

# **National Report on the implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA) and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)**

Canada  
English  
**SUBMITTED**

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**Section 1: National coordination infrastructure**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
	<b>National Coordination Body/Mechanism</b>			
PoA II.4	1.1. Has your country established a National Coordination Body/Mechanism or other body that includes SALW control in its core tasks? [if no, go to 1.2]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a) Name of body/mechanism:			
	b) Address:			
	c) Contact details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	i) Contact person:			
	ii) Telephone:			
	iii) Email:			
	d) Composition:			
	i) Number of men:			
	ii) Number of women:			
	<b>National Point of Contact</b>			
PoA II.5, 24	1.2. 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)? [if no, go to 1.2.3]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1.2.1. Details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	<a href="#">Ms.</a>			
	a) Name:			
	<a href="#">L. Bronstein</a>			
	b) Organization or agency:			
	<a href="#">Global Affairs Canada</a>			
	c) Address:			

125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1A 0G2

d) Telephone:

e) Email:

ITI 25 1.2.2. Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?

ITI 25 1.2.3. If the answer to Question 1.2.2 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?

If yes, provide details:

[Mr./Ms.]

a) Name:

b) Organization or agency:

c) Address:

d) Telephone:

e) Email:

**National Action Plan**

RevCon3 outcome II.A.5.60 1.3. Does your country have a National Action Plan on SALW? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

**National targets**

1.4. Has your country set national targets relating to the implementation of the PoA and ITI?

1.4.1. If so, describe

In May 2020, the Government of Canada prohibited over 1,500 models of assault-style firearms and their variants. These prohibited firearms cannot be legally sold, or imported, and can only be used or transported under limited circumstances. An Amnesty Order is in effect until October 30, 2023 to allow firearms owners and businesses to come into compliance with the law, and to allow time to implement a mandatory buyback program.

As part of the Government of Canada's comprehensive strategy to keep communities safe from gun violence, the Government intends to continue the implementation of regulations for firearms licence verification and business record-keeping; require the permanent alteration of long-gun magazines so that they can never hold more than five rounds; ban the sale or transfer of magazines capable of holding more than the legal number of bullets; implement the gang prevention and intervention program to provide direct funding to municipalities and Indigenous communities; introduce red flag laws to allow the immediate removal of firearms if that person is a threat to themselves or others, particularly to their spouse or partner, and increase maximum penalties for firearms trafficking and smuggling.

Target year:

2024

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**Section 2: Manufacture**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
	2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.2	2.1.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country:  <a href="#">Firearms Act and associated regulations. Criminal Code and associated regulations. Defence Production Act.</a>		
	2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.3	2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Marking and manufacture</b>			
PoA II.7: ITI 8a	2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8a	2.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Country of manufacture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Serial number	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Year of manufacture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Weapon type/model	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Caliber	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
ITI 10a	2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?		
	2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.2.3.1. If so, describe:		
<b>Record-keeping by manufacturers</b>			
PoA II.9: ITI 11	2.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 2.4.4]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ITI 12a	2.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		

- a) Quantity of SALW manufactured
  - b) Type or model of SALW manufactured
  - c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW
  - d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)
  - e) Other:
- [if other, please explain]

ITI 12a

2.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?

[if other, please explain]

For businesses only (NOT for manufacturers): As of May 18, 2022, firearms businesses are required to keep records which describe each firearm in their possession, and record activities related to each firearm, the date on which these activities are performed, and their disposal, as follows, in order to facilitate the tracing of firearms by law enforcement in the event that a firearm is diverted to the illicit market:

i) Manufacturer, make, model, type of firearm, classification, action, gauge or caliber, barrel length, magazine capacity (in the case of a fixed magazine), and all serial numbers found on the frame and receiver. ii) Manufacture, importation, exportation, purchase, alteration, repair, storage, exhibition, deactivation, destruction, sale, barter, donation, consignment, pawn, or any other category related to the possession or disposal of the firearm, and the date on which the change occurred;

iii) The name of the shipper, their permit number or carrier licence number, and the reference number, if the shipper is different from the business keeping the records. Businesses would be required to retain the possession and disposal records for 20 years from the record's creation. Once a business ceases to be a business they must transfer their records to the Registrar of Firearms who will hold them for no less than 20 years.

**Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.6

2.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)? [if no, go to 2.5]



2.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): [if yes]

During the reporting period, the RCMP Specialized Firearms Support Services (SFSS) received 22 inspection requests from various Canadian law enforcement agencies, including CBSA, involving 3-D printed firearms and firearm components. Also, the RCMP National Weapons Enforcement Support Team (NWEST) noted that there have been numerous incidents of illegal manufacturing of firearms across Canada. The following are three incidents representative of the trends:

1) In September 2021, the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (RNC) Street Crimes Unit commenced an investigation into the illegal manufacturing, possession and trafficking of firearms. On February 11, 2022, search warrants were executed on two residences in Torbay, NL. During the course of the investigation, the RNC seized 9 firearm receivers that were 3D printed (Glock and AR-15 variants), 4 prohibited 3D printed sound suppressors, airsoft gun frames that were converted into point 22 calibre pistols using GSG 1911 upper receivers, various firearm parts and components, 4 non-restricted firearms, 2 restricted firearms, 9 prohibited firearms, 8 prohibited cartridge magazines and approximately 1500 rounds of ammunition.

2) In October 2021, RCMP NWEST received information regarding an individual who was believed to be 3D printing firearm frames and using domestically sourced, uncontrolled components to complete the ghost guns. Using the information, the Ottawa Police Service launched Project Calibre. In January 2022, the operation concluded following the arrest of the suspects and execution of search warrants. The project was successful in disrupting the domestic firearm manufacturing operation.

Two (2) people were charged and a 3D printer, as well as firearm components were recovered. 3) On March 15, 2022, the Sûreté du Québec (SQ) received a complaint from a storage facility owner after he found multiple firearms in a unit that was open for payment default. The SQ conducted the search of the unit and recovered 13 firearms, a very large quantity of ammunition and multiple prohibited magazines.

Among the 13 firearms were three (3) privately made Cobray M11 sub-machine guns, one (1) privately made Colt M4A1 carbine and one (1) privately made Colt C7A1 carbine. All of these ghost guns are prohibited.

#### **International assistance**

- |           |   |                          |                                     |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PoA III.6 | 2.5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 3.1] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|           | 2.5.1. If yes, what kind of assistance do you require?  |                          |                                     |
|           | 2.5.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]                             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

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**Section 3: International transfers**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA II.2, 12	3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 3.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.11	3.1.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.  Laws: Export and Import Permits Act (EIPA), Customs Act and Customs Tariff Regulations stemming from the EIPA: Export Permits Regulations, Export Control List, Import Permits Regulations, Import Control List, Transshipment Regulations, Automatic Firearms Country Control List Area Control List Other policy documents: Ministerial statements, declarations, press releases; the Export and Brokering Controls Handbook; A Guide to Canada's Export Control List; Notices to Exporters and Notices to Brokers; D19-13-2, Importing and exporting firearms, weapons and devices  Global Affairs Canada and Canada Border Services Agency use the RCMP's Firearms Reference Table (FRT) as an administrative tool to verify firearm descriptions and their respective Canadian classifications for the purposes of import/export. The FRT is for reference only and has no legal standing.		
<b>Licensing and authorisation</b>			
PoA II.11	3.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Licensing and authorisation</b>			
PoA II.3	3.3. 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Licensing and authorisation</b>			
PoA II.11	3.4. 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. [if no, go to 3.4 b)  i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	2) Contract number or order reference and date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	3) Final destination country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



- 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction
  - 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user
  - 9) Date of issue
  - 10) Other:
- [if other, please explain]

b) Other types of end-user documentation:

Exporters must present a copy of a valid import authorization from the country to which the SALWs are destined. Import authorizations may take the form of End-Use Certificates, International Import Certificates, Firearms Import Permits or Import Licences. Exporters (both individuals and/or businesses) must also present a copy of their relevant firearms license issued by the RCMP.

