



UN Programme of Action

National Reporting Tool

Sweden

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?

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)?

2.1. Details:

- a) Name : Department for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation
 b) Organization or agency : Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden
 c) Address : Utrikesdepartementet, UD-NIS, 103 39 Stockholm
 d) Telephone number(s) : +46 8 405 10 00
 f) Email : ud-nis@gov.se

- 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)?

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

- PoA II.2 3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

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

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

The Military Equipment Act. The Military Equipment Ordinance. The manufacturing of SALW is in Sweden subject to authorization.

- 3.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

- PoA II.3 3.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?

Sources Marking at manufacture

- PoA II.7; ITI 8a 3.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?

- 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?

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

Sources Record-keeping by manufactures

- PoA II.9; ITI 11 3.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?

- 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? Minimum of 3 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)? Yes ▾

3.4.1. Details.
Two individuals were prosecuted in two different cases in 2015 for violations against the Military Equipment Act. They were convicted for having manufactured submachine guns and parts of SALW respectively.

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.
The export, transit and retransfer of SALW is in Sweden subject to authorization according to the Military Equipment Act and the Military Equipment Ordinance.

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? Yes ▾

5.5.1 Details:
That the documents are signed by an authorized person.

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? Yes ▾

5.6.1 Details:
Specially imprinted paper provided by the the Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products.

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? No ▾

5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided? No ▾

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

No

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 person bringing a SALW to Sweden is obliged to, within a month after the import, mark the SALW.

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

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

Yes

5.10.3.1. If so, describe.

Exceptions for hunting, competition, repair, exhibition and travel by land or use of the representatives of another state agency for a period not exceeding three months.

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:

A unique marking with identification numbers or other information which makes it possible to identify it, within a month.

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?

Other

10 years

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)?

Yes

5.12.1 Details.

Legal action was taken in a few cases of smuggling of SALW by individuals across the border.

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?

Yes

7.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.

The Military Equipment Act. The Military Equipment Ordinance. The brokering of SALW is in Sweden subject to authorization.

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

--- Select ---

- 7.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers? Yes ▾
- 7.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction? Yes ▾
- 8.4. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker? --- Select --- ▾
- 7.4. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW? Yes ▾
- 7.4.1. 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

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

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

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? No ▾

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?

9.4.2. Any further comments regarding destruction?

Destruction is the means of disposal of surplus SALW used by, for instance, the Armed Forces, the police and the Swedish Coast Guard in accordance with the Ordinance (1996:31) on Governmental Authorities Firearms which is applicable for all government agencies. The Swedish Armed Forces Headquarters is responsible for administration and decisions on surplus destruction on the basis of the requirements of the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces are responsible for the destruction of SALW in their possession identified as surplus. The main criteria for identifying surplus SALW held by the Swedish Armed Forces have been the reductions in the size of the Armed Forces as well as weapons taken out of use due to modernization of systems. The normal procedure for destruction is the use of a metal shredding mill. Small weapons, like pistols and sub-machine-guns, are destroyed by smelting. Concerning measures taken to safeguard stocks prior to their disposal, the normal routine is control of weapons, security transports to the place of destruction, control of weapons, surveillance, destruction, and finally reporting to the Armed Forces central register.

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? Yes

PoA II.21 12.1. How many SALW were collected?
This figure includes 5224 SALW recalled from individuals and rifle clubs holding licenses, and approximately 2000 SALW seized by the Swedish police.

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

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

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6 13 Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit No

SALW?

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

| Sources | Marking | |
|---------|---|------------------|
| ITI 8d | <p>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?</p> <p>14.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. All arms under the control of the Swedish Armed Forces are marked in accordance with internal regulations and national law. The markings that are applied show the Swedish small state coat of arms, a specific weapons ID number and production markings.</p> | Yes ▾ |
| ITI 8c | <p>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?</p> | --- Select --- ▾ |
| ITI 8e | <p>15. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?</p> <p>15.1 Details</p> | Yes ▾ |

| Record-keeping | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|
| PoA II.9 | <p>16. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?</p> <p>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)? The Swedish Armed Forces holds a central register for all SALW in its possession. It is possible to ascertain the year and country of manufacture through verifying the records kept by the Armed Forces on SALW procurement. The Swedish Armed Forces and its intelligence and security service closely monitor any potential loss of SALW using a database, which includes the national registration number, name, unit, place of delivery and latest location with regard to weapons systems procured by the Armed Forces.</p> | Yes ▾ |
| ITI 12 a,b | <p>16.2. How long does the government keep such records? The records, within the Swedish Armed Forces, are in principle kept indefinitely.</p> | |
| ITI 13 | <p>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?</p> | --- Select --- ▾ |

| Sources | International assistance | |
|-------------------|---|------|
| PoA III.6, ITI 27 | <p>17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?</p> | No ▾ |

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

| Sources | Laws, regulations and administrative procedures | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|
| PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24 | <p>18. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?</p> | Yes ▾ |

| Sources | Tracing requests | |
|-------------|---|--|
| ITI 25; 31a | <p>18.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? The Police.</p> | |
| ITI 17 | <p>18.2. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)</p> <p>a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | |

- 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) ? Yes ▼

Sources International assistance

PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27 2420. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? No ▼

&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? --- Select --- ▼

&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? Yes ▼

PoA III.16, PoA III. 6, PoA III.7, PoA III.18, PoA III. 15 22.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?

