



PERMANENT MISSION OF SWEDEN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

New York

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

With reference to the Secretariat's note ODA/02-2008/SALW-BMS, the Mission has the honour to transmit the National Report by Sweden (2008) on the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument and the United Nations' Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 17 April 2008



Office of Disarmament Affairs
United Nations
NEW YORK



National Report by Sweden (2008)

On the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument

and

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

Chapter One

Implementation of the International Tracing Instrument

i) Have measures been undertaken to mark all small arms and light weapons (SALW) in the possession of government and security forces for their own use?

The production of small arms and light weapons is regulated under the Military Equipment Act and the Military Equipment Ordinance and is subject to control. Neither of these laws contains specific requirements with regard to marking. However, today in practice all SALW are marked at the time of manufacture with the manufacturer's stamp and a unique number, including all SALW procured by the Swedish Armed Forces, the Swedish Customs Service, the Swedish Coast Guard and the Swedish Police Service. Each weapon is hence traceable back to a specific manufacturer.

According to the Firearms Act, the possession and trade of all firearms and ammunition is subject to authorization. Permission to possess a firearm may be granted to individuals, hunting and sporting associations, principals of museums and authorized security companies. In order to issue a permit to any of these categories for possession of a weapon, the relevant weapon must have a unique marking. All licensed weapons in Sweden are required to have a unique identification number in order for a licence to be issued (see vi) below). A permit to possess a firearm is given by the police authorities.

The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (the "UN Firearms Protocol") is a "mixed agreement" that requires measures not only at national level but also by the European Union. Sweden would not be able to implement the UN Firearms Protocol exclusively on its own. Implementation has to be done in cooperation with the European Union. A proposal for a European Union directive amending the Council Directive of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (91/477/EEC) is currently being negotiated within the European Union. As soon as the negotiations are completed, Sweden will begin analysing what measures need to be taken in order to fulfil the requirements of the UN Firearms Protocol.

ii) Have the manufacturers in your state's jurisdiction developed measures against the removal or alteration of markings?

Regulations against the removal or alteration of markings might be introduced in order to fulfil the UN Firearms Protocol, see Chapter One i).

iii) Have measures been put in place to ensure that accurate and comprehensive records are established for all marked SALW within your state's territory, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the International Tracing Instrument?

The National Police Board is responsible for record-keeping on firearm permits given in accordance with the Firearms Act. Separate records on firearms in the police authorities' possession are kept in every county. The National Police Board also keeps three central records; 1) record of firearms given a possession permit, 2) record of persons and organisations given a possession permit, and 3) record of persons and organisations given a trade permit. The record of firearms given a possession permit also includes stolen, missing and found firearms. The records are in principle kept indefinitely.

The National Police Board (Swedish National Criminal Police) is also responsible for tracing firearms. Any missing or stolen weapon is to be reported to the National Police Board and its central record of missing and stolen firearms is used to identify and trace firearms.

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 Military Intelligence and Security Service closely monitor any potential loss of SALW using a database, "LJFT C", which includes the national registration number, name, unit, place of delivery and latest location with regard to weapons systems procured by the Armed Forces. The records are in principle kept indefinitely.

The Swedish Coast Guard has its own register for SALW in its possession. Similar measures are valid for the Swedish Customs Service.

The Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products (ISP) keeps records of exports of all military equipment. These records are in principle kept indefinitely. Records of manufactured weapons are retained by the manufacturer. The ISP continuously monitors the marketing and export of military equipment from Sweden.

Additional regulations regarding record-keeping might be introduced in order to ensure the effective implementation of the UN Firearms Protocol, see Chapter One i).

iv) Please describe existing or new regulations and administrative procedures that have been put in place in order to ensure the effective implementation of the International Tracing Instrument.

See Chapter One i).

v) Please describe challenges and assistance needs your state may face in your effort to implement the International Tracing Instrument.

vi) States are also encouraged to provide UNODA updated information on their national marking practises, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 31 (b) of the International Tracing Instrument.

All licensed weapons in Sweden are required to have a unique identification number in order for a licence to be issued. A firearm without a serial number is given a unique identification number by the police. The identification number must be punched into the weapon before the permit is issued.

All SALW procured by the Swedish Armed Forces are marked at the place of manufacture with the small national coat of arms (three crowns; placed two above one). SALW owned by the armed forces are also always marked with the manufacturer's stamp and unique number. Some SALW types (e.g. assault rifles) are also marked with the year of manufacture.

In practice, all firearms in the possession of the Swedish Police Service are marked with a manufacturing number (serial number) and with the words "Tillhör polisen" ("Police property").

Concerning firearms held by the Swedish Coast Guard, apart from the manufacturer's stamp and a unique number, firearms and their crucial parts are marked in accordance with the Swedish Coast Guard internal regulation with an official logo and a proprietor's text.

Chapter Two

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

A.) National level

1. National coordination agency

i) Does your country have a national coordination agency or body that is responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects? (II.4) If so, please give details.

Responsibility for policy guidance, research and monitoring illicit SALW trade is shared between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Finance. Responsible national agencies are the Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products (ISP), the Swedish Customs Service, the Swedish Coast Guard, the Swedish Armed Forces, the Swedish Defence Materiel Administration, and the National Police Board.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs organises coordination meetings with relevant ministries and government agencies. Officials from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs also meet with representatives of civil society and Parliament on a regular basis.

2. National point of contact

i) Does your country have a national point of contact to act as liaison with other States on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action? (II.5) If so, please give details.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Department for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation
103 39 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel: +46-8-40510 00
Fax: 46-8-7231176
Email: ud-nis@foreign.ministry.se

3. Legislation, regulations, administrative procedures

i) What national laws, regulations and administrative procedures exist to exercise effective control over SALW in the following areas? (II.2) Production, export, import, transit and retransfer:

National Laws, Regulations and Decrees		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Law/ Regulation/ Decree</i>	<i>Date</i>
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lag (1992:1300) om krigsmateriel • Förordning (1992:1303) om krigsmateriel 	In force 1 January 1993
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military Equipment Act • Military Equipment Ordinance 	
	<p>The Military Equipment Act is a prohibitive legislation. In principle production, export, transit and retransfer of weapons, including SALW, are prohibited. Permission can only be granted if there are security or defence policy reasons and where this does not come into conflict with Sweden's foreign policy.</p>	
	<p>www.isp.se/sa/node.asp?node=547, www.riksdagen.se</p>	
Export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lag (1992:1300) om krigsmateriel • Förordning (1992:1303) om krigsmateriel • Vapenlagen (1996:67) • Vapenförordningen (1996:70) • Rikspolisstyrelsens föreskrifter och allmänna råd om vapenlagstiftningen (RPSFS 2006:12) • Tullagen (SFS 2000: 1281) • E.G:s tullkodex • Lagen (1996:701) om Tullverkets befogenheter vid Sveriges gräns mot ett annat land inom Europeiska Unionen 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military Equipment Act (1992:1300) • Military Equipment Ordinance (1992:1303) • Firearms Act • Firearms Ordinance (1996:70) • National Police Board regulations and general advice on firearms legislation (RPSFS 2006:12) • Swedish Customs Act (2000: 1281) • European Community Customs Code • Act (1996:701) concerning customs authority at a Swedish border with another country within the European Union. 	

