

**United Nations**

**Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit  
Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects**

**Republic of Fiji**

**2016**

## SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

### 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?

a) Name of Agency: Ministry of Immigration, National Security and Defence

b) Address:

Office Location:

1st Floor — New Wing Government Buildings, Suva.

Postal Location:

PO Box 2349, Government Buildings, Suva.

c) Contact details

I) Contact person: Jioji W. Dumukuro

II) Telephone number(s):

III) Fax Number:

IV) Email: [jdumukoro@govnet.gov.fj](mailto:jdumukoro@govnet.gov.fj)

### 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: Jioji W. Dumukuro

b) Organization or agency: Ministry of Immigration, National Security and Defence

c) Address: Office Location:

1st Floor — New Wing Government Buildings, Suva.

Postal Location:

PO Box 2349, Government Buildings, Suva.

d) Telephone number/s:

e) Fax number:

f) Email:

#### 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)?

No

#### ITI 25

2.3)

If the answer to Question 2.2 is 'no' does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?

No

2.3.1 Details

a) Name:

- b) Organization or agency:
- c) Address:
- d) Telephone numbers:
- 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?

No.

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?

The Ministry of Immigration, National Security and Defence is responsible for the coordination, policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects in Fiji. The Commissioner of Police works closely with the Minister for Immigration, National Security and Defence in coordinating these efforts.

## SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

### Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

#### PoA II.2

4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

No.

However, ss 3-6 of the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003 allows for the licensed manufacture of arms in certain circumstances.

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?

Arms and Ammunition Act 2003

Customs Act 2016

Crimes Decree 2009

4.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

Arms and Ammunition Act 2003 Part 2, gives the Minister, with the approval of the Cabinet, powers to grant licenses to persons for manufacture of arms and ammunition in Fiji. This part also sets out four (4) factors Cabinet must take into account when considering an application for a license to manufacture arms and ammunition:

- 1) the suitability of the applicant to hold a license;
- 2) the suitability of the premises as an arsenal site;
- 3) any other prescribed requirement or conditions; and
- 4) the views of the Commissioner of Police and the Commander of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces and any other interested person.

#### PoA II.3

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

Yes.

Under the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003, “Manufacturing of arms or ammunition without a licence or at a place not approved as an arsenal” carries a penalty of \$100,000 or 10 years imprisonment.

#### Marking at manufacture

PoA II.7; ITI 8a

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

No.

Fiji does not currently have a weapons manufacturing industry, and there are no legislated marking requirements upon arms manufacturers. However, s 10(6)(c) of the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003 imposes an obligation on a “licensed arms dealer” to “keep and maintain books containing accurate records of... the marks by which all arms so sold can be identified with the date of sale and the name and address of the purchaser.” When an arms dealer (who might also be a manufacturer) sells arms, the recipient must apply for an arms licence, at which point the authorizing officer may mark the weapon (s 7(1)).

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

ITI 10a

#### 4.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?

N/A

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

N/A

#### Record-keeping by manufacturers

PoA II.9; ITI 11

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

Fiji does not currently have a weapons manufacturing industry, and there is no legislation requiring an arms manufacturer to keep records. However, s 10(6)(c) of the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003 imposes an obligation on a “licensed arms dealer” to “keep and maintain books containing accurate records of... the marks by which all arms so sold can be identified with the date of sale and the name and address of the purchaser.”

ITI 12a

#### 4.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes?)

N/A

- 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

#### 4.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?

N/A

### 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)?

#### 4.4.1. Details.

### International Assistance

#### PoA III.6

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

## **SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS**

### Laws, regulations and administration 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?

Yes.

### Licensing and authorisation

#### PoA II.11

6.1. List laws regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.

#### Export:

Arms and Ammunition Act 2003, s 19 of the Act allows a person to apply to the Minister for a license to export arms and ammunition. The Minister must have the approval of the Cabinet before an export licence can be issued. An export licence for arms for personal use and the ammunition for such arms does not require the approval of Cabinet.

The Minister also has the power to prohibit/ban for a specified period the import and export of arms and ammunition. A special licence from the Minister must be obtained to import and export arms and ammunition during the period specified.

#### Import:

Import licences are necessary for the legal importation of arms or ammunition. The Minister with the approval of Cabinet grants or refuses import licences (part 5, section 16(1)).

**Under s 27 of the Act, the import of fully-automatic weapons is prohibited.**

Under s 17 of the Act, a person arriving in the Fiji Islands for a temporary stay who carries arms and ammunition for personal use may- (a) deposit the arms and ammunition with a senior

officer of Fiji Islands Customs Service, or the officer-in-charge of the police station, at or nearest to the port of entry;

or (b) in the prescribed form and accompanied by the prescribed fee, apply to an authorised officer for an interim import licence for the arms and ammunition. (2) A person who fails to obtain an interim import permit licence for any arms and ammunition imported under subsection (1) commits an offence.

