and sustainability;
- Create an electronic registry of local weapons manufacturers, and a database
 of locally manufactured weapons based on the information gathered during the
 census;

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	21.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		\boxtimes

Section 8: International tracing

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.10:	22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?	\boxtimes	
ITI 14, 24	[if no, go to 23]		
	Tracing requests		
	22.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?		
ITI 25: 31a	22.2 Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?		
	The Ministry of Police through the Transnational Crimes Unit utilises the tracing services provided by Interpol.		
ITI 17	22.3 What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	\boxtimes	
	b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit	\boxtimes	
	c) The intended use of the information being sought	\boxtimes	
	d) Any markings on the SALW	\boxtimes	
	e) Type/calibre of SALW	\boxtimes	
	f) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
ITI 15	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?		
	Responses for tracing requests		
	22.5 Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?		
	The Ministry of Police		
	22.6 During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?		
	none		
ITI 22	22.7 During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?		
	[if no, go to 22.8]		
	Delayed:		
	[if so] On what grounds?		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations		
	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information		
	iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information		
	iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations		
	Restricted		
	[if so] On what grounds?		
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations		
	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information		
	iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information		
	iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations		
	Refused		
	[if so] On what grounds?		
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations		
	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information		
	iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information		
	iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations		
	Cooperation with INTERPOL		
PoA II.37: ITI 33	23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)? [if no, go to 24]		
	23.1 If so, in which areas?		
ITI 35a	a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.		
ITI 35b	b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.	\boxtimes	
ITI 35c	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?	\boxtimes	
PoA III.9	International assistance		
	24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?		
	[if no, go to 25]		
PoA II.36:	24.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
III.6:ITI 27	Advanced training on information and database management and tracing processes and procedures (for police officers, National Focal Point, etc.) to ensure that the Government of Samoa fulfils the standards set out in the International Tracing		

Sources	Question	Yes	No		
	Instrument and supports the work of INTERPOL and other information exchange mechanisms				
i	24.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		\boxtimes		
	25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?				
	[if no go to 26]				
PoA III.10:	25.1 Details:				
ITI 28					

Section 9: International cooperation & assistance

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Assistance requested/received/provided		
PoA III.3, 6	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?		
	[if no proceed to end of Reporting Tool]		
	26.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	Assistances was provide in the form of training for a member of the Ministry of Police to part take in the Basic and Junior Armourer course in 2011 and 2013. (New Zealand)		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	4 months		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		

Sources	Question	Yes	No	
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)			
	a) Nature of the assistance:			
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)			
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)			
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):			
	c) Description of the assistance activity:			
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:			
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:			
	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues	\boxtimes		
	a) Nature of the assistance:			
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)			
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) (a) The Government of Samoa has recived financial support to attend two regional activities to build its capacity to implement the UN PoA organised by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. In 2012 representatives of Samoa attended a meeting funded by the Government of Australia in which a UN PoA capacity building session was provided for one and a half days.			
	(b) In 2013, the Government of Samoa attended a three day workshop on SALW which included an extended session on assisting representatives of Pacific Island Countres to report on activities undertaken to implement the UN PoA.			
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):			
	c) Description of the assistance activity:			
	(a)			
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:			
	Three days for each activity			
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:			
	(a) Assistance was provided by: (i) the Government of Australia; (ii) OXFAM Australia; and (iii) The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat			

(b) Assistance was provided by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

Sources	Question	Yes	No		
	d. Law enforcement	\boxtimes			
	a) Nature of the assistance:				
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)				
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat funded a representative of the Government of Samoa to attend a four day regional workshop organised by UNIDIR, UNDP and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in December 2014 to develop trainers for the use of the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) and the ISACS Assessment Tool.				
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):				
	c) Description of the assistance activity:				
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:				
	Support was provided for travel, accommodation and a daily susbsistence allownce to attend the four day workshop.				
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:				
	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat				
	e. Customs and borders				
	a) Nature of the assistance:				
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)				
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)				
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):				
	c) Description of the assistance activity:				
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:				
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:				

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	f. Action-oriented research		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	g. Children/youth		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	h. Awareness-raising		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		

Question	Yes	No
j Other		
Specifiy:		
a) Nature of the assistance:		
i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
c) Description of the assistance activity:		
d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	j Other Specifiy: a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): c) Description of the assistance activity: d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:	j Other Specifiy: a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): c) Description of the assistance activity: d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities? [Please detail]

The report should be sent to Office for Disarmament Affairs, room DN-2501, fax: +1 (212) 963-8892, or conventionalarms-unoda@un.org. Any relevant document can be attached or included.