	<p>The Military Equipment Act (1992:1300) governs the export of weapons, ammunitions and other materiel designed for military use. The Military Equipment Ordinance (1992:1303) governs the export of weapons and ammunitions for private use. i.e. bringing firearms when moving into another country outside the European Union or bringing firearms for hunting or target shooting outside the European Union and finally export of firearms to private persons or firearms traders in countries within the OECD. These export licences are issued by the police authorities.</p> <p>According to the Firearms Act (1996:67) and the Firearms Ordinance (1996:70), the possession and trade of all conventional firearms and ammunition is subject to authorization. Transfer of certain SALW within the European Union is regulated by the Firearms Act and Ordinance. See also Ch 2, 7, Export control.</p> <p>Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the European Community Customs Code regulates trade between European Union Member States and non-EU Member States. The Swedish Customs Act is a complement to the Community Customs Code. The European Commission's Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 lays down provisions for implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code. The Swedish Customs Act also contains regulations on supervision and control activities.</p> <p>www.isp.se/sa/node.asp?node=547, www.riksdagen.se, www.polisen.se</p>	
Import	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vapenlagen (1996:67) • Tullagen (SFS 2000: 1281) • EG:s tullkodex • Lagen (1996:701) om tullverkets befogenheter vid Sveriges gräns mot ett annat land inom Europeiska Unionen • Tullverkets föreskrifter och allmänna råd om viss införsel och återutförsel av skjutvapen och ammunition (TFS 2003:17) • Rikspolisstyrelsens föreskrifter och allmänna råd om vapenlagstiftningen (RPSFS 2006:12) 	1 April 1996
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firearms Act (1996:67), entered into force on 1 April 1996 • Swedish Customs Act (2000: 1281) • European Community Customs Code • Act (1996:701) concerning customs authority at a Swedish border with another country within the European Union. • Instructions and guidelines for certain import and re-export of arms and ammunition (TFS 2003:17). • National Police Board regulations and advice on firearms legislation (RPSFS 2006:12) 	

	<p>The import of military equipment is not covered by the Military Equipment Act. Import of small arms and light weapons is however covered by the Firearms Act which regulates the possession, trade and import of firearms.</p> <p>According to the Firearms Act (1996:67) the possession, trade and import of all conventional firearms and ammunition is subject to authorization. Permits to import firearms are issued by the police authorities.</p> <p>See also above under "Exports".</p> <p>www.riksdagen.se, www.polisen.se, www.lagrummer.se</p>
Transit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lag (1992:1300) om krigsmateriel and Förordning (1992:1303) om krigsmateriel • Vapenlagen (1996:67) • Tullagen (SFS 2000: 1281) • EG:s tullkodex • Lagen (1996:701) om tullverkets befogenheter vid Sveriges gräns mot ett annat land inom Europeiska Unionen • Tullverkets föreskrifter och allmänna råd om viss införsel och återutförsel av skjutvapen och ammunition (TFS 2003:17) • Rikspolisstyrelsens föreskrifter och allmänna råd om vapenlagstiftningen (RPSFS 2006:12) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military Equipment Act and Military Equipment Ordinance • Firearms Act (1996:67) • Swedish Customs Act (2000: 1281) • European Community Customs Code • Act (1996:701) concerning customs authority at a Swedish border with another country within the European Union (unofficial translation) • Instructions and guidelines for certain import and re-export of arms and ammunition (TFS 2003:17). • National Police Board regulations and advice on firearms legislation (RPSFS 2006:12) <p>See above under "Exports"</p> <p>According to the Firearms Act (1996:67), the transit of all conventional firearms and ammunition is subject to authorization. Permits to transit firearms are issued by the police authorities.</p> <p>www.isp.se/sa/node.asp?node=547 www.riksdagen.se, www.polisen.se</p>
Retransfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lag (1992:1300) om krigsmateriel och Förordning (1992:1303) om krigsmateriel • Vapenlagen (1996:67) • Tullagen (SFS 2000: 1281) • EG:s tullkodex • Lagen (1996:701) om tullverkets befogenheter vid Sveriges gräns mot ett annat land inom Europeiska Unionen

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military Equipment Act and Military Equipment Ordinance • Firearms Act (1996:67) • Swedish Customs Act (2000: 1281) • European Community Customs Code • Act (1996:701) concerning customs authority at a Swedish border with another country within the European Union
Military Equipment Act and Military Equipment Ordinance – as above.
According to the Firearms Act (1996:67), firearms that have been transferred into Sweden for personal use without permission may be retransferred providing that the Swedish customs has been duly notified.
See also above under “Exports”
www.isp.se/sa/node.asp?node=547 , www.riksdagen.se

Administrative Procedures		
Area:	<i>Administrative Procedures</i>	<i>In place since</i>
Production	Förordning (2007:1219) med instruktion för Inspektionen för strategiska produkter, (Ordinance (2007:1219) containing instructions for the Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products)	1 January 2008
	As above	
	www.isp.se	
Export	Guidelines covering the export of military equipment and other overseas cooperation are laid down in the Government Bill 1991/92:174, the Military Equipment Act, the Committee Report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Policy 1992/93:UU1 and Parliamentary Communication 1992/93:61	
	Regarding the Guidelines, see below point 7, Export Control	
	http://www.isp.se/sa/node.asp?node=548	
Import	Vapenlag (1996:67)	1 April 1996
	Firearms Act	
	See Import above	
Transit	See Export above	
Retransfer	See Export above	

ii) What national measures exist to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked SALW? How have these been implemented? (II.8)

Production of small arms and light weapons in Sweden as well as production abroad under the manufacturing licence of a Swedish company is regulated under the Military Equipment Act and the Military Equipment Ordinance and is subject to control. Companies that are permitted to manufacture military equipment, including small arms and light weapons, are under the supervision of the Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products. See also Chapter One regarding marking and tracing.

iii) Please describe how national laws, regulations and procedures that impact on the prevention, combating and eradication of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects are made public. (II.23)

The Firearms Act and the Firearms Ordinance, the Military Equipment Act and the Military Equipment Ordinance as well as other related legislation are available on the internet, for instance at www.riksdagen.se. The Government submits on a yearly basis a public document to the Swedish Parliament on "the Swedish Export Control Policy and Exports of Military Equipment" (see also Ch 2, 7, Export control).

