



# UN Programme of Action

## National Reporting Tool

Singapore

2016

## SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

## Sources 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?

Developing ▾

## Sources 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)?

Developing ▾

## SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

## Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2

3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

Yes ▾

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

Yes ▾

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

Arms and Explosives Act (Chapter 13)

3.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

Yes ▾

PoA II.3

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

Yes ▾

## Sources Marking at manufacture

PoA II.7; ITI 8a

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

Yes ▾

ITI 8a

3.2.1. 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

3.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?

Markings are applied on essential components of the weapon (e.g. frame and/or receiver).

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

No ▾

## Sources Record-keeping by manufactures

PoA II.9; ITI 11

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

Yes ▾

ITI 12a

3.3.1. 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

3.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept? More than 10 years.

Other ▼

### Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6 3.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)? No ▼

### Sources International assistance

PoA III.6 4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? No ▼

### SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

### Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2, 12 5. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? Yes ▼

PoA II.11 5.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.  
Arms and Explosives Act (Chapter 13)

### Sources Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.11 5.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country? Yes ▼

PoA II.3 5.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country? Yes ▼

PoA II.11 5.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country? Yes ▼

PoA II.12 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

PoA II.12 b) Other types of end-user documentation  
5.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? No ▼

5.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation? No ▼

### Sources Post-delivery controls

5.7. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State? --- Select --- ▼

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

5.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery? --- Select --- ▼

### Sources Marking at import

ITI 8b 5.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? Yes ▼

**5.10.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?**

The Manufacturers

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

- a) Country of import
- b) Year of import
- c) Other

The serial number

**5.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?**

No ▼

**5.10.4. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a *unique* marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?**

Yes ▼

**5.10.4.1 Details:**

The Arms & Explosives (Arms) Rules require every arm to have an indelible distinguishing mark, if the arm is not already indelibly marked with some sufficiently distinguishing mark or number.

**Sources Record-keeping**

PoA II.9; ITI 12

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

Yes ▼

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

- a) Quantity of SALW traded
- b) Type or model of SALW traded
- c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW
- d) Transactions 
  - i) Identity of buyer/seller
  - ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from
  - iii) Date of delivery
- e) Other

**5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?**

--- Select --- ▼

**Sources Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.6

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

No ▼

**Sources International assistance**

PoA III.6

**6. 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**

**Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**

PoA II.14

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

--- Select --- ▼

**Sources International assistance**

PoA III.6

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

--- Select --- ▼

## SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

## Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

- PoA II.17 9. 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 ▾
- PoA II.17 9.1. 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

## Sources Surplus

- PoA II.18 9.2. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?
- a) Officially declare as surplus
  - b) Take out of service
  - c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
  - d) Store separately
  - e) Other
- 9.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?
- a) Destruction
  - b) Sale to another State
  - c) Donation to another State
  - d) Transfer to another state agency
  - e) Sale to civilians
  - f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
  - g) Other

## Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

- PoA II.19 9.4. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? Yes ▾
- PoA II.20 9.4.1. How many SALW were destroyed?  
All SALW identified for destruction are crushed and subsequently smelted. Relevant personnel bear witness to the destruction process to ensure accountability.
- 9.4.2. Any further comments regarding destruction?

## Sources International assistance

- PoA II.29; III.6 10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? No ▾
- PoA III.6; 14 11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? No ▾

## SECTION 6: COLLECTION

## Sources Collection

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

--- Select --- ▼

## Sources International assistance

PoA III.6

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

No ▼

## SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

## Sources Marking

ITI 8d

14. 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?

Yes ▼

14.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.

Serial number, name of manufacturer and country of manufacture are embossed on the weapon.

ITI 8c

14.2. 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?

No ▼

ITI 8e

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

No ▼

## Record-keeping

PoA II.9

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

Yes ▼

16.1. 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)?

Weapon serial number as well as name and country of manufacturer.

ITI 12 a,b

16.2. How long does the government keep such records?

More than 10 years.

ITI 13

16.3. 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?

--- Select --- ▼

## Sources International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27

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

No ▼

## SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

### Sources **Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**

PoA II.10;  
ITI 14, 24

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

Yes ▾

### Sources **Tracing requests**

ITI 25; 31a

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

ITI 17

18.2. 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

### Sources **Cooperation with INTERPOL**

PoA II.37; ITI 33

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

No ▾

### Sources **International assistance**

PoA II.36;  
III.6; ITI 27

2420.Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? &lt;td&gt;

No ▾

&amp;n

PoA III.10; ITI 28

2521.Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?&lt;td&gt;

No ▾

&amp;n

#### SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

### Sources **Assistance requested / received / provided**

PoA III.3, 6

2622.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?&lt;td&gt;

No ▾

&amp;n

---

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

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

#### SECTION 10: INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

### **Information on national marking practice**

2823. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:&lt;td&gt;

- 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.