

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

Argentina
English
SUBMITTED

Section 1: Point of contact

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
National Coordination Agency				
PoA II.4	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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>a) Name of agency:</p> <p>Decree 267 updates the rules on national coordination contained in the Law 26216.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice is the body responsible for developing the national coordination mechanism under those rules.</p>				
<p>b) Address:</p>				
<p>c) Contact details:</p> <p>i) Contact person:</p>				
<p>ii) Telephone number(s):</p>				
<p>iii) Email:</p>				
National Point of Contact				
PoA II.5, 24	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)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>2.1 Details:</p> <p>a) Name:</p> <p>Alejandro Deimundo Escobal</p>				
<p>b) Organization or agency:</p> <p>Directorate of International Security, Nuclear and Space Affairs. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship</p>				
<p>c) Address:</p> <p>Esmeralda 1212. 10th Floor</p>				
<p>d) Telephone number(s):</p> <p>+5411 4819-7830</p>				
<p>e) Email:</p> <p>digan@mrecic.gov.ar</p>				

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 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?

2.3.1 Details:

a) Name:

b) Organization or agency:

c) Address:

d) Telephone number(s):

e) Email:

Section 2: Manufacture

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
	3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.2	3.1 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"/>
	3.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country:		
	The basic regulations are Laws 20429, 24492, 25449, 25938, 26216, 26138 and 26971, its Regulatory Decrees N ° 395/75 and N ° 302/83 and their complementary and amending ones. The law N ° 27192 creates the NATIONAL AGENCY OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS (ANMAC) in replacement of the National Registry of Arms (RENAR). This norm transforms the Organism of control of firearms and explosives into a decentralized state entity with economic and financial autonomy and capacity of action in the public and private sphere.		
	Regarding the manufacture of weapons, the following legislation is applied: Law No. 12709, complementary laws, Decrees, Resolutions and in the RENAR Regulation No. 197/04 adopted on November 30, 2004. These norms require that those engaged in the manufacture of weapons in the Argentine territory must be previously registered by the NATIONAL AGENCY OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS, in the heading manufacturer of weapons, and / or ammunition.		
	This registration is a prerequisite for the qualification of the plant or factory. In addition, the movements of firearms are controlled through an online system that allows users to interact with the Agency to the effect of monitoring the movements of these materials in real time. Additionally, it is highlighted that Argentina has a strict regime for the qualification of legitimate users of weapons, ammunition and controlled material.		
	The category of legitimate user, granted by the National Agency of Controlled Materials, is a necessary condition to enable legal or physical persons wishing to perform any act with weapons, ammunition and all controlled material (bulletproof vests, armor plates, armored vehicles, electronic defense devices, aggressive chemicals, etc.). It is included within the possible acts: manufacturing, marketing, transfer, use, possession, import and export.		
	These are divided into categories: individual, collective, commercial, collectors and shooting associations and polygons. In the case of individual users, there are two types of authorization: tenure is the basic figure, understood as the ability to use the weapon in the appropriate places for the practice of the various authorized activities; and the carrying is to have a firearm in conditions of immediate use in public places or public access.		

In the current system, its granting is broadly restrictive. In recent years, controls have been strengthened to access the category of legitimate firearm user, both for civilian use and for conditional civilian use, in order to optimize the registration system and the due control of all users. This includes the renewal of such condition. Likewise, through provision RENAR N ° 018/16, precautions have been strengthened in relation to the psychophysical health status of the applicants, including their suitability in the handling of firearms.

Within the framework of the controls to the legitimate users, the "Procedure of Citizen Participation by Opposition for the Control of Authorization" is also implemented, according to Resolution ANMaC N ° 9/16. Through this, objective measures are established so that citizens can validly oppose authorizations as Legitimate Users of firearms. The applications are published for 15 days on the official website of the ANMaC, within this period the opposition can be exercised, particularly if the applicant is immersed in criminal judicial investigations related to gender or domestic violence as well as prosecutions by any other crime.

In addition, to be able to remove a weapon from an armory the legitimate user must present the holding credential in his name, having to process it before the ANMAC. For the acquisition of ammunition, the Munitions Consumption Control Card, which is granted for each caliber for all types of weapons, must be presented. This Card also limits the maximum amount, depending on the caliber, that can be kept in existence by the legitimate user.

La normativa base son las Leyes 20.429, 24.492, 25.449, 25.938, 26.216, 26.138 y 26.971, sus Decretos Reglamentarios N° 395/75 y N° 302/83 y sus complementarios y modificatorios. La ley N° 27.192 crea la AGENCIA NACIONAL DE MATERIALES CONTROLADOS (ANMAC) en reemplazo del Registro Nacional de Armas. Esta norma transforma al Organismo de control de armas de fuego y explosivos de la República Argentina en una entidad estatal descentralizada con autarquía económica y financiera y capacidad de actuación en el ámbito público y privado.