4. Law enforcement/criminalisation

i) What national legislative or other measures exist to make the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of SALW criminal offences under domestic law? How have these measures been implemented? (II.3)

In principle production, export, transit and retransfer of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, are prohibited. Permission can only be granted if there are security or defence policy reasons and where this does not come into conflict with Sweden's foreign policy. The Firearms Act and the Military Equipment Act provide penalties for violations. The Act on Penalties for Smuggling (2000:1225) as well as the Penal Code (1962:700) also provide penalties for violations.

According to the Firearms Act, the possession and trading of all firearms and ammunition is subject to authorization (see also Ch I, iii).

As mentioned above, Sweden will begin analysing what measures need to be taken in order to fulfil the requirements in the UN Firearms Protocol and the directive amending the Council Directive on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (91/477/EEC) as soon as the negotiations within the European Union are completed, see Chapter One i).

Stockpiling in Sweden follows laws, ordinances and the internal regulations of the Armed Forces, including the Official Authorities' weapon's ordinance (SFS 1996:31). Loss/theft of firearms are reported to the Armed Forces Headquarters and the Police. If theft or loss are suspected of being a crime under the Penal Code, they are handled by a civilian court. In other cases, the matter is dealt with within the Armed Forces and any sanctions are imposed by the Swedish Armed Forces Staff Discipline Board.

National criminal offences relating to illicit SALW		
Area:	Law / other measure	Date
Manufacture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lag (1992:1300) om krigsmateriel • Military Equipment Act 	1 January 1993
	<p>A person who manufactures military equipment, enters into an agreement concerning development of military equipment or transfers manufacturing rights to a person or an entity abroad, or conducts training with a military purpose without a permit may be sentenced to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a fine or imprisonment of not more than two years if the offence is intentional, • a fine or imprisonment of not more than six months if the offence is the result of negligence, • imprisonment of not less than six months and not more than four years if the offence was committed intentionally and is to be considered a serious offence. <p>www.isp.se/sa/node.asp?node=547</p>	
Possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vapenlagen (1996:67) • Vapenförordningen (1996:70) 	Entry into force: 1 April 1996
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firearms Act (1996:67) • Firearms Ordinance (1996:70) <p>The possession and trade of all conventional firearms and ammunition is subject to authorization. According to the Firearms Act, imprisonment for at most one year shall be imposed for illicit possession, transfer or lending of firearms. If such a crime is regarded as gross, imprisonment for at least six months and at most four years shall be imposed.</p> <p>www.riksdagen.se</p>	
Stockpiling	See under Ch 2, point 5, National standards and procedures for stockpile management and security with regard to government agencies.	
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lag (1992:1300) om krigsmateriel • Lag (2000:1225) om straff för smuggling • Vapenlagen (1996:67) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military Equipment Act • Act (2000:1225) on Penalties for Smuggling • Firearms Act (1996:67) 	

	<p>The Military Equipment Act – as above</p> <p>The Act on Penalties for Smuggling: Any person who intentionally exports military equipment without an authorization, or who has been granted authorization for export of such equipment but contravenes conditions set out in the authorization, may be sentenced for smuggling to a fine or imprisonment for at most two years. If the offence is considered minor a fine may be imposed. If the offence is gross the person should be sentenced for gross smuggling to imprisonment of no less than six months and no more than six years. It should be noted that not only intentional offences are punishable; negligence is also punishable.</p> <p>Firearms Act – as above.</p> <p>www.riksdagen.se, www.isp.se/sa/node.asp?node=547</p>
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ii) Have those groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit SALW been identified, where applicable? What action has been taken under appropriate national law against such groups and individuals? (II.6)

iii) What national measures have been taken, including legal or administrative means, against activity that violates a United Nations Security Council arms embargo in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations? (II.15)

In order to implement international sanctions, including UNSC arms embargoes, the Council of the European Union adopts Common Positions under Article 15 of the EU Treaty. Embargoes relating to military goods are implemented and enforced by EU Member States using national measures (export control legislation of Member States). Prohibitions on the provision of related financial and technical assistance falls under Community competence and are implemented through Council Regulations, which are part of Community law and are directly applicable and directly effective in the EU Member States.

Enforcement of UNSC arms embargoes is ensured by the Swedish export control legislative framework – the Firearms Act and the Military Equipment Act and the guidelines on export of military equipment approved by Parliament (see Ch 2, 7 i) in conjunction with the Act on Penalties for Smuggling – which also provide penalties for violations. In the case of the UNSC arms embargo against Iran, the prohibition on imports of arms and related materiel from Iran is enforced by the Ordinance on certain sanctions against Iran, which has been adopted by the government in accordance with the Act on Certain International Sanctions. Provisions on penalties for violations of the aforementioned Ordinance as well as for violations of prohibitions in EC Regulations regarding the provision of financial and technical assistance related to military equipment are provided by the Act on Certain International Sanctions.