**Licensing and authorisation**

PoA II.12 3.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? [if no, go to 3.6]

3.5.1. Details: [if yes]

End-user verification is carried out by Canadian missions abroad and via other means, as needed.

**Licensing and authorisation**

3.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing unauthorized re-export or the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?

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Outcome Para  
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3.6.1. Details: [if yes](including cases of unauthorized re-export and non-compliance with end-user certification).

See 5.5.1 above.

**Post-delivery controls**

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

**Post-delivery controls**

3.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?

3.8.1. Details: [if yes]

**Post-delivery controls**

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

**Marking at import**

ITI 8b	<p>3.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? [if no, go to 3.11] <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3.10.1. Who is responsible for marking the SALW?</p> <p>3.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Country of import <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Year of import <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) Other: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>[if other, please explain]</p> <p>3.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3.10.3.1. If so, describe:</p> <p>3.10.4. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a unique marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3.10.4.1. Details: [if yes]</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Record keeping</b>		
PoA II.9: ITI 12	<p>3.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 3.12] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Quantity of SALW traded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Type or model of SALW traded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d) Transactions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>i) Identity of buyer/seller <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>iii) Date of delivery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e) Other: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>[if other, please explain]</p> <p>3.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?</p> <p><b>Other</b></p> <p>[if other, please explain]</p> <p><b>Records must be kept for 7 years.</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Diversions**

RevCon3 outcome II. A.1(c)20	3.12. Does your country collect information on domestic incidents of diversion related to international transfers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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3.12.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to international transfers:

BMS7 outcome para 23, 40	3.12.1.1. Details: (e.g. description of incidents including the number of weapons diverted; national inter-agency information exchange systems) (Annex documents can be attached in Section 10):
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**Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.6	3.13. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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3.13.1. Details:

**International assistance**

BMS7 Outcome Para 106	3.14. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures or improving the capacity for risk assessments, to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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3.14.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

3.14.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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**Section 4: Brokering**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>		
PoA II.14	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 4.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	<a href="#">Laws: Export and Import Permits Act (EIPA), Customs Act, Customs Tariff, Criminal Code, Firearms Act Regulations stemming from the EIPA: Brokering Control List, Brokering Permit Regulations, General Brokering Permit No 1, Regulations Specifying Activities that Do Not Constitute Brokering, D19-13-2, Importing and exporting firearms, weapons and devices</a>		
	4.1.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GGE Report para 44	4.2. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.2.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Acting as dealers or agents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Providing technical assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Freight forwarding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	h) Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	i) Maintenance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	j) Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	k) Other services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>		
RevCon3 outcome II. A.1(c)20	4.3. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.3.1. Details: [if yes]		

**International assistance**

- PoA III.6 4.4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 5.1]
- 4.4.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
- 4.4.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

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**Section 5: Stockpile management**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>		
PoA II.17	5.1. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW? [if no, go to 5.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.17	5.1.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Physical security measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Control of access to stocks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Staff training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	h) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	<b>Surplus</b>		
PoA, II.18	5.2. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Officially declare as surplus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Take out of service	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Store separately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	<b>Surplus</b>		
PoA, II.18	5.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Destruction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Sale to another State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Donation to another State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transfer to another state agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

e) Sale to civilians

f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)

g) Other:

[if other, please explain]

Public agency firearms (which includes firearms owned by public agents, e.g., police, for their own use, as well as any seized firearms) may only be disposed of by transfer to the Commissioner of Firearms for scientific research or historic preservation, or by destruction; or, in the case of seized firearms, by returning them to a person entitled to receive them. Public agencies are also able to transfer or lend firearms to other public agencies.