En cuanto a la fabricación de armas, se aplica la siguiente legislación: Ley N° 12.709, leyes complementarias, Decretos, Resoluciones y en la Disposición RENAR N° 197/04 adoptada el 30 de noviembre de 2004. Estas normas imponen que quienes se dediquen a la fabricación de armas en el territorio argentino, deben estar previamente inscriptos por ante la AGENCIA NACIONAL DE MATERIALES CONTROLADOS, en el

rubro fabricante de armas, y/o municiones, siendo esta inscripción condición previa para la habilitación de la planta o fábrica. Además, los movimientos de armas de fuego son controlados mediante un sistema on line que permite interactuar a los usuarios comerciales con el Organismo al efecto de monitorear los movimientos de estos materiales en tiempo real. De forma adicional, se destaca que la Argentina tiene un estricto régimen para la habilitación de legítimos usuarios de armas, municiones y material controlado.

La categoría de legítimo usuario, otorgada por la Agencia Nacional de Materiales Controlados es condición necesaria para habilitar a las personas jurídicas o físicas que deseen realizar cualquier acto con armas, municiones y todo material controlado (chalecos antibalas, placas de blindaje, vehículos blindados, dispositivos electrónicos de defensa, agresivos químicos, etc.). Se incluye dentro de los actos posibles a la fabricación, comercialización, transferencia, uso, tenencia, importación y exportación.

Estos son divididos en las categorías: individuales, colectivos, comerciales, colecciónistas y Asociaciones de tiro y polígonos. En el caso de los usuarios individuales, existen dos tipos de autorización: la tenencia es la figura básica, entendida por ésta como la facultad de usar el arma en los lugares adecuados para la práctica de las distintas actividades autorizadas; y la portación, por su parte, es disponer de un arma de fuego en condiciones de uso inmediato en lugares públicos o de acceso público, y en el sistema vigente, su otorgamiento es ampliamente restrictivo.

En los últimos años se fortalecieron los controles para acceder a la categoría de legítimo usuario de armas de fuego, tanto de uso civil como de uso civil condicional, incluyendo aquellos que pretendan la renovación de tal condición, con el fin de optimizar el sistema de registro y el debido control de todo usuario del mismo. Asimismo, se han fortalecido los recaudos en lo que hace fundamentalmente al estado de salud psicofísica de los solicitantes, incluida su idoneidad en el manejo de armas de fuego para el que mediante la disposición RENAR N° 018/16.

En el marco de los controles a los legítimos usuarios, también se implementó el "Procedimiento de Participación Ciudadana por Oposición para el Control de Autorización", conforme Resolución ANMaC N°9/16. Mediante este se establecen recaudos objetivos a fin que los ciudadanos puedan válidamente oponerse a autorizaciones como Legítimos Usuarios de armas de fuego como de portaciones. Las solicitudes se publican durante 15 días en la página web oficial de la ANMaC, en este plazo se puede ejercitar la oposición, en particular si el causante se encuentra inmerso en investigaciones judiciales penales relacionadas con violencia de género o doméstica como asimismo procesamientos por cualquier otro delito.

En adición, para poder retirar un arma de una armería el legítimo usuario debe presentar la credencial de tenencia a su nombre, debiendo tramitarla con carácter previo ante la ANMaC. Para la adquisición de municiones deberán presentar la Tarjeta de Control de Consumo de Municiones que se otorga por cada calibre para todo tipo de arma. Esta Tarjeta también limita la cantidad máxima que por calibre puede ser mantenida en existencia por el legítimo usuario.

3.1.2 Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

PoA II.3 3.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?

Marking and manufacture

PoA II.7: ITI 8a 3.2 Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?

ITI 8a 3.2.1 What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?
 a) Name of the manufacturer

- b) Country of manufacture
 - c) Serial number
 - d) Year of manufacture
 - e) Weapon type/model
 - f) Caliber
 - g) Other:
- [if other, please explain]

ITI 10a

3.2.2 What part of the SALW is marked?

The marks are located on the outer surface, are visible without technical instruments, clearly recognizable, legible, durable and, as far as technically possible, they are also recoverable. They are made in the main spare parts, constituted by the supporting components on which the other parts, accessories and the structural parts that provide the closing and blocking of the projectile triggering and guiding mechanism are assembled.

