Summary of good practices from national reporting

A number of good practices can be distilled from 2018 national reports.[1]

1. Reporting: Submission of national reports and additional information

- **Consistently submitted national reports since 2002** (8 or more reports, including 2018) (Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States)

- **Utilized a regional reporting mechanism for the submission of 2018 PoA-ITI national reports** (through OSCE online reporting portal) (Liechtenstein, Portugal, Italy)

- **Provided relevant additional information voluntarily either at the end of national reports or by attaching separate documents**
    - National Action Plan (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Namibia, Philippines)
    - Challenges to PoA/ITI implementation (Brazil, Lesotho, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Zambia)
    - Implementation efforts (Paraguay, Somalia)
    - Supplementary documents to provide additional information beyond the scope of the template (Argentina, Guinea);
    - Detailed explanations on specific questions in the report (Australia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Japan, Niger);
    - Proposals to other States pertaining to PoA/ITI implementation (Colombia)

- **Resubmitted a national report via online reporting after first submitting a hard-copy of a national report** (Burkina Faso, France, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Ukraine)

- **Provided narrative text in a national report in multiple languages** (Argentina)

- **Submitted a national report for the first time** (Afghanistan, Comoros, Kuwait, Mongolia, Saint Kitts and Nevis)

2. National legislation

- **Attached supplementary documents or links containing relevant national legislation** (Argentina, Belgium, Guinea, Namibia, Mauritius, Philippines)

3. Data on weapons collection and destruction

- **Provided a complete or near-complete breakdown of SALW collected and subsequent actions taken** (Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Botswana, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, United Kingdom)

- **Reported on parts and components of weapons destroyed** (Colombia)

- **Reported on rounds of ammunition destroyed** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Liberia)

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[1] Suggestions: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org

4. Marking and Record-Keeping

- Developed a new comprehensive national system of marking and record-keeping for tracing purposes, in accordance with international best practices (Jamaica)

- Developed a new dual-component database combining electronic data capture and paper-based documents, to generate records for every firearm marked (Jamaica)

- Established a unique coding system for each category of weapons, to enhance national record-keeping practices (Jamaica)

5. Tracing

- Provided information on challenges in the implementation of the ITI (Brazil, Niger)

6. International assistance

- Attached supplementary documents regarding information on relevant assistance provided during the reporting period (Japan, Germany, Sweden)

- Included in the report detailed information on specific assistance activities received or provided, including types of assistance and/or amounts of financial contributions (Belize, Liechtenstein, Rwanda, Kenya, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States)

- Developed project proposals accompanying requests for assistance (Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Paraguay, Senegal).

7. Gender considerations

- Collected disaggregated data on gender considerations (Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Kuwait, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela)

- Provided a web link to additional information on an action plan pertaining to gender considerations (Philippines)

8. Regional implementation strengths

- Region in which 90 per cent of reporting states established a national coordination agency (Africa: 26 out of 30 reports)

- Regions in which all or almost all reporting States adopted brokering regulation (Western Europe and Other: 20 out of 21 reports, Eastern Europe: 19 out of 19 reports).