(Public Agent Firearms Regulations)

#### **Diversion**

RevCon3  
outcome II.  
A.1(c)20

5.4. Does your country collect information on incidents of diversion related to national stockpile management?

5.4.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to stockpile management:

BMS7  
outcome Para  
23

5.4.1.1. Details: (e.g. description of incidents including the number of weapons diverted; national inter-agency information exchange systems)(Annex documents can be attached in Section 10):

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

PoA II.19

5.5. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? [if no, go to 5.4]

5.5.1. How many SALW were destroyed?

i) 1st reporting year (2020)

ii) 2nd reporting year (2021)

RevCon3  
outcome II.  
A.3(b)46

5.5.2. Any good practice regarding destruction (e.g. details on method of destruction [burning, melting, cutting, crushing, others: specify])?

[Cutting and melting](#)

#### **International assistance**

PoA II.29:  
III.6

5.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? [if no, go to 5.5]

5.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

5.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?

**International assistance**

- PoA III.6: 14 5.7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? [if no, go to 6.1]
- 5.7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
- 5.7.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]



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**Section 6: Collection**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
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**Collection**

BMS7

Outcome Para

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6.1. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW ? [if no, go to 6.2]



6.1.1. How many SALW were collected? [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]



i) First reporting year

ii) Second reporting year

6.1.1.1. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide numbers of weapons collected. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	SALW collected	
	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year
6.1.1. Collected		
6.1.1. Action taken		
a) Marked		
b) Recorded		
c) Destroyed		
d) Trace request issued		
e) Other action [specify]:		
f) No action taken (only stored)		

6.1.1.2. If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year
a) How many SALW were seized?		
b) How many SALW were surrendered?		
c) How many SALW were found?		

BMS7

Outcome Para

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6.1.1.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found in the same reporting cycle? Specify and provide numbers. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year
6.1.1.2. seized / surrendered / found						
6.1.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked						
b) Recorded						
c) Destroyed						
d) Trace request issued						
e) Other action: [specify]						
f) No action taken (only stored)						

6.1.1.4. Details (e.g. types of weapons)

#### International assistance

PoA III.6

6.2. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW? [if no, go to 7.1]



6.2.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

6.2.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

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**Section 7: Making and record-keeping**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	<b>Marking</b>		
ITI 8d	7.1 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? [if no, go to 7.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.1.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.		
	Canadian law enforcement can have internal policies requiring markings. For example, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) requires the manufacturer's name and a serial number be marked on their duty firearms. Where large quantities of firearms are purchased, the firearms are also marked as belonging to the RCMP. All small arms and light weapons purchased by the Department of National Defence (DND) are marked with a unique serial number applied by the manufacturer.		
	The formats of serial numbers are established under the terms of each production contract. The serial numbers for newly purchased or manufactured firearms for DND from the Original Equipment Manufacturer, for example, follow a standard format: two digits for the year of manufacture, two letters indicating the model and additional digits for sequential numerical designation of the weapon type, starting at 00001 for the year of manufacture.		
	If applicable, the small arm is clearly identified as a Canadian Armed Forces Weapon with its calibre also marked. Each firearm is also marked Made in Canada, with the logo of Original Equipment Manufacturer.		
ITI 8c	7.1.2. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Marking</b>		
ITI 8e	7.2. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.2.1. Details: [if yes]		
	It is a criminal offence to alter, deface or remove a serial number on a firearm, or to possess a firearm knowing that the serial number on it has been altered, defaced or removed, pursuant to subsection 108(1) of the Criminal Code. This offence has a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment.		
	<b>Marking</b>		
BMS7 Outcome Para 93	7.3. In its marking practice, does your country take into account recent developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design (e.g. modular weapons, the use of new materials and 3D printing)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.3.1. Details: [if yes] [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10]		

Regardless of the manufacturing technology or firearm design, a restricted or prohibited firearm must either bear a serial number sufficient to distinguish it from other firearms, or, when determined by the Registrar to not be possible, a Firearm Identification Number (FIN) issued for the firearm by the Registrar. The serial number or FIN is to be marked on the receiver/frame for a particular firearm design, which is considered the controlled component in Canada.