S 106 of the Customs Regulations (empowered by s 191 of the Customs Act) states:

- (1) Every person importing firearms or ammunition in his baggage shall deliver the firearms or ammunition to the proper officer for detention until he receives the necessary permit to enable delivery to be taken of such firearms or ammunition. The proper officer shall issue to every such person a receipt for the firearms or ammunition left in his charge.
- (2) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.”

**Transit:** The Minister is granted powers under the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003, s.22 to grant a transit permit for the importation, storage, transportation and exportation of any arms and ammunition which is in transit to any place outside the Fiji Islands.

**Retransfer:** There are not any legislated requirements under the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003.

#### 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?

Yes.

The Arms and Ammunition Act requires a licence to be granted by the Minister with approval from Cabinet, for both the import (s 16(1)) and export (s19) of arms. A permit is required for the transit (that is, importation, storage, transportation and exportation) of arms through Fiji and this may be granted by the Minister (s 22(1)).

#### 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?

Yes.

#### PoA II.11

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

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

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 enduse of the SALW
- 5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)
- 6) Enduser 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 enduser
- 9) Date of issue
- 10) Other

b) Other types of enduser documentation

6.6. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW?

No.

Fiji does not have any legislative regulation covering the re-export of arms from a country that has received arms exported from Fiji.

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?

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?

6.8.1 Details

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

Yes

6.9.1 If so, under what circumstances?

- a) Peacekeeping
- b) Temporary exports
- c) Equipment needed for training exercises
- d) Equipment needed for repair
- e) Delivery of spare parts
- f) Other ✓

- s 19(4) of the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003: "An export licence for arms for personal use and the ammunition for such arms does not require the approval of Cabinet", but the Minister must still authorize the export.
- S 47(1) of the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003 "The Minister may, with the approval of the Cabinet, exempt, by order in the Gazette, any arms or ammunition or class of arms or ammunition in any area or place from the operation of any or all the provisions of this Act."

**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?

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?

No

### Marking at Import

ITI 8b

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

No

There is no such requirement.

There is an obligation on arms dealers under s 10(6) of the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003 to “keep and maintain books containing accurate records of... (c) the marks by which all arms so sold can be identified with the date of sale and the name and address of the purchaser”.

However, if SALW are not marked, there is no explicit obligation to mark them.

### Record Keeping

PoA II.9; ITI 12

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

s 10(6) places requirements on a “licensed arms dealer” to keep records of their activities, including all arms imported, sold, and markings. There is no legislative requirement for exporters to keep records.

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

- a) Quantity of SALW traded Yes
- b) Type or model of SALW traded Yes
- c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW Yes
- d) Transactions
  - (i) Identity of buyer/seller – Only of the purchaser
  - (ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from No
  - (iii) Date of delivery No
- e) Other

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?

Not specified in the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003, however, records must be provided to the Commissioner of Police every month.

### 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.

## **International Assistance**

PoA III.6

7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

## ***SECTION 4: BROKERING***

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

PoA II.14

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

No

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

N/A

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

N/A

8.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?

N/A

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

N/A

8.4 Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?

N/A

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 license or authorisation?

N/A

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?

No

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)?

## **International Assistance**

PoA III.6

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

## **SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT**

### **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 authorized to hold SALW?

Section 37 of the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003 requires that: s37(1) A person who is in possession of any arms or ammunition must- (a) keep it at all times securely and in safe custody and in serviceable and safe condition; and (b) take all reasonable precautions to ensure that the arms or ammunition is not lost or stolen and is at any time not available to a person not lawfully entitled to use or possess it.

#### **PoA II.17**

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

Each department/agency – military, police, corrections – has its own system. There is a need to streamline this process through a national database

- 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 authorized personnel
- g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss
- h) Other

### **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?

Yes

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?

#### **PoA II.18**

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 – Surplus is given to the military to store or destroy.

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.)
- g) Other

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/shredding
- iv) Bending/crushing
- v) Dumping at sea
- vi) Burial on land
- vii) Other

### **Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.19

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

### **International Assistance**

PoA II.29; III.6

11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?

PoA III.6; 14

12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?

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

### **Confiscations and seizure**

PoA II.23 a

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

Yes

PoA II.23a

13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?

There are 6 reported cases since 2010 relating to the possession of firearms in contravention of the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003.

PoA II.16

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

- a) Stored securely pending further action

- b) Marked
- c) Registered or recorded
- d) Destroyed
- e) Other

## **Collection**

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

### **PoA II.21**

14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?

- a) Buyback programme for civilian held SALW
- b) Weapons amnesty for civilian held SALW
- c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)
- d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme

14.2. How many SALW were collected?

14.3. 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

### **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?

## **International Assistance**

### **PoA III.6**

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

## ***SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING***

### **Marking**

#### **PoA II.8**

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

Yes

#### **17.1. Details**

At the time of import of foreign manufactured small arms, the registration numbers are indented in three places on the weapon which is unique to each weapon and the place of manufacture.

