

Section 1: Points of contact

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
	National Coordination Agency			
PoA II.4	<p>1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?</p> <p>[if no, go to 2]</p> <p>a) Name of agency:</p> <p>b) Address:</p> <p>c) Contact details:</p> <p>i) Contact person:</p> <p>ii) Telephone number(s):</p> <p>iii) Fax number:</p> <p>iv) Email:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	National Point of Contact			
PoA II.5, 24	<p>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)?</p> <p>[if no, go to 2.3]</p> <p>2.1 Details:</p> <p>a) Name: Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Division (IDA)</p> <p>b) Organization or agency: Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada</p> <p>c) Address: 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1A 0G2</p> <p>d) Telephone number(s): (613) 992-3430</p> <p>e) Fax number: (613) 944-3105</p> <p>f) Email: ida@international.gc.ca</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
ITI 25	2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Please note that for tracing requests, the point of contact is as follows:</p> <p>Canadian National Firearms Tracing Centre Royal Canadian Mounted Police 73 Leikin Dr., M3, 2nd Floor, Suite 303, Mail Stop 64 Ottawa, ON, K1A 0R2 Telephone: (613) 843-6690 Fax: (613) 825-8423 Email (unit manager): real.boivin@rcmp-grc.gc.ca Email (general office): NFTU@rcmp-grc.gc.ca</p>			
ITI 25	2.3 If the answer to Question 2.2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>2.3.1 Details</p> <p>a) Name:</p> <p>b) Organization or agency:</p> <p>c) Address:</p> <p>d) Telephone number(s):</p> <p>e) Fax number:</p> <p>f) Email:</p>			
GGE Report para 63(ix)	3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>3.1.1 Details</p> <p>a) Name:</p> <p>b) Organization or agency:</p> <p>c) Address:</p> <p>d) Telephone number(s):</p> <p>e) Fax number:</p> <p>f) Email:</p>			

Section 2: Manufacture

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
	4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Canadian companies produce firearms for civilian markets both in Canada and abroad. One manufacturer in Canada produces automatic weapons for the Canadian Forces and for export to other governments or government-authorized users.		
	[if no, go to 5]		
PoA II.2	4.1 Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	[if no, go to 4.2]		
	4.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country;		
	Firearms Act		
	Criminal Code of Canada		
	Defence Production Act		
	4.1.2 Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Businesses manufacturing firearms are required to obtain firearms business licences. The Chief Firearms Officer of the province in which the business is situated may issue firearms business licences for specific activities, including the manufacturing of firearms. Business activities involving prohibited firearms¹ may be conducted only for purposes prescribed by regulation, such as manufacture for governmental use.		
PoA II.3	4.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ There are three classes of firearms in Canada: “prohibited”, “restricted” and “non-restricted”. All automatic firearms fall within the “prohibited” category. Certain types of handguns, carbines, rifles and shotguns are also prohibited. Handguns that don’t fall within the “prohibited” category and certain long guns are restricted firearms. All other firearms fall within the non-restricted category.

Sources	Question	Yes	No
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Manufacturing firearms, prohibited or restricted weapons, prohibited devices or any ammunition is an offence under section 99 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* unless otherwise authorized under the *Firearms Act* or any other Act of Parliament or regulation. Convictions carry sentences of one to ten years imprisonment.

Marking at manufacture

PoA II.7; ITI 8a 4.2 Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? ☐ ☐
[if no, go to 4.3]

Canada's *Firearms Act* requires that restricted and prohibited firearms be uniquely identified for the purpose of registration. Typically these firearms would bear a permanently marked serial number or unique Firearms Identification Number issued by the Registrar of Firearms.

***Firearms Marking Regulations* that were scheduled to come into effect on December 1, 2010 were deferred to December 1, 2012, to provide sufficient time to examine additional marking options not previously considered.**

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. If applicable, the small arm is clearly identified as a Canadian Forces Weapon with its calibre also marked. Each firearm is also marked Made in Canada, with the logo of Colt Canada. DND utilizes the unique serial numbers to manage and account for all new small arms in its inventories and records lists of previous manufacturers' serial number rationalizations in order to support the management of older small arms.

The firearms of Canada's national police service, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), are marked with the manufacturer's information and a unique serial number. Where large quantities of firearms are purchased, the firearms are also marked as belonging to the RCMP.