National measures for the enforcement of UN Security Council arms embargoes		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Legal means</i>	<i>Date</i>
Enforcement of UN arms embargoes	Lagen (1992:1300) om krigsmateriel	1 January 1993
	Vapenlagen (1996:67)	1 April 1996
	Lagen (2000:1225) om straff för smuggling	1 January 2001
	Lagen (1996:95) om vissa internationella sanktioner	1 July 1996
	<p><u>The Military Equipment Act (1992:1300)</u> (Entered into force on 1 January 1993): Any person who supplies military equipment without an authorization may be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for at most two years if the offence is intentional; a fine or imprisonment for at most six months if the offence is the result of negligence; imprisonment for no less than six months and for at most four years if the offence is intentional and is regarded as a gross offence.</p>	
	<p><u>The Firearms Act (1996:67)</u> (Entered into force on 1 April 1996) The possession and trade of all conventional firearms and ammunition is subject to authorization. Any person who possesses, transfers or lends firearms may be sentenced to imprisonment for at most one year. If the offence is regarded as gross, imprisonment for at least six months and at most four years may be imposed. Any person who trades with firearms without authorization may be sentenced to imprisonment for at most six months.</p>	
	<p><u>The Act (2000:1225) on Penalties for Smuggling.</u> (Entered into force on 1 January 2001): Any person who intentionally exports military equipment without an authorization, or who has been granted authorization for export of such equipment but contravenes conditions set out in the authorization, may be sentenced for smuggling to a fine or imprisonment for at most two years. If the offence is considered minor a fine may be imposed. If the offence is gross the person should be sentenced for gross smuggling to imprisonment of no less than six months and no more than six years.</p>	
	<p><u>The Act (1996:95) on Certain International Sanctions.</u> (Entered into force on 1 July 1996): Any person who intentionally violates a prohibition issued in an government ordinance on sanctions or a prohibition in relation to a third country in a regulation on economic sanctions decided by the European Community may be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for at most two years or, if the offence is gross, to imprisonment for at most four years. Persons who commit such an offence through gross negligence may be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for at most six months. In minor cases, no penalty shall be imposed.</p>	
	<p>www.lagrummet.se/rattsinformation/forfattningar/ www.lagrummet.se/t/Page.aspx?id=364</p>	

5. Stockpile management and security

i) What national standards and procedures exist for the management and security of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police or other authorized bodies? (II.17)

ii) How often are stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies reviewed? (II.18)

iii) How are those stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies that are surplus to requirements identified? (II.18)

As to the SALW managed and stored by the Swedish Armed Forces, specific rules for construction, specifications of requirements, security of transports etc for stockpiles are regulated in the Swedish Armed Forces regulations. As a rule, firearms are stockpiled underground or within military establishments. Stockpiled firearms are inventoried on a regular basis. Stocks of SALW held by the Armed Forces are reviewed (control, inventory) by the logistics centre (FMLOG) of the Armed Forces. The logistics centre supplies maintenance and support to units staff and schools in the Armed Forces.

As to the firearms held by the police, a central stockpile storage is held by the National Police Board. The firearms are kept in a high-security vault with an alarm system. Technological changes are the most common criteria when defining surplus weapons within the Police.

The Swedish Coast Guard makes a yearly inventory of its held and stockpiled firearms.

National standards and procedures for stockpile management and security		
Group:	Standards / procedures	Date
Armed forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Authorities' weapons ordinance (SFS 1996:31) • Swedish Armed Forces regulations (FFS 2000:1 and FIB 2007:3) 	
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Authorities' weapons ordinance (SFS 1996:31) • National Police Board regulation (RPSFS 2005:9/FAP 943:1) 	

6. Collection and disposal

i) Please give details of any national programmes that have been established and implemented for the responsible disposal of surplus stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies. (II.18)

ii) Is destruction the means used to dispose of such stocks? (II.18)

iii) What national measures exist to safeguard such stocks prior to their disposal? (II.18)

iv) Subject to the exceptions set out in paragraph II.16 of the UN Programme of Action, are all confiscated, seized or collected SALW destroyed? (II.16)

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 Official Authorities' weapons ordinance (SFS 1996:31), 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 and their restructuring. 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. As to measures to safeguard stocks prior to their disposal, the normal routine is security transports to the place of destruction, control of weapons, surveillance, destruction, and finally reporting to the "LIFT C"-register (see also Chapter One and Ch. 2, A 5).

Since 1 July 2006 the National Laboratory of Forensic Science has been responsible for the destruction of SALW from the police as well as all confiscated or seized SALW. The normal procedure for destruction is melting. Protocols of destruction are kept by the National Laboratory of Forensic Science. The police obtain information regarding the destruction in order to be able to control that the weapons are destroyed as ordered.

The Swedish Coast Guard is responsible for the destruction of SALW in its possession.

Weapons confiscated abroad legally belong to the state in which the confiscation was undertaken, unless there is a specific agreement between the UN and the state.

v) What methods has your country used to destroy surplus stocks of SALW designated for destruction? (If appropriate, please make reference to the report of the UN Secretary-General (S/2000/1092) of 15 November 2000.) (II.19)

The most common methods used to destroy firearms are melting and fragmentation.

vi) Please give details of any information on SALW confiscated or destroyed within your jurisdiction that is submitted to relevant regional and international organizations. (II.23)

See Ch 2, C, 4, Information exchange.

7. Export controls

i) Please describe the system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit, used by your country for the transfer of all SALW. (II.11)

Export of military equipment, including SALW, is regulated by the Military Equipment Act and the Military Equipment Ordinance. In addition, the politically binding EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports is applied. The Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products (ISP) controls, among other things, the export of military equipment. In principle the export of military equipment is prohibited. ISP decides on a case-by-case basis to permit the export of military equipment. Consequently, a company that wants to export military equipment will have to apply for a licence to export military equipment.

The Military Equipment Act covers weapons, ammunition and other materiel designed for military use. The Military Ordinance contains a list of Military Equipment. The list is divided into two sections, 1) military equipment for combat purposes, and 2) other military equipment. The former category contains, inter alia, rifles and carbines designed for combat, fully automatic weapons such as automatic carbines, machine guns, missiles, rockets etc, while the latter category

contains, inter alia, rifles and carbines designed for hunting and sporting purposes as well as hand revolvers and pistols. The two categories are subject to slightly different guidelines with regard to export (see below).

When assessing an application for an export licence, the ISP will review the application with regard to the guidelines on export of military equipment approved by Parliament. These guidelines are laid down in the Government Bill 1991/92:174, the Committee Report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Policy 1992/93:UU1, and the Parliamentary Communication 1992/93:61.

The guidelines contain the conditions necessary for an export to be permitted. According to the guidelines, export of military equipment should be granted only if the following main criteria are in place:

- it is judged to be necessary for the fulfilment of the equipment requirements of the Swedish Armed Forces or is in any other way desirable for security policy reasons, and
- it does not contravene the principles and aims of Swedish foreign policy.

