



**Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Swaziland
to the United Nations**

**REPORT OF THE
KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TRACING INSTRUMENT
AND
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

Members of the National Focal Point Committee comprising of representatives from the Royal Swaziland Police Service, Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force, His Majesty's Correctional Services, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Justice, Department of Customs and Excise and the Co-ordinating Assembly of NGOs (CANGO), have met and responded as follows regarding the implementation of the United Nations International Tracing Instrument and the Programme of Action:

Chapter One

1. Implementation of the International Tracing Instrument.
 - i. All small arms and light weapons are not marked as we have not acquired the marking device. No system developed.
 - ii. No measures have been developed since we do not have any manufacturers of small arms and light weapon.
 - iii. The country keeps accurate records on the basis of serial numbers of small arms and light weapons. Taking into account that the country do not manufacture any SALW, therefore, it does not keep manufacturers records.
 - iv. There are no existing or new regulations and administrative procedures which are to ensure the effective implementation of the International Tracing Instrument.
 - v. The challenges and assistance needs facing Swaziland entails the following:
 - Seeking assistance for the marking of small arms and light weapons in the form of Financial, Training and Technical Equipment.

Chapter Two

2. Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action
 - i. Achievements accomplished by the country are outlined hereunder:

- Swaziland is keeping a record of SALW based on serial numbers, although it is not in conformity with the UN Programme of Action since the firearms are not yet marked.
 - The current Arms and Ammunition Act No: 24/1964 is in force in respect of the import, export and transfer of SALW, but this legislation need to be repealed to meet the challenges of the UN programme of action.
 - The destruction or disposal of SALW exhibits is fully compiled with and we are being assisted by our South African counterparts.
 - The country is having on going civilian educational programmes conducted through the media houses and at Tinkhundla centers. Members of the public are sensitized about the need to report any illegal firearms to the police. Above all, in October 2001 the Commissioner of Police launched “Operation Recover Illegal Firearms” in which members of the Society were encouraged to surrender illegal firearms, on condition that they will not be prosecuted.
- ii. Challenges and obstacles likely to affect the implementation of the programme of action entails:
- The need to enact a relevant legislation that would fully comply with the programme.
 - To purchase all operational technical equipments i.e. marking device and destruction machine.
 - To receive relevant training which will enable the implementation of the UN programme of action.
 - The most common obstacle to prevent the implementation of the programme is the lack of financial capacity.
- iii. Assistance will only extended to other countries after receiving the appropriate training for the National Focal Point Committee and Implementing some of the UN programme of action.
- iv. The form of assistance we have received from the Republic of South Africa is the disposal or destruction of SALW exhibits. Secondly, it is the forth coming

National Focal Point Workshop set for 5-9 May 2008 and the Workshop is fully sponsored by the Germany Technical Department.

- v. To seek for financial assistance that will assist in the repealing of the Arms and Ammunition Act and purchase of the operational Equipment i.e. marking device and destruction machine.
- vi. This country has not yet experienced any illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons, but appropriate measures will be addressed once the legislation is repealed.
- vii. No measures have been undertaken to enhance international co-operation due to the reason reflected in (vi) above.
- viii. There is absolutely no national experience to share at this moment.

The Kingdom of Swaziland sincerely hope that this is a true reflection of the progress made by the country in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution number 62/47.