ITI 8a 4.2.1 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]

Sources	Question	Yes	No
ITI 10a	4.2.2 What part of the SALW is marked?		
	4.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.2.3.1 If so, describe		
	Record-keeping by manufactures		
PoA II.9; ITI 11	4.3 Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Pursuant to subsection 58(1) of the <i>Firearms Act</i>, a chief firearms officer may attach any reasonable condition on a business licence in the interest of public safety. These conditions may include the requirement for businesses to keep written records of restricted and prohibited firearms relating to the manufacture, assembly, possession, purchase, sale, importation, exportation, display, repair, restoration, maintenance, storage, alteration, pawnbroking, transportation, shipping, distribution or delivery of these items.		
	Manufacturers are required to register their restricted and prohibited firearms. The Canadian firearms registry keeps records of these registrations indefinitely.		
	[if no, go to 4.4]		
TI 12a	4.3.1 What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Type or model of SALW manufactured	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Other;	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
ITI 12a	4.3.2 How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) 30 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Other ;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	The <i>Firearms Act</i> and the <i>Firearms Records Regulations</i> do not stipulate how long manufacturers are required to maintain records. However, manufacturers are required to register their restricted and prohibited firearms. The Canadian firearms registry keeps records of these registrations indefinitely.		

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
PoA II.6	4.4 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)? [if no go to 5] 4.4.1 Details. [if yes]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	International assistance		
PoA III.6	5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 6] 5.1 What kind of assistance do you require?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 3: International transfers

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.2, 12	6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 7]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.11	6.1 List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.		
	Export and Import Permits Act		
	Export Permits Regulations		
	Export Control List		
	Import Permits Regulations		
	Import Control List		
	Transshipment Regulations		
	Customs Tariff		
	Automatic Firearms Country Control List		
	Licensing and authorisation		
PoA II.11	6.2 Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	A permit is required for the export of all SALW to any destination, with one exception; for exports to the United States, a permit is required only for the export of prohibited firearms. In addition, permits to export automatic firearms can be issued only for export to destinations that are included on the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCCL).		
	Canadian policy allows for individuals and businesses to import firearms, other than prohibited firearms, without an import permit; however, firearms imported for police or military use require an import permit. Individuals and businesses importing firearms into Canada must hold a valid firearms licence for the type of firearms being imported. Additionally, an Authorization to Transport and a registration certificate are required in order to import restricted and prohibited firearms.		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
PoA II.3	<p>6.3 Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?</p> <p>Several provisions of the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> relate to the unauthorized transfer of firearms. Penalties range from fines to imprisonment for up to 10 years, and in the case of weapons trafficking, a minimum term of one year in prison.</p> <p>Penalties for contraventions of the <i>Export and Import Permits Act</i> or its regulations are as follows: for an offence punishable on summary conviction, a fine of up to \$25,000 or imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both; and for an indictable offence, a maximum fine set by the court or imprisonment for a maximum of 10 years, or both.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.11	<p>6.4 Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation.</p> <p>UN Programme of Action on SALW Wassenaar Arrangement commitments Inter-American Convention Against Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, CIFTA (Canada has signed, but not ratified)</p>		
PoA II.12	<p>6.5 What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?</p> <p>a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country.</p> <p>[if no, go to 6.5 b]</p> <p>i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology</p> <p>2) Contract number or order reference and date</p> <p>3) Final destination country</p> <p>4) Description of the end-use of the SALW</p> <p>5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)</p> <p>6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)</p> <p>7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction</p> <p>8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user</p> <p>9) Date of issue</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	10) Other;	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Other types of end-user documentation;		
	<p>Exporters must present a copy of a valid import authorization from the country to which the SALW are destined. Import authorizations may take the form of End-Use Certificates, International Import Certificates, Firearms Import Permits or Import Licences.</p>		
	6.6 When exporting, does your country place any restriction on re-export of SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>There is no provision in Canadian legislation to regulate subsequent transfers (re-exports). However, end-use assurance documents are expected to include declarations that the imported goods will not be re-exported for any reason or, alternatively, that any re-export or transfer would be in accordance with the export control laws of the country of the end user. In addition, for items falling within the scope of the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCL), there are specific prohibitions which include causing or assisting any shipment of specified items from Canada, or any place, to any country that is not included on the AFCCL.</p>		
	If so, what are the restrictions placed on re-export?		
	a) Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PoA II.12	6.7 Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? [if no, go to 6.8]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6.7.1 Details: [if yes]		
	<p>EUCs and other documents may be verified on a case-by-case basis via consultations through Canadian missions or other sources.</p>		
	6.8 Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6.8.1 Details: [if yes]		
	6.9 Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6.9.1 If so, under what circumstances?		
	a) Peacekeeping	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Temporary exports	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Equipment needed for training exercises	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Equipment needed for repair	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	e) Delivery of spare parts	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	For exports to the United States, a permit is required only for the export of prohibited firearms.		
	A permit is not required where a Government of Canada department/agency is acting as the exporter of record.		
	Post-delivery controls		
	6.10 When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	6.11 After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	6.11.1 Details [if yes]		
	Note: Rather than DVCs, Canada has in place reporting requirements whereby exporters must indicate details of their permit usage including the quantity of the specific goods exported and their destination.		
	6.12 When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Marking at import		
ITI 8b	6.13 Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Firearms Marking Regulations that were scheduled to come into effect on December 1, 2010 were deferred to December 1, 2012, to provide sufficient time to examine additional marking options not previously considered.		
	[if no, go to 6.14]		
	6.13.1 Who is required to mark the SALW?		
	6.13.2 What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Country of import	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Year of import	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Other;	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	6.13.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sources	Question	Yes	No
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6.13.3.1 If so, describe.