A licence for export of military equipment cannot be granted if it would violate international agreements ratified by Sweden, decisions made by the UN Security Council, or international legal regulations pertaining to exports from neutral states during time of war. These are so-called unconditional obstacles. The guidelines not only describe the conditions necessary to be fulfilled in order for an export to be permitted, they also describe situations where export should be permitted.

A special parliamentary advisory board – the Export Control Council – assists the ISP in the interpretation of the guidelines in individual cases. The Council consists of eleven members with representatives from all the parties represented in the Parliament and is chaired by the Director-General of the ISP. During the meetings representatives of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs are present in order to answer specific questions regarding defence or foreign policy issues. The Director-General of the ISP decides what specific cases should be brought to the Council's attention. The Council does not make decisions; it merely state its position and thus has an advisory role for the Director-General who is to decide whether an export licence is to be granted.

Although marketing of military equipment is not subject to any licence procedure, companies are obliged to submit quarterly reports – or more rarely if agreed with the ISP – of their marketing activities to the ISP. These marketing reports are discussed at meetings between the companies and the ISP. At the meetings, the ISP can, taking into account the guidelines, inform the company verbally regarding receiving states to which export of military equipment would not be permitted.

The company may submit a written request for advanced notification. Such advanced notifications are given in cases where it is not immediately apparent from the guidelines that an export permit will be granted. A case may be put forward to the Export Control Council, but the Director-General of the ISP may also decide on advance notification without hearing the Council. It is important to bear in mind that a positive advanced notification is not to be confused with an export licence. The advanced notification is not in legal terms a decision permitting the export of certain military equipment. Since a notification is based on the prevailing conditions at the time when the request is submitted; changing conditions in the recipient state may have the effect that an export licence would not be granted.

It should be noted that an export licence is not only required for sales, but also for demonstrations of military equipment, for products having been repaired in Sweden etc.

Import of military equipment is not covered by the Military Equipment Act. Small arms are, however, also covered by the Firearms Act and the Firearms Ordinance. The Act regulates the possession, trade and import of firearms and has a wide definition of what is to be regarded as a firearm (e.g. it includes canons and has no upper calibre). Possession of and trade with firearms are subject to authorization and firearms may not be transferred to Sweden without the consent of the Swedish police. A permit under the Firearms Act is not required for activities that are covered by a permit under the Military Equipment Act.

With regard to the export of hunting and sport rifles, the ISP handles exports to states which are not members of OECD while the Swedish Police Service handles export to other OECD states.

According to the Firearms Act, the possession and trade of all conventional firearms and ammunition is subject to authorization. Import of firearms requires a permit from the police authorities. An exception is made for citizens from Denmark, Finland and Norway who bring firearms for a special event (hunting or target shooting). In order to receive a permit, a person must complete an application form. The application form includes information such as type of weapon, calibre, serial number, ammunition quantity and purpose of import (hunting or target shooting).

Since 1985, the Swedish Government has published a yearly report on Sweden's export control policy with regard to military equipment. The report, which is presented to Parliament, is available in English at www.sweden.gov.se/mfa

ii) Please describe the national laws, regulations and administrative procedures used by your country to ensure effective control over the export and transit of SALW. How are these measures implemented? (II.12)

For the export of fully automatic rifles and recoilless anti-tank rifles, the Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products has issued specific guidelines. Export of these weapons to authorities in other states shall be dealt with in accordance with ordinary practice and an end-user certificate must be acquired. An export licence for no more than four weapons may be granted to a museum abroad if the museum can show that it can keep the weapon in safe custody or it is made unusable. Export of no more than four weapons may be granted to a weapon collector or weapon dealer if the weapon is made unusable or if the buyer can show that he is authorized to have such a weapon, certify that he can keep the weapon in safe custody, and certify that the weapon will not be re-exported.

Regulations with regard to transfer of SALW within the European Union depend of the kind of SALW involved. It will either be dealt with in accordance with the Military Equipment Act or the Firearms Act and Ordinance. The Ordinance (1996:70) regulates export and transit of firearms and ammunition to countries within the European Union. Permits to export firearms and ammunition are issued by the police authorities.

The National Police Board keeps records of all permits issued in accordance with the Firearms Act, see Chapter One, iii.

Export of small arms for civilian use to countries outside the European Union is regulated by the Military Equipment Ordinance (1992:1303). Applications for export licences concerning more

than 30 small arms to countries outside the European Union must be accompanied by an end-user certificate.

National laws, regulations and administrative procedures used to ensure effective control over SALW export and transit		
Area:	Laws / regulations / procedures	Date
Export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lag (1992:1300) om krigsmateriel och Förordning (1992:1303) om krigsmateriel 	1 January 1993
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military Equipment Act and Military Equipment Ordinance 	
	An application for the export of military equipment shall include an end-user certificate.	
Transit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lag (1992:1300) om krigsmateriel, Förordning (1992:1303) om krigsmateriel 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military Equipment Act and Military Equipment Ordinance 	
	No specific control is exercised with regard to SALW that transit through Sweden. However, a licence to transit SALW through Sweden will be needed.	

iii) *Does your country use authenticated end-user certificates for this purpose? (II.12)*

The export of small arms for civilian use to countries outside the European Union is regulated by the Military Equipment Act and the Military Equipment Ordinance. Applications for export licences concerning more than 30 small arms to countries outside the European Union must be accompanied by an end user certificate.

As to export of military equipment outside the European Union, all applications for export licences must be accompanied by an end-user certificate unless the Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products (ISP) decides otherwise. For military equipment classified as Military equipment for Combat Purposes, the end-user certificate is verified by the Swedish Embassy in the recipient state. Examples of other types of end-user certificate can be found on www.isp.se.

See also Chapter Two, 7 ii).

iv) *Does your country notify the original exporting State when re-exporting or retransferring previously imported SALW? (II.13)*

This depends on what type of SALW is in question. For example, the original exporting state would not usually be notified for hunting rifles, unless the original exporting state required it. However, if e.g. MANPADS were to be re-exported, the original exporting state would be notified for approval.

8. Brokering

i) What national legislation or administrative procedures exist to regulate the activities of those who engage in SALW brokering within national jurisdiction and control? (e.g. registration of brokers, licensing or authorization of brokering transactions and appropriate penalties) (II.14)

The Military Equipment Act covers brokering activities that are conducted in Sweden as well as brokering activities that are conducted abroad by Swedish companies and persons who are resident or permanently domiciled in Sweden. Involvement in brokering activities requires a permit. In addition a licence is required for individual transactions by companies and persons mentioned above in cases where the brokering takes place between two third countries regarding military equipment already abroad. An application for such activities is assessed against the national guidelines for the export of military equipment. All goods covered by the list of military equipment, including SALW, are covered by the provisions on brokering. Since brokers are obliged to acquire a permit from the ISP, the inspectorate keeps a record of all brokers.