These parts are: the frames, the shotgun scales, the blocks and locking systems, the mechanism drawers, the barrels, the bolts, the slides, and the drums, among others. The destruction of these parts would permanently render the weapons inoperable and prevent their reactivation. Las marcas están ubicadas en la superficie exterior, son visibles, sin instrumentos técnicos, claramente reconocibles, legibles, duraderas y en la medida de lo técnicamente posible, son también recuperables.

Se realizan en los repuestos principales, constituidos por los componentes de soporte sobre los que se ensamblan las demás partes y accesorios de las armas y las piezas estructurales que proporcionan el cierre y bloqueo del mecanismo de disparo y guiado del proyectil, debiendo considerarse tales como: los armazones, las basculas de escopetas, los bloques y sistemas de cierre, los cajones de mecanismos, los cañones, los cerrojos, las correderas, y los tambores, cuya destrucción haría a las armas permanentemente inoperables e impediría su reactivación

3.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?

3.2.3.1 If so, describe:

Record-keeping by manufacturers

PoA II.9: ITI

11

3.3 Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?

ITI 12a

3.3.1 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 3.3.2 How long must manufacturing records be kept?

[Indefinitely](#)

[if other, please explain]

Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6 3.4 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)?

3.4.1 Details (e.g. prosecution):

International assistance

PoA III.6 4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?

4.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

4.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Section 3: International transfers

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.2, 12	5. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.11	5.1 List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.		
<p>According to the RENAR 036/16 provision, any company authorized as a Legitimate Commercial User must obtain a second license that authorizes each particular operation. To obtain the Export Authorization, the company must present the International Import Certificate or End User Certificate issued by the competent authority in the country of destination with the following data: complete data of the exporter, of the importer in the country of destination, the merchandise to be exported (type of weapon and firing system, brand, model, caliber and serial number and / or type of ammunition, tip type, tide, caliber and production lot).</p> <p>Afterward, the document must be intervened by the Argentine Consulate in the country of destination, who will certify that the companies are authentic and that the certificate was issued by the competent authority. In addition, Resolution ANMAC No. 2/2017 states that import authorizations will be valid for a period of ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY (180) calendar days. The Export License issued by the ANMaC bears a stamp stating the prohibition of re-exporting the controlled good without prior authorization from that Agency.</p> <p>Before materializing the export, the materials are verified by drawing an Act with the merchandise data. Finally, it is worth noting the intervention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to produce the report in the terms of articles 6 and 7 of the ATT (Arms Trade Treaty) incorporated into the national order by Law No. 26971. Imports are regulated by Decree 395/7, and the system is analogous to the exports.</p> <p>The importer must be registered as a legitimate commercial user, and have authorization for the operation in question. This import authorization requires that the following documentation be submitted: original invoice, cargo manifest, bill of lading, packing list, Official Customs Clearance. In this case, the Verification Committee is also involved, who handles the Minutes that will be entered into the Computerized Data Bank of the ANMaC.</p> <p>Regarding transit, regulated by provision RENAR 099/05, it can not be done without the prior authorization of the ANMaC, before which the final user certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of destination must be presented (certified by the Argentine Consulate in that country) and the Export Authorization, issued by the competent authority of the country of origin (intervened by the Argentine Consulate in that country).</p> <p>Additionally, there is an analogous system for exports of weapons for warlike use - Exclusive Use of Armed Institutions - and sensitive and dual use material, regulated by Decree 603/92 (modified by Decree 437/2000). The control is exercised by the National Commission of Control of Sensitive Exports and War Material composed of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Economy. This Commission also controls transfers of materials, equipment, technologies, technical assistance and / or services of a nuclear, chemical, bacteriological or missile nature.</p>			

According to Decree 657/95, the National Commission for the Control of Sensitive Exports and War Material must demand, before authorizing the export, a "final use certificate" - also intervened by the Argentine Consulate in the country of destination - stating the final recipient of the war material and that it will not be re-exported without the authorization of the competent authorities of the Argentine Republic.

The final user certificate must contain a certification from the Ministry of Defense or competent authority of the issuing country, which includes the data of the buyer, the end user and the material that is purchased. All documentation that reliably certifies the operation must be added. Argentina reserves the right to authorize or not to the end user the re-exportation of the material. The requests are analyzed case by case and the decision on them is taken considering the firm commitment of the Republic with non-proliferation, international conditions (individual and regional framework, etc.

) and the specific conditions that are established for each specific case . Argentina also receives the Wassenaar Arrangement guidelines in its internal laws and procedures, and its legislation also complies with the obligations contained in the Arms Trade Treaty.

PoA II.11	5.2 Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a license or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.3	5.3 Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a license or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a license or authorisation, in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.11	5.4 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?		
	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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	9) Date of issue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

10) Other:

[if other, please explain]

b) Other types of end-user documentation:

Additionally, the intervention of the Consulate of the place of importation is required to guarantee the authenticity of the documents presented.