6.13.4 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? ☐ ☐

6.13.4.1 Details; [if yes]

Record Keeping

PoA II.9; ITI 12 6.14 Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? ☐ ☐

[if no, go to 6.15]

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

- a) Quantity of SALW traded ☐
- b) Type or model of SALW traded ☐
- c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW ☐
- d) Transactions ☐
- i) Identity of buyer/seller ☐
 - ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from ☐
 - iii) Date of delivery ☐
- e) Other; ☒

For exporters of SALWs the following information must be recorded and kept: quantity, type or model, transactions, identity of buyer and country to which the SALW are to be delivered.

6.14.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?

- a) Indefinitely ☐
- b) 30 years ☐
- c) Other ; ☒

Records must be kept for 7 years by the exporter. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade retains their export records indefinitely.

Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6 6.15 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution) ☐ ☒

6.15.1 Details.

No prosecutions have taken place under the Export and Import Permits Act during this review period.

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	International assistance		
PoA III.6	7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no go to 8] 7.1 What kind of assistance do you require?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	7.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 4: Brokering

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.14	8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>While there is no specific Canadian legislation on the brokering of SALW, regulations made under Canada's <i>Special Economic Measures Act</i> contain, in some instances, measures related to the brokering of arms, including SALW. Canada also implements decisions of the UN Security Council, including decisions that impose arms embargoes. Such regulations are made under Canada's <i>United Nations Act</i> and, where the Security Council has so decided, would include measures on brokering in SALW.</p> <p>Where a person proposes to export SALW from Canada, the provisions of the <i>Export and Import Permits Act</i> apply. These include requirements to obtain a permit to export</p>		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
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goods or technology on the Export Control List or to an Area Control List destination. In addition, strict controls exist with respect to the export of automatic firearms. Such items may only be exported (with a permit) to countries on Canada's Automatic Firearms Country Control List.

Firearms in Canada are regulated under the *Criminal Code of Canada* and/or the *Firearms Act*. Canadian businesses dealing with firearms and ammunition must have a business licence, and are subject to the full regulatory regime governing firearms businesses.

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

The following Acts do not deal exclusively with the regulation of SALW brokering but contain measures or have regulations related to it:

Special Economic Measures Act

United Nations Act

Export and Import Permits Act

Defence Production Act

Firearms Act

Criminal Code of Canada

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

Some

8.2 Does your country require registration of SALW brokers? ☐ ☒

Not every individual who buys or sells SALW must be registered as a broker. However, if the SALW that are the subject of a brokering arrangement come into the possession of a business on Canadian soil, the principals would be registered as part of the firearms business licensing requirements.

In addition, persons who conduct business in Canada that involves the examination, possession, and/or transfer of controlled goods and/or controlled technologies must be registered with Canada's Controlled Goods Program in order to comply with Canada's Defence Production Act (DPA) and Controlled Goods Regulations (CGR). The definition of controlled goods includes prohibited firearms as defined in paragraph (c) of the definition "prohibited firearm" in subsection 84(1) of Canada's Criminal Code, smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, weapons or armaments with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches), and any weapon specifically designed for military use and listed in the Schedule (section 35) of the Defence Production Act (DPA).