The EU Member States have adopted a common position on arms brokering.

A licence is needed to trade in firearms in Sweden in accordance with the Firearms Act. The proposal for a directive amending the European Council Directive on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (91/477/EEC), which is currently being negotiated within the European Union, contains regulations regarding brokering. See also Ch 1, i).

9. Marking, record keeping and tracing

See Chapter One.

10. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

i) Please describe any disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes your country has developed and implemented, including the effective collection, control, storage and destruction of SALW. (II.21)

ii) Please describe how your country has addressed the special needs of children affected by armed conflict, in particular the reunification with their family, their reintegration into civil society, and their appropriate rehabilitation. (II.22)

iii) Please describe any DDR programmes or activities that your country has supported. (II.30, 34)

Sweden launched an amnesty campaign on civilian SALW in 2007. See below, Ch 2, A 11).

As to international cooperation and assistance with regard to DDR, see Ch 2, C, 2.

11. Awareness-raising

i) Please describe any public awareness and confidence-building programmes on the problems and consequences of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has developed and implemented (including the public destruction of surplus weapons and the voluntary surrender of SALW). (II.20)

A nationwide firearms amnesty was conducted in Sweden during the period 1 March - 31 May 2007. The amnesty was announced in the media, including national television. Citizens were granted anonymity when handing in firearms to the local police authorities during the indicated period. The result was considered a success. 13 570 weapons and more than 14 metric tons of ammunition were handed in. The main bulk of weapons were old hunting guns, but several pistols and revolvers and even some full automatic firearms were also received. All the weapons received are to be destructed by the National Laboratory of Forensic Science.

ii) Please describe any education and public awareness programmes on the problems of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has encouraged. (II.41)

Government officials meet on a regular basis with national NGOs and supports the efforts of civil society in raising awareness about the illicit trade in SALW. Civil society organisations are organised through the Swedish Network on Small Arms (SANSA). There is also a SALW network within the Parliament.

B.) Regional level

1. Legally binding instruments

- i) Has your country been involved in negotiations for the conclusion of legally binding instruments aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects? (II.25)*
ii) Where such instruments exist, please describe the steps your country has taken to ratify and fully implement them. (II.25)

As mentioned above, Sweden is currently involved in negotiations for the conclusion of an EU Directive, see Chapter One, i.

With regard to the European Community Customs Code, see also Ch 2, A 3 (legislation, regulations, administrative procedures).

2. Moratoria and action programmes

- i) Please give details of any support your country has given to moratoria or similar initiatives on the transfer and manufacture of SALW, and/or regional action programmes to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects (including cooperation with States concerned in the implementation of these initiatives). (II.26)*

See Ch 2, C, 2 (international cooperation and assistance).

3. Regional cooperation

- i) Please describe any involvement your country has had in the establishment of subregional or regional mechanisms with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in SALW across borders (in particular trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information-sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies). (II.27)*
ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to encourage regional and subregional action on illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects in order to, as appropriate, introduce, adhere, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures. (II.28)

Sweden participates in the work of regional organisations and arrangements on SALW-related issues, most notably the European Union (EU), the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization/Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (NATO/EAPC) and the Wassenaar arrangement.

Sweden, as a member of the European Union, supports the EU strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition, which was adopted by the European Council on 16 December 2005. The strategy takes into account a framework Council Joint Action adopted in 1998 to tackle the threat of SALW accumulation. This Joint Action, renewed in 2002, was used as a basis for specific actions in several regions. In the framework of the EU SALW strategy, the Council of the European Union also adopted on 12 February 2008, a joint action in support of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).

The OSCE has adopted a number of SALW-related documents in support of the UN Programme of Action. Sweden is upholding the position as coordinator for the OSCE's SALW projects since 2005 and has contributed financially to several of these OSCE SALW projects. See also Ch 2, C 2, International cooperation and assistance.

Sweden participates in regional trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information-sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies.

Sweden is an active member of the Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation (BSRBCC) aimed at combating international crime in the Baltic Sea region. The cooperation is both strategic and operative. Sweden has an active role in various groups of the Operative Committee (OPC) of the Chiefs of Governments' Task Force against organised crime. The objective of the OPC is to enhance cooperation between the law-enforcing agencies in the Baltic Sea region.

In 2005, on the basis of a mandate from the OPC, Swedish law-enforcement agencies (the Swedish Customs Service, the National Criminal Police, the Coast Guard) initiated a long-term multidisciplinary intelligence project, "Project Crossfire", targeting smuggling of firearms into and between the countries of the Baltic Sea region. The overall aim of the project was to increase understanding about the smuggling of firearms (pistols, revolvers, sub-machine-guns, automatic rifles) into the countries of the Baltic Sea region and to contribute to the anti-smuggling efforts by effective cooperation, exchange of information and operative analysis. The project has identified smuggling of firearms under cover of legal arms trade, problems with deactivated firearms that turn up among criminals as fully functional and a new trend with illegal manufacture or conversion of gas pistols and start/signal pistols to fully functional firearms. It was not possible to carry out operative analysis within the Joint Analysis Team, due to insufficient information about seizures and intelligence. However, operative analyses have been carried out by Europol and at national levels.

The project has not succeeded in identifying any criminal organisations that would fit into the EU definition of organised crime and that are specifically engaged in the smuggling of firearms. On the other hand, much information has emerged about key actors and networks with a background in the Western Balkans that are involved in the smuggling of firearms into and between the Scandinavian countries. The project recommends further work to achieve this objective.

The final report with recommendations was presented to the OPC in December 2007. One of the recommendations was to continue with the multi-agency network against smuggling of firearms into the countries of the Baltic Sea region.

Recommendation number 6 in the final report concludes that the current control system is too weak to prevent the possibility of smuggling under the cover of legal trade in firearms. Also, further efforts with regard to national and international coordination are needed, as well as mechanisms for the swift exchange – within and between the member states – of all relevant information related to SALW trade. Finally, it concludes that revision of current legislation is needed to allow for a modern administration regarding control of the SALW trade.