Marking is done on all crucial sub-assemblies of the small arms (breechblock, barrels, etc.)

#### Information on national marking practice

ITI 31 7.4. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the following information, updating it when necessary: a) National marking practices related to markings used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.

Yes. Required by law.

RevCon3  
outcome  
III.E.20

Such information should be shared with INTERPOL to be included in relevant databases ([www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases](http://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases)).

#### Record keeping

PoA II.9 7.5. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 7.6]

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

The Department of National Defense keeps track of all serial numbers by type of SALW. There are registration/record-keeping requirements for restricted and prohibited firearms owned in Canada as well as firearms in the possession of public agencies. The Public Agent Firearms Regulations require that all firearms held by public agents for their own use, and all firearms seized by public agencies for any reason, must be reported to the Registrar of Firearms in the Canadian Firearms Program, with records held permanently in the Canadian Firearms Information System (CFIS) database until the firearm in question is reported to have been destroyed (records are often maintained past the point of destruction).

This also includes all firearms held by any federal or provincial government department. All acquisition and transfer of these firearms must also be reported to the Registrar of Firearms. Any Provincial Chief Firearms Officer or Firearms Officer conducting and inspection can also require any person to produce for examination or copying any records that the inspector has reasonable grounds to believe is relevant to the enforcement of the Firearms Act or its regulations.

ITI 12 a,b 7.5.2. How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]

Department of National Defense records are kept permanently in assets database.

ITI 13 7.5.3. 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?

#### International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27	7.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping? [if no, go to 8.1]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	7.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	7.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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**Section 8: International tracing**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA II.10: ITI 14, 24: BMS7 Outcome Para 82	8.1. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 8.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Tracing requests</b>			
ITI 25: 31a	8.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?  <a href="#">The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).</a>		
<b>Tracing requests</b>			
ITI 17	8.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) The intended use of the information being sought	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Any markings on the SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Type/calibre of SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	<a href="#">The full description of firearms is included in Canada's Firearms Reference Table (FRT), which serves to populate Interpol's FRT IFRT.</a>		
<b>Technologies for tracing</b>			
RevCon3 outcome III.F.25	8.4. Has your country made use of technologies to improve tracing of illicit SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Cooperation with INTERPOL</b>			
PoA II.37: ITI 33	8.5. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>International assistance</b>			
PoA III.9	8.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 9.1]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.36: III.6:ITI 27	8.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		

8.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?  
[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

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**Section 9: International cooperation and assistance**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	<b>Assistance requested/received/provided</b>		
PoA III.3, 6: BMS7 Outcome Para 53, 113	9.1. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? [if no, go to 10.1]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9.1.1. If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact and National Action Plan		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	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:		
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)		
	Provided		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	Provided		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	The RCMP's Firearms Reference Table is accessible to United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) as a support service and administrative tool in regards to firearms identification, stockpile management, destruction and tracing initiatives.		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	Ongoing		



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

RCMP

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Provided

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

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

Project 1 - \$1,704,881 CAD; Project 2 - \$620,300 CAD; Project 3 - \$15,516 CAD; Project 4 - \$2,450, 795 CAD; Project 5 - \$791,762.09 CAD; Project 6 - \$1,133,531.52 CAD

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Project 1 - The project "Building momentum for the Regional Implementation of A/RES/65/69 on Women Disarmament, Non Proliferation and Arms Control" aims to increase training opportunities for Caribbean and Central American women to effectively respond and bolster their efforts to combat illicit small arms trafficking. It also seek to strengthen the gender accountability of legal frameworks pertaining to small arms and disseminate regional gender best practices to relevant policy makers.

Project 2 - This project aims to enhance the universalisation and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) by strengthening parliamentary action on legislation, oversight and awareness raising. This will be achieved through direct engagement with parliamentarians by the Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PFSALW) to support the shaping of national legislative policies related to national obligations under the ATT.