- a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact --- Select --- ▼
- b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) --- Select --- ▼
- c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues Provided ▼
 - a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial Provided ▼
 - ii) technical Provided ▼
 - b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
See below
 - c) Description of the assistance activity:
The Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs provided 1 million SEK to UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) in supporting efforts to implement UNPoA and ATT. Furthermore, The Swedish Armed Forces provided international support to capacity building measures and has contributed the Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group's (MSAG) capacity building on PSSM in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Moldova.
 - d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
See above
 - e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
See above
- d. Law enforcement --- Select --- ▼
- e. Customs and borders --- Select --- ▼
- f. Action-oriented research Provided ▼
 - a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial Provided ▼
 - ii) technical --- Select --- ▼

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

See below

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Provided by Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs: 400 000 SEK in core support to Small Arms Survey in 2015 for research on the impact of armed violence world wide.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

See above

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

See above

&n

g. Children/youth

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:i) financial ▼ii) technical ▼**b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):**

See below

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Provided by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida): Support to UNICEF and their work against violence against children; 11,2 million SEK in 2014 and 11,55 million SEK in 2015. In this context the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) emphasize the aspect of gender with regard to SALW issues. In particular the vulnerability of women in areas troubled by SALW-issues as well as norms of masculinity and its relation to SALW.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

See above

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:**h. Awareness-raising**

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:i) financial ▼ii) technical ▼**b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):**

See below

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Provided by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida): Support to Saferworld for international advocacy and awareness-raising on SALW issues; 7 million SEK in 2014. Organisational support to Parliamentary forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons; 2,4 million SEK in 2014 and 2,245 million SEK in 2015. The forum is a parliamentary network focused on the issue of preventing proliferation of small arms and contributes to parliamentary reforms at national level. Support to Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA) to develop international awareness and consensus on SALW issues; 2,5 million SEK in 2014.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

See above

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

See above

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

--- Select --- ▼

j Other

--- Select --- ▼

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

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

[Download](#)**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:<td>

- 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.

Swedish Development cooperation in Small Arms and Light Weapons, SALW¹, and for implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), disbursed during 2014-2015

Contributions by recipient and sector

| 2015 | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Sector | Recipient Country | Recipient Organization/ Institution | Amount in donor currency (SEK) | Donor Government Agency/ Department |
| Country allocation | | | | |
| SALW | Kenya | UNDP | 654 500 | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) |
| Global allocation | | | | |
| SALW/ATT | Global | ICRC | 400 000 | Sida |
| SALW | Global | UNICEF, Armed Violence and Weapons | 11 550 000 | Sida |
| SALW | Global | Parliamentary Forum for SALW | 2 245 000 | Sida |
| SALW | Global | Kristna Freds /Svenska Missionsrådet | 1 000 000 | Sida |

¹ Definition used for SALW is: the majority of weapons used globally in armed conflicts and organized armed violence. The concept of SALW control refers to activities which aim to reduce the impact of SALW proliferation and misuse in individual, community and national security. Small arms= revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles, light machine guns. Light weapons= heavy machine guns, portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft tank guns and missiles, recoilless rifles, handheld under barrel and mounted grenade launchers, anti-aircraft missile systems, mortars of a caliber less than 100mm. Included in the definition are also the corresponding ammunitions and explosives for the above weapons.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-----|
| SALW | Global | Small Arms Survey | 400 000 | MFA |
| | Global | UNSCAR | 1 000 000 | MFA |
| | Global | UNDP | 100 000 | MFA |
| Total (SEK) | | | 17 349 500 | |

| 2014 | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Sector | Recipient Country | Recipient Organization/ Institution | Amount in donor currency | Donor Government Agency/ Department |
| Global allocation | | | | |
| SALW | Global Human Security | UNICEF | 11,2 MSEK | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) |
| SALW | Global Human Security | Saferworld | 7 MSEK | Sida |
| SALW | Global Human Security | Parlamentariker Forum för kontroll små och lätta vapen | 2,4 MSEK | Sida |
| SALW | Global Demo/MR | Parliamentarians for Global Action, PGA | 2,5 MSEK | Sida |
| Regional allocation | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|------|
| SALW | Regional Africa | African Union, AU/ African Union Liaison Offices, AULOs | 100 000 SEK | Sida |
| SALW | Regional Africa | Kofi Annan International Peace-keeping Training Centre, KAIPTC | 50 000 SEK | Sida |
| SALW | Regional Africa | African Union, AU | 100 000 SEK | Sida |
| | | TOTAL SEK: | 23 350 000 SEK | |