A follow-up meeting of "Project Crossfire" is scheduled to take place in Sweden in May 2008.

On the wider European level, "Operation Fireball" was carried out in 2006 under the mandate of the EU Customs Cooperation Working Party (CCWP) and targeted commodities within identified risk areas mentioned in the tactical objectives of the Guide for Joint Customs

Operations (JCO), namely arms, ammunition and explosives. The focus was directed at combating illegal firearms transported by lorries crossing the eastern external border of the European Union and in particular from the Western Balkans.

Swedish Customs acted as coordinator for "Operation Fireball". The objectives of the operation were to (1) improve practical cooperation between customs administrations and other entities involved in the operation, (2) deliver tangible results, such as seizures, identification of new threats and disruption of criminal gangs, (3) increase the enforcement capabilities of customs administrations in the EU Member States, EU Candidate Countries, and Norway, notably by developing their operational capacities in combating the illegal trade in firearms, (4) demonstrate any need for legislative improvements, and (5) contribute to the creation of an area of Freedom, Security and Justice.

The Swedish Police Service is an active member of the European Firearms Experts network (EFE) aimed at exchanging information and best practices regarding firearms crime as well as planning so-called High Impact Operations (HIO).

The National Police Board has participated in a project within the EU (Enfopol 16) aiming at improving cooperation and exchange of information between police services regarding marking of arms and tracing of illicit SALW.

Furthermore, Sweden cooperates on a regular basis with Europol in this area.

C.) Global level

1. International instruments against terrorism and crime

i) What existing international legal instruments against terrorism and transnational organized crime has your country ratified or acceded to? (II.38)

Sweden has ratified all global conventions relating to terrorism, including the Convention on the marking of plastic explosive for the purpose of detection on 5 April 2007. Sweden signed, on 14 September 2005, the International Convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. Work on ratification of the Convention is under way.

Furthermore, Sweden has ratified the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (30 April 2004), and two of its protocol, i.e. the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, on 1 July 2004 and the Protocol against smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air, on 6 September 2006.

Within the European Union, a framework decision on combating terrorism was adopted in June 2002. The framework decision contains a definition of acts that shall be deemed to be terrorist offences. In Sweden, legislation implementing the framework decision – the Act on Criminal Responsibility for Terrorist Offences – entered into force in July 2003.

Sweden has signed the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005) and is currently preparing ratification.

Sweden, along with other Member States of the European Union, supported the General Assembly resolution adopted in December 2006 proposing that a process to develop a legally binding Arms Trade Treaty should begin.

2. International cooperation and assistance

i) Please give details of any assistance, including technical and financial assistance, your country has provided for purposes of supporting the implementation of the measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects as contained in the UN Programme of Action. (III.3, 6, 10, 11)

Since the last national report in 2005, Sweden, notably through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Swedish Armed Forces and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), has provided support for a number of projects aiming to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects as contained in the UN Programme of Action.

Sweden initiated the "Stockholm Initiative on Disarmament Demobilisation Reintegration" (SIDDR). SIDDR was initiated with the aim of proposing ways and means that can contribute to the creation of a predictable framework in which DDR processes can be planned and implemented. The SIDDR resulted in a final report released in 2006 containing recommendations for international actors involved in DDR programmes. Work on SIDDR is now being carried on by the Folke Bernadotte Academy.

The Swedish National Defence College (SNDC) is engaged in maintaining and expanding an international network of DDR experts in which theoretical and practical knowledge and

experience can be shared. The programme includes training, both national and international, network building and international activities.

The SNDC is a member and presently co-chair of the Integrated DDR Training Group (IDDRTG), which is a group of training institutions with a common intention to develop and share training material based on the UN Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS). The aim is also to coordinate, develop and maintain a broad range of DDR training courses and to harmonise and synchronise training dates. The UN Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on DDR participates as an observer in the IDDRTG.

DDR courses are given in Sweden and at various other places annually. The generic DDR courses are normally two weeks long, but training can also be tailored to specific needs and conducted as in-mission training. The course curriculum provides, for example, for the effective collection, control, storage and destruction of SALW, as the major part of the disarmament sessions. The SNDC has provided DDR training support to the UN on several occasions, but also to other international organisations. The DDR courses are now planned and conducted in cooperation with the Folke Bernadotte Academy.

Sweden (the Ministry for Foreign Affairs) has been granting (SEK 25 million) support to UNDP – Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR). An agreement has been signed between UNDP and the Government of Sweden on support to the destruction of small arms and light weapons in the OSCE region. This was made possible through a Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE Secretariat and the UNDP BCPR which was signed in June 2006 on a Swedish initiative. Earmarked funds have been allocated to joint OSCE-UNDP SALW projects in Belarus, Montenegro and Tajikistan, as well as to SALW projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNDP SACHIB), and to the SEE Regional Small Arms Project (SEESAC).

Sweden, together with Ukraine and Latvia, is participating in a trilateral ammunition destruction project in Ukraine. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is contributing SEK 3.8 million for the period 2007–2009.

In addition, the MFA has supported the following projects since 2005:

- Small Arms Survey, Geneva: SEK 1 million in core funding per year (2006, 2007, 2005)
- IANSA SEK 350 000 (2006–2007)
- Viva Rio: SEK 350 000 (2006), SEK 275 000 (2007) for the newsletter “En Ja Mira”
- Saferworld: SEK 800 000 in core funding (2005, 2006)
- Geneva Forum: SEK 100 000 yearly (2005 and 2006), SEK 250 000 (2007)
- SIPRI (in addition to core funding): SEK 265 000 in 2008 for a research project on states’ SALW submissions to UNROCA; SEK 1 921 000 in 2008 for a study on SALW transfers to Africa; SEK 1 885 000 in 2008 for editing the SIPRI Yearbook.

Through Sida, Sweden has been granting support to the Nairobi process as well as the implementation of the Inter-American Firearms Convention through the Organisation of African States (OAS) and the UN. Sweden has also supported financially the Economic Community of West African States’ (ECOWAS) Small Arms Programme in West Africa (SEK 20 million for 2006–2007) and the UN-LIREC, SEK 12 million (2005–2007). In addition, Sida has supported the following SALW related projects since 2005:

- Saferworld Global Programme, SALW-components part of the programme, SEK 10.6 million (2005–2007)

- ISS Global Programme, SALW-component part of the programme, SEK 13 million (2005–2007)
- UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Global Programme, SALW-component part of the programme, SEK 7.75 million (2006–2007)
- Oxfam UK SALW programme in West Africa, SEK 12 million (2006–2007)
- UNDP Small Arms Programme in Sierra Leone, SEK 5 million (2006)
- ARIAS Foundation SALW programme in Central America, SEK 4.5 million (2005–2007)
- Kristna Fredsrörelsen/Parliamentary Forum Global SALW programme, SEK 10 million (2005–2007).