If an arms licence application is made for “possession, use or carriage” of unmarked arms, the

arms *may* be marked by the authorizing officer with some permanent mark by which it can be known and identified. (s 7(1) of the Act).

Altering or fraudulently making a mark is an offence under s 7(2), carrying \$10,000 penalty or 12 months imprisonment.

However, this is limited to “possession, use or carriage”, and does not encompass manufacture, nor does it explicitly prevent the possession or transfer of unmarked arms.

#### 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?

18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to governmentheld stocks.

#### ITI 8c

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?

Not under the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003.

#### ITI 8e

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

N/A

#### 19.1 Details

Fiji has no requirements on manufacturers concerning marking.

### Recording Keeping

#### PoA II.9

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

Yes

20.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licenses granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?

s 10(6) of the Arms and Ammunition Act 2003 imposes an obligation on a “licensed arms dealer” to “keep and maintain books containing accurate records of (a) all arms or ammunition imported or received by the dealer in the course of business; (b) all arms or ammunition sold by the dealer; (c) the marks by which all arms so sold can be identified with the date of sale and the name and address of the purchaser; and must on demand produce the records for inspection by any authorised officer at any place and reasonable time the officer requires.”

All weapons records are kept in a central register by the military and police.

The Commissioner of Police conducts an annual reconciliation exercise between the record of weapons in his possession and the owners of those weapons.

Under s (6)(8), “When any arms licence is granted by the Commissioner” “the particulars of the license” must be entered into a register kept at the police station.

Fiji currently has no industrial base for the manufacture of weapons, and as such keeps no records of manufacturing.

ITI 12 a,b

20.2. How long does the government keep such records?

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?

No.

However, all weapons records are already kept in a central register by the military and police.

### International Assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27

21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for recordkeeping?

## **SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING**

### Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.10;

ITI 14, 24

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

Fiji participates in the regional organizations for Police, Customs, Immigration and Lawyers, corroborating with them in tracing illicit weapons. Fiji also collaborates with Interpol. No formalized process in place. Fiji would like to strengthen its tracing system with international assistance.

### Tracing Requests

22.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?

No

ITI 25; 31a

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

N/A No procedure in place

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
- 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

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?

No, not yet. Fiji would like to develop a system for tracing. This includes a national database

and tracing request system.

### Responses for tracing requests

22.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?

22.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?

#### ITI 22

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

Delayed:

Restricted:

Refused:

### 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)?

Yes

#### ITI 35a, ITI 35b, ITI 35c

23.1 If so, in which areas?

- a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.
- b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.
- c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.

PoA III.9 23.2. Does your country use the INTERPOL's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?

### International Assistance

#### PoA II.36;

#### III.6; ITI 27

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

Yes. Fiji would like to streamline its database of arms in country to better enhance tracing. Fiji would like to develop tracing procedures.

#### PoA III.10;

#### ITI 28

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

## **SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION / ASSISTANCE**

### Assistance requested/received/provided

#### PoA III.3, 6

26. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 28 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  
26.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?

a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact

b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

- a) Nature of the assistance:
  - i. financial
  - ii. technical
- 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

- a) **Nature of the assistance:** Receives both funds and technical assistance from the Pacific Small Arms Action Group and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
  - i. financial
  - ii. technical
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
- c) **Description of the assistance activity:** Capacity building training of police, military, customs and corrections on UNPoA provisions and ISACS. Assistance in preparing UNPoA reports and identifying gaps in arms control system.
- d) **Duration of the assistance provided/received:** 3 day workshop (PSAAG), 1 day (DFAT).
- e) **State(s)or organization(s)that received the assistance:** Minister of Immigration, National Security and Defence.

d. Law enforcement

e. Customs and borders

f. Action oriented research

- a) Nature of the assistance:
  - i. financial
  - ii. technical
- 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

h. Awareness raising

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

- a) Nature of the assistance:
  - i. financial
  - ii. technical
- 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**

- a) Nature of the assistance:
  - i. financial
  - ii. technical
- 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:

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

**Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary**

Fiji requires further assistance in implementing the provisions of the UNPoA. This includes drafting legislation on brokering, developing a national database system, training on the ISACS software, technical training on identifying weapons for Customs officers, and X-ray machines at port for better detection of illicit arms imports. **(Attach the gaps table).**

***SECTION 10: VIEWS AND INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED***

**Views to be submitted pursuant to the Review Conference Outcomes**

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 of 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, recordkeeping and tracing;

Fiji is concerned at the growing advanced polymer technology.

- b) Practical steps to ensure the continued and enhanced effectiveness of national marking, recordkeeping 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:**

**Information on national marking practice**

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.

**Fiji has no marking practices required in legislation, however, it currently has no arms**

**manufacturing base.**

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

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