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	8.3 Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	[if no, go to 8.4]		
GGE Report para 44	8.3.1 Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorisation considered for approval on a case-by-case basis?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8.3.2 Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorisation for a brokering transaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8.3.2.1 Details [if yes] (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)		
	8.3.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorization?		
	8.4 Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	N/A		
	8.4.1 Describe those measures. [if yes]		
	8.5 Is it a criminal offence in your country to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	8.6 Does your country allow for sharing with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	8.7 Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8.7.1 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 type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Freight forwarding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Storage	<input checked="" 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]		

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	8.8 What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?		
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
	8.9 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	8.9.1 Details. [if yes]		
	International assistance		
PoA III.6	9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no go to 10]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	9.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	9.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 5: Stockpile management

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.17	10. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	With respect to the Canadian Armed Forces, measures under the National Defence Security Policy (NDSP) describe the minimum safeguards and procedures for the security of small arms, ammunition and explosives when held		

by Regular Force, Reserve Force, Cadet units or other organizations of the Department of National Defence.

The NDSP, much the same as the Firearms Act, identifies the procedures that must be followed by the Canadian Forces for the storage and transport of small calibre weapons along with those that are restricted (semi-automatic firing) or prohibited (fully automatic firing) under the Criminal Code of Canada. The policy and procedures allow for the immediate response of security forces in the event of a security breach. The NDSP in many areas far exceeds the requirements of the Firearms Act, including through stricter regulations on access to storage facilities. In addition, the physical security of the weapons lockup/facility is surveyed a minimum of once a year by security personnel. Any deficiencies are immediately corrected. The policy also details the security requirements for when SALW are in transit for training or any other reason and by several different modes of transport. The NDSP also details policy regarding disciplinary and administrative responses to breaches of security.

Inventory verifications of SALW are subjected to physical accounting on a quarterly basis. Physical accounting means the actual verification of the asset by type, quantity and serial number against inventory records. Physical accounting of weapons is also required when weapons are used (e.g. range exercises, displays, etc.) immediately upon termination of the event concerned. Long-term storage requires weapons to be packed and sealed in a specially designed tri-wall by a team of three personnel who must complete inventory documents consisting of:

- (a) the serial number of the tri-wall;
- (b) the serial number, type and number of weapons contained in the tri-wall;
- (c) confirmation that the tri-wall has been sealed with four seals bearing an identical serial number and a record of that number; and,
- (d) witnessing signatures of all three personnel.

A quarterly verification of the sealed tri-walls shall be conducted by a team of three personnel to ensure that seals are intact; that the serial numbers of the tri-wall and seals correspond to the inventory records; and that the tri-walls are sound. An annual physical accounting of the contents of one per cent of the total number of tri-walls or a minimum of two, whichever is greater, shall be conducted. A physical accounting must also be conducted whenever a temporary or permanent change in the account holder or custodian occurs.

Any surplus SALW are secured within special depots and are accounted for in the same way as those that are in use. Their verification is in line with the verification of all SALW. The security of these assets allows for the immediate response of security forces in instances of break-ins or attempted break-ins to storage areas.

PoA II.17

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

- a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles
- b) Physical security measures



<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	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]		
	Surplus		
PoA, II.18	10.2 Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10.3 How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?		
	As needed.		
	10.4 When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Officially declare as surplus	<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]		
PoA, II.18	10.5 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Other;	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Firearms that come under the control of public agents (Canada Border Services Agency officers, Natural Resources officers, federal, provincial and municipal police, Fisheries and Oceans officers) through seizure, abandonment or forfeiture are deemed to be protected firearms. Public agencies are responsible for managing their protected firearms inventories. Clear requirements for the disposal of surplus firearms are established under the *Public Agents Firearms Regulations*. Surplus firearms held by public agencies must be destroyed, with

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	<p>limited exceptions for public purposes (scientific, research or educational purpose, or for preservation as a historical firearm). Public agencies are not permitted to transfer surplus firearms to individuals or businesses pursuant to the Regulations.</p> <p>Firearms are disposed of by the RCMP or the Chief Firearms Officer in the province where they were seized, abandoned or forfeited or, in some instances, public agencies can transfer protected firearms to other public agencies. Some of these firearms are also entered on the RCMP Canadian Integrated Ballistics Identification System (CIBIN) to be checked against unsolved criminal cases.</p> <p>SALW identified as surplus to the Canadian Armed Forces are either sold to the militaries of allied nations, transferred to approved public agencies or destroyed. Military SALW designated for destruction by Canada's Department of National Defence are destroyed by process of smelting under the supervision of the commanding officer of the Canadian Forces Supply Depot. The smelting of weapons and their repair parts are carried out at local foundries under contract. Occasionally, small arms or light weapons may be demilitarized and donated to museums.</p> <p>The RCMP currently destroys all surplus firearms as a matter of policy. A record of all seized firearms that are destroyed is kept and the resulting information is made available to foreign police within the context of specific investigations.</p>		
PoA, II.19	<p>10.5.1 If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.10.5, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>i) Burning or melting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ii) Open-pit detonation <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>iii) Cutting/Schredding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>iv) Bending/crushing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>v) Dumping at sea <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>vi) Burial on land <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>vii) Other; <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>[if other, please explain]</p> <p>Actions taken during the reporting period</p>		
PoA II.19	<p>10.6 During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? [if no, go to 11]</p> <p>10.6.1 How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p><u>2010</u></p> <p>Deemed surplus and destroyed by the Department of National Defence – 8898</p>		