Furthermore, Sida has provided support for DDR programmes in several regions and countries:

- World Bank MDRP DDR programme in the Great Lakes region, SEK 40 million (2006–2007)
- UNDP DDR programme in Ivory Coast, SEK 10 million (2005)
- OAS MAPP programme (DDR) in Colombia, SEK 21.8 million (2006–2007)
- Colombia National University, DDR programme, SEK 1.5 million (2007)
- UNDP DDR programme in Haiti, SEK 7.5 million (2006)
- UNDP DDR programme in Liberia, SEK 25 million (2005).

The Swedish Armed Forces has participated in or supported the following projects:

- Participation in a trilateral (Sweden, Ukraine, Latvia) ammunition destruction project in Ukraine (see above).
- Financial support to UNDP project, the Small Arms Control and Reduction Project, in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNDP SACHIB).

ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to enhance mutual legal assistance and other forms of cooperation in order to assist investigations and prosecutions in relation to the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (III.13)

Sweden cooperates with Interpol within the regular work of the law-enforcement agencies. Furthermore, Sweden cooperates on a regular basis with Europol in this area.

Sweden cooperates with the World Customs Organisation (WCO) within the regular work of the law-enforcement agencies. Certain arms confiscation data are reported to the WCO's database CEN (Customs Enforcement Network).

iii) Please give details of any assistance your country has provided to combat the illicit trade in SALW linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism. (III.15)

Sweden is the largest donor to the UNODC and provides the ODC, through its non-earmarked core budget funding, with a broad basis for coordinated programmes in the field of combating terrorism, crime, and the illicit trade in SALW linked to drug trafficking.

iv) Please give details of your country's cooperation with Interpol for the purpose of identifying those groups and individuals engaged in the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (II.37)

Sweden cooperates with Interpol within the regular work of the law-enforcement agencies. The Swedish Police Service is engaged in sending and receiving tracing requests. Although no groups or individuals have been reported to Interpol, these tracing instrument could be of crucial importance when identifying key groups and individuals.

v) Please give details of your country's use and support of Interpol's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System database (including providing relevant information on the illicit trade in SALW). (III.9)

The Swedish Police Service has been engaged in the elaboration of the European Tracing Manual. Continuous discussions are conducted between the EFE network and Interpol in order to find the best way of making use of both systems. At present Sweden does not use the INTERPOL Weapons Electronic Tracing System (IWETS).

vi) Please give details of your country's cooperation with the UN system to ensure the effective implementation of arms embargoes decided by the UN Security Council in accordance with the UN Charter. (II.32)

See Chapter 2, A. 4.iii on national measures for the enforcement of UN Security Council arms embargoes as well as information about a study on UN arms embargoes in Ch 2, C 5 (training, capacity-building, research).

vii) Please describe any steps your country has taken in cooperation with other states, or regional or international organizations, to develop common understandings of the basic issues and the scope of the problems related to illicit brokering in SALW. (II.39)

The Member States of the European Union adopted a common position on arms brokering in 2003

See also Ch. 2. C. 4.

3. Cooperation with civil society and NGOs

i) Please give details of cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects, at the national, regional and global levels. (II.20, 40, 41; III.2, 18)

Officials from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs meet with representatives of civil society and Parliament on SALW issues on a regular basis. Parliamentarians and representatives of NGOs have participated in Swedish delegations to meetings within the UN SALW process.

Sweden, through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), has supported a number of SALW projects implemented by NGOs. See Ch 2. C 2 i.

4. Information exchange

i) Please describe any steps taken by your country to exchange information on national marking systems on SALW. (III.12)

ii) Please give details of any information on, inter alia, SALW confiscated or destroyed within national jurisdiction, or other relevant information such as illicit trade routes and techniques of acquisition, that your country has submitted to relevant regional and international organizations. (II.23)

Sweden reports annually to the voluntary UN Register on Conventional Arms. In 2007, Sweden submitted for the first time a report about SALW exports in 2006.

Sweden has provided information within the OSCE on legislation and regulations on export, import, manufacture, brokering, stockpiling, marking practices and destruction of surpluses.

Information exchange on SALW also takes place within the EU.

See also Ch 2, B 3 (Regional cooperation).

5. Training, capacity-building, research

i) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to enhance cooperation and exchange of experience and training among competent officials, including customs, police, intelligence and arms control officials, at the national, regional and global levels in order to combat the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (III.7)

ii) Please describe any regional and international programmes for specialist training on small arms stockpile management and security that your country has developed or supported. (III.8)

iii) Please give details of any action-oriented research aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the nature and scope of the problems associated with the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has developed or supported. (III.18)

Within the framework of "Project Crossfire", (see ch 2, B 3, Regional cooperation) the Swedish Police Service has encouraged cooperation at the local level between criminal intelligence units and firearms control units as a tool in combating the illicit trade in arms and organised crime. Project Crossfire has contributed to strengthening cooperation between law-enforcement authorities in the Baltic Sea region in order to combat smuggling of firearms. The project has also contributed to improving understanding about the modus operandi of the smuggling.

The Customs and the Police Services have previously also arranged training concerning weapons legislation, weapons technique and handling. The target group for this training was customs officers involved in operational control activities such as physical checks and customs audits.

In 2007, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs financed a scientific study of United Nations Arms Embargoes, their Impact on Arms Flows and Target Behaviour made by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and the Special Programme on the Implementation of Targeted Sanctions at the Department of Peace and Conflict research at Uppsala University. The study, which is available at SIPRI's website (www.sipri.org), was presented in New York and Brussels and was the subject of a scientific seminar in London. Although not specifically aiming at SALW, the recommendations which the study makes to the UNSC for improving the effectiveness of the embargoes may be of relevance to the SALW issue.

The Swedish Armed Forces has been carrying out training of personnel in, for example, the Baltic states in 2006–2008 and in International Security Operations under a UN mandate.