This project will also provide policy tools to contribute to parliamentarians' individual capacity and the capacity of parliaments, as well as providing a space for parliamentarians to meet and join forces with other stakeholders. Project activities include: (1) conducting three regional seminars in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East on universalization and implementation of the ATT; (2) conducting one international seminar on specific policy recommendations for action on the ATT; (3) delivering seminars and outreach activities on raising awareness and knowledge of gender equality perspectives and linkages between the ATT and the Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda; and (4) conducting an international side event at the Conference of States Parties to the ATT on the role of parliaments and parliamentarians (particularly female parliamentarians) in advancing and advocating for the universalization and implementation of the ATT and its links to the WPS agenda.

Project 3 - The project strengthened the universalization and national implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) by supporting the ATT Secretariat in implementing activities of its Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), which assists requesting States in implementing their Treaty obligations (including through the provision of legal or legislative assistance, institutional capacity building, and technical assistance).

Project 4 - Small arms, light weapons and ammunition proliferation in the Sahel region fuels armed violence, which in turn creates further demand for Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). In order to address this complex problem, this project proposes an innovative approach that will complement previous and ongoing activities in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. Firstly, by mitigating the risk of diversion of state-held weapons and ammunition, and secondly, by increasing understanding around perceptions, uses and fears of SALW in communities in the project countries.

Project 5 - From March 2020 to August 2021, this project provided capacity building to the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces (ANDSF) to combat and prevent illicit weapons flows from reaching terrorist groups in Afghanistan. In addition to mentorship support, CAR gathered critical data alongside the ANDSF from local data collectors monitoring third party weapons markets in order to identify new supply lines and cross-border supply networks.

This data was provided to the (former) Afghan government to not only document, trace and report on their own efforts to counter illicit weapon flows, but also support regional and global efforts to better understand illicit supply networks and connectivity among Al Qaeda and Islamic State-affiliated terrorist groups. As of August 2021, this project concluded all capacity building efforts in-country and pivoted towards the remote development of several publications based on 18 months of data collected during the project.

Project 6 - The project “Tracking Weapon Supplies to Terrorist and Armed Groups: Cross-border Monitoring and Capacity Building Assistance” aims to improve the capacities of Burkinabe and Nigerien law enforcement and security forces to identify, monitor, analyze and investigate terrorist and armed groups’ supply-chains of illicit small arms/light weapons, ammunition and related materials, through training and technical assistance.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

Project 1 - March 2018- March 2021; Project 2 - December 2021 – August 2024; Project 3 - February 2020-December 2021; Project 4 - March 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022– December 2021; Project 5 - March 2020 – March 2022; Project 6 - November 2020 – November 2022

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

Project 1 - UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC); Project 2 - Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PFSALW); Project 3 - ATT Secretariat; Project 4 - Mines Advisory Group (MAG); Project 5 - Conflict Armament Research (CAR); Project 6 - Conflict Armament Research (CAR);

d. Law enforcement

Provided

## a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

[Provided](#)

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

## c) Description of the assistance activity:

[The RCMP's Firearms Reference Table is accessible to international law enforcement as a support service and administrative tool to international policing in regards to firearms identification and tracing.](#)

## d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

[Ongoing](#)

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

## e. Customs and borders

## a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

## 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:

## f. Research

[Provided](#)

## a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

[Provided](#)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

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

[\\$495,135 CAD](#)

## c) Description of the assistance activity:

This project aims to support the prevention and eradication of illicit arms transfers, which fuel conflict and armed violence – thereby undermining international peace and security, human rights, and humanitarian law. Specifically, this project will strengthen efforts of stakeholders to effectively implement and universalize the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). This will be accomplished by building a community of practice to better apply international standards governing the international trade in conventional arms and to support and monitor the implementation of the Treaty.