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
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Destroyed pursuant to Canada's Public Agents Firearms Regulations – 26694

2011

Deemed surplus and destroyed by the Department of National Defence – 3004

Destroyed pursuant to Canada's Public Agents Firearms Regulations - 29263

PoA II.20	10.6.2 Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	10.6.3 Any further comments regarding destruction?		

International assistance

PoA II.29; III.6	11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? [if no, go to 12]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	11.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	11.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA III.6; 14	12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? [if no, go to 13]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	12.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	12.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 6: Confiscation, seizure and collection

<i>Fuentes</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
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Confiscation and seizure

PoA II.23 a	13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction? [if no, go to 14]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<i>Fuentes</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
PoA II.23a	13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?		
	<u>2010</u>		
	45550		
	<u>2011</u>		
	48904		
PoA II.16	13.2 What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seized or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Stored securely pending further action	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Marked	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Registered or recorded	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Destroyed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Other;	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Collection		
	14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	[if no, go to 16]		
	14.1 What was the nature of the collection exercise		
	a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PoA II.21	c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	14.2 How many SALW were collected?		
	2010 - 22923		
	2011 - 22868		
	14.3 What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Stored securely pending further action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Marked	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Registered or recorded	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Destroyed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

<i>Fuentes</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	e) Other; [if other, please explain]	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PoA II.23a	15. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 13.1 and 14.2, were destroyed?		
	2010 - 19628		
	2011 - 9285		
	International assistance		
PoA III.6	16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	[if no, go to 17]		
	16.1 What kind of assistance do you require? (If appropriate, use the Matching Needs Toolbox)		
	16.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 7: Marking and record keeping

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Marking		
PoA II.8	17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW? 17.1 Details. [if yes]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8d	18. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked? [if no, go to 19] 18.1 Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. 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 Colt Canada, 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 Forces Weapon with its calibre also marked. Each firearm is also marked Made in Canada, with the logo of Colt Canada.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8c	The firearms of Canada's national police service, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), are marked with the manufacturer's information and a unique serial number. Where large quantities of firearms are purchased, the firearms are also marked as belonging to the RCMP.		
	18.2 When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8e	19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	19.1 Details.		
	Record-keeping		
PoA II.9	20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 21] 20.1 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 Canadian Firearms Information System (CFIS) contains data on licences, authorizations, prohibition orders and registration certificates for restricted and prohibited firearms, and other information collected under the authority of the <i>Firearms Act</i>. With the coming into force of Canada's <i>Public Agents Firearms Regulations</i> on October 31, 2008, firearms possessed or seized by public service agencies and public agents, with the exception of those held by the Canadian Forces, are required to be reported to the Registrar of Firearms. Restricted and prohibited firearms newly manufactured in Canada must be registered in CFIS. The Canadian Forces have a recording system based on serial numbers for small arms. Small arms' tracking is maintained in conformity with DND's Special Materials Control procedures. Weapons are verified by serial number quarterly by the account holder and a witness not associated with the account to maintain 100% accountability.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 12 a,b	20.2 How long does the government keep such records? [please detail] All records associated with the export of firearms and all import permits are stored indefinitely within their respective electronic permitting systems. All supporting documents associated with the import of firearms not stored within the electronic permitting system are retained for seven years. As per the Treasury Board of Canada policy on Information Management and in accordance with the provisions of the National Archives of Canada Act, the Canadian Forces' records are kept indefinitely and transferred to Library and Archives Canada 5 years after the last administrative action has been taken on the information in the record.		
ITI 13	20.3 In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
International assistance			
PoA III.6, ITI 27	21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping? [if no, go to 22]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	21.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	21.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 8: International tracing