Project activities include: (1) providing insight and support to the Presidency of the ATT Conference of States Parties; (2) developing a methodology to identify and monitor progress on the Gender and Gender-Based Violence Action Plan (adopted at the 5th Conference of States Parties in 2019); (3) developing a policy paper on practical guidelines regarding violence against children as related to Article 7 point 4 of the ATT (which requires States Parties to take into account the risk of conventional arms transfers “being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children”); and (4) launching the 2022 annual report of the Arms Trade Treaty Monitor at the 8th Conference of States Parties and at the UN General Assembly First Committee.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

September 2021 – March 2024

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

Control Arms

g. Gender considerations / women, men, girls and boys

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Provided

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

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

Project 1 - \$1,085,000 CAD; Project 2 - \$ 300,000 CAD

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Project 1 - The project facilitated more inclusive and stable societies through gender-responsive approaches to conventional arms control policy and programming. Project activities included: (1) hosting two conferences centred on increasing participation of women in conventional disarmament and arms control (including in the development and implementation of effective arms control instruments); (2) developing a handbook for policymakers and diplomats working on integrating a gender-perspective into the arms control agenda; and (3) establishing three databases with updated information on lethal violence, transparency in the conventional arms trade, and unplanned explosions at munition sites, made available to arms control policy makers, project and programme planners and implementers worldwide.

Project 2 - The project aims to support the development and systematic application of gender perspectives in multilateral arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament. Some of the project activities include: (1) conducting research on women's participation in technical roles related to conventional weapons and ammunition; (2) developing and implementing capacity building activities to improve gender equality in technical roles in arms control and disarmament; and (3) organizing meetings with government representatives and stakeholders in multilateral capitals to disseminate the work carried out and to gather suggestions on areas for priority engagement.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

Project 1 - October 2018- March 2020; Project 2 - July 2021 – December 2024

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

Project 1 - Small Arms Survey; Project 2 - United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

h. Awareness-raising

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Provided

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

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

\$91,689 CAD

c) Description of the assistance activity:

The project supported the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) Secretariat's Sponsorship Programme, which will help enable the participation of delegates from Official Development Assistance (ODA) countries, as well as small island states and other States Parties in need of support that are not listed on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) list.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

February 2020 – December 2021

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

ATT Secretariat

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Provided

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

The RCMP's Firearms Reference Table is accessible to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UNLIREC as a support service and administrative tool in regards to firearms identification and tracing.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

Ongoing

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

j. Other

Specify:

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

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:

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**Section 10: Gender and additional information**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
<b>Gender considerations</b>			
RevCon3 outcome	10.1. Does your country take into account gender considerations? [If yes, click where applicable]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 II.B.2.73	10.1.1. Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender-analysis)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BMS7, para 72	10.1.2. Promote the equal, full and effective participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BMS6.I.61	10.1.3. Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76	10.1.4. Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76	10.1.5. Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.65	10.1.6. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75	10.1.7. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women's civil society groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75	10.1.8. Others. Specify:  <a href="#">In the EIPA, Canada considers the risk that exports and brokering transactions of controlled goods, including SALW, may be used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children. If there is a substantial risk of this outcome and it cannot be mitigated, the Minister of Foreign Affairs must deny the permit application.</a>		
<b>Gender considerations</b>			
BMS7 Outcome Para 74	10.2. Does your country collect disaggregated data by sex, age, and disability SALW?  10.2.1 Details:  <a href="#">Statistics Canada collects the data on Firearm-related violent crime in Canada.</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Additional information – Key challenges and opportunities**

ITI 31 10.3. Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of PoA and ITI, and national laws, regulations and administrative procedures?

a) Details:

BMS7 - 51,  
53, 83, 78,  
93, 106, 107

b) Please upload/attach any additional files, possibly related to views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, a national action plan, project proposals, a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided, efforts to build confidence and to promote transparency, progress made under indicator 16.4.2, gender-relevant information and initiatives, national experiences on recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design, risk assessments in arms export control processes, unauthorized re-export and non-compliance with end-user certificates.