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 23]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracing requests			
	22.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 25; 31a	22.2 Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?		
Royal Canadian Mounted Police			
ITI 17	22.3 What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	<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]Location of seizure, reason for enquiry (offence, etc),		
ITI 15	22.4 When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country's tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information is guaranteed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Responses for tracing requests			
	22.5 Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?		
Royal Canadian Mounted Police			
	22.6 During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	receive?		
	2010 - 419 International Traces		
	2011 - 764 International Traces		
ITI 22	22.7 During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests? [if no, go to 22.8]		
	Delayed;	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if so] On what grounds?		
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Restricted		
	[if so] On what grounds?		
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Refused	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if so] On what grounds?		
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
PoA II.37; ITI 33	23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)? [if no, go to 24]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	23.1 If so, in which areas?		
ITI 35a	a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ITI 35b	b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ITI 35c	c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
PoA III.9	23.2 Does your country use the INTERPOL's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International assistance			
PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27	24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 25]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	24.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	24.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA III.10; ITI 28	25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW? [if no go to 26]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	25.1 Details		

Section 9: International cooperation & assistance

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	Assistance requested/received/provided		
PoA III.3, 6	<p>26. 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?</p> <p>[if no proceed to end of Reporting Tool]</p> <p>26.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance:</p> <p> i) financial; Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p> ii) technical; Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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:		
	Training and mentoring of local/national police officers, including DDR. Thirteen police officers were deployed through the Canadian Police Arrangement.		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	January 2010 – December 2011. Ongoing-continuous rotations, average length of deployment is one year		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)		

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial; Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	Provided		
	ii) technical; Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	Provided		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	1) \$160,000		
	2) \$547,566		
	3) \$1,114,060		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	1) Canada provided assistance towards the development of regional positions on the Arms Trade Treaty in the CARICOM and MERCOSUR sub-regions, in collaboration with civil society organizations.		
	2) Canada provided assistance for three inter-institutional training courses in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago for combating illicit firearms trafficking in the Caribbean. The courses were aimed at strengthening the capacities of law enforcement officials in combating illicit firearms trafficking at the national and sub-regional levels.		
	3) Canada funded various activities in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru to facilitate the effective implementation of national, regional and international firearms instruments; strengthen national firearms control measures; enhance law enforcement community capacities; and support preventative activities for the trafficking of SALW.		
	4) Canada, through its Department of National Defence, provided a technical expert for a U.S.-led physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) seminar and site assessment in Paraguay and for a Swiss-led PSSM assessment in Moldova.		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	1) 2010-2012		
	2) 2011 – 2012		
	3) 2010 - 2011		
	4) up to two weeks		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	1) Project Ploughshares		
	2) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLiREC)		
	3) UNLiREC		
	4) Paraguay and Moldova		

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	d. Law enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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:		
	Canada provided training on firearms investigations and identification to law enforcement agencies in the Caribbean and Central America.		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	Three two-week sessions		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	Law enforcement agencies in the Caribbean and Central America		
	e. Customs and borders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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:		

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	f. Action-oriented research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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):		
	\$250,000		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	Canada provided support for the production of the 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 Small Arms Survey yearbooks and a study on gangs and armed violence in Central America and the Caribbean.		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	2009 - 2012		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	Small Arms Survey		
	g. Children/youth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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:		

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	h. Awareness-raising 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:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism 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:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	j Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Specify; Development of best practices; SALW clearance and destruction; security sector reform		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial; Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	Provided		
	ii) technical; Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	Provided		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	1) \$1.6 million		
	2) 217,000		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	1) Canada providing funding for identification, clearance and destruction of conventional weapons (including MANPADS) in Libya.		
	2) Canada provided support for the development of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS), along the lines of the standards the UN has developed in the areas of mine action and DDR.		
	3) Canada provided police expertise, training and advice to police services, in the context of integrated peace operations, so that local police forces could carry out their policing responsibilities in accordance with democratic principles and international human rights conventions. 172 police officers were deployed through the Canadian Policing Arrangement.		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	1) 2011-2012		
	2) 2010-2011		
	3) January 2010 – December 2011. Ongoing-continuous rotations, average length of deployment is one year.		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	1 Project was implemented through the U.S. Department of State		
	2) UN CASA		
	3) Afghanistan (EUPOL/NTM-A/CSTCA), Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI), Sudan (UNAMID), Congo (MONUSCO), Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Haiti (MINUSTAH), Haiti Reconstruction, Special Tribunal for Lebanon, Palestinian Territories (EU COPPS), Guatemala, Kosovo (EULEX)		