Adicionalmente, se requiere la intervención del Consulado del lugar de importación para garantizar la autenticidad de los documentos presentados.

PoA II.12

5.5 Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

5.5.1 Details:

In addition to the technical controls, the Argentine Consulates implement measures to ensure that the transfers are carried out responsibly, avoiding their deviation to the illicit market or their unauthorized use. The measures suggested by sections 6 and 7 of the ATT are also implemented to guarantee an adequate prior evaluation of the convenience of making a transfer. These measures have been implemented by Argentina since its entry into Wassenaar Arrangement since 1997.

Además de los controles técnicos, los Consultados argentinos implementan medidas para garantizar que las transferencias se realicen de forma responsable, evitando su desvío posterior al mercado ilícito o su uso no autorizado. Se implementan, igualmente, las medidas sugeridas por los artículos 6 y 7 del ATT para garantizar una adecuada evaluación previa de la conveniencia de realizar una transferencia.

Dichas medidas han sido implementadas por la Argentina desde su ingreso al Wassenaar Arrangement desde el año 1997.

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

5.6.1 Details:

The measures are: Consular interventions and analysis on the convenience of carrying out exports taking into account the situation of the country of destination, and the risk of diversion to the illicit market or uses not permitted by current international law. Points 5.1 and 5.5.1, tackle the implementation of articles 6 and 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty. A particular system is implemented within the framework of Decree 603/92 for weapons for warlike use.

The requests are analyzed on a case-by-case basis and the decision on them is taken considering the firm commitment of the Argentine Republic to non-proliferation, international stability (individual and regional framework) and the specific conditions established for each specific case. Additionally, as regards to the technical controls, it is emphasized that once the Export License has been obtained, the verification of the registered material, object of the export, is requested before the ANMaC.

Consequently, before the merchandise leaves the Argentine territory, it is necessary that a Verification Commission intervenes. The Comission is integrated by: officials of the ANMaC, the Argentine Customs Office, the intervening security forces according to the exit point of the material and that acts as the Local Supervisory Authority (Airport Security Police, Naval Prefecture or National Gendarmerie) and the representative of the exporter.

Once the verification is done, an Act is drawn up where the details of the exported material are recorded (type of weapon, firing system, brand, caliber and serial number for the case of weapons and brand, size, type and type for the case of the ammunition). The data contained in the Verification Act, which must be identical to the contents of the End User Certificate, is finally entered into the National Computerized Data Bank of the ANMaC.

Intervenciones consulares y análisis sobre conveniencia de la realizar las exportaciones teniendo en cuenta situación del país de destino, y riesgo de desvío hacia el mercado ilícito o usos no permitidos por el derecho internacional vigente. En el punto II.11 5.1 y 5.5.1 se hizo expresa mención a la implementación de los artículos 6 y 7 del Tratado sobre Comercio de Armas. Un sistema particular se implementa en el marco del Decreto 603/92 para las armas de uso bélico.

Las solicitudes son analizadas caso por caso y la decisión sobre ellas es tomada teniendo en cuenta el firme compromiso de la República Argentina con la no proliferación, condiciones internacionales (marco individual y regional) y las condiciones específicas que se establecen para cada supuesto concreto. De forma adicional, en lo que hace a controles técnicos, se destaca que una vez obtenida la Licencia de Exportación, se solicita la Verificación del material registrado objeto de dicha exportación ante la ANMaC .

De esta manera, antes que la mercadería salga del territorio argentino, es necesaria la intervención de una Comisión Verificadora integrada por funcionarios de la ANMaC, de la Aduana Argentina, de las fuerzas de seguridad intervenientes según el punto de salida del material y que actúa como Autoridad Local de Fiscalización (Policía de Seguridad Aeroportuaria, Prefectura Naval o Gendarmería Nacional) y el representante del exportador.

Una vez realizada la verificación se labra un Acta donde se consignan los detalles del material exportado (tipo de arma, sistema de disparo, marca, calibre y número de serie para el caso de las armas y marca, calibre, cantidad y tipo para el caso de las municiones). Los datos contenidos en el Acta de Verificación, que deben ser idénticos a los contenidos en el Certificado de usuario final, son ingresados finalmente al Banco Nacional de Datos Informatizado de la ANMaC.

5.7 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?

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

5.8.1 Details:

	5.9 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"/>
ITI 8b	5.10 Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.10.1 Who is required to mark the SALW?	The authorized manufacturers Los fabricantes autorizados	
	5.10.2 What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Country of import	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Year of import	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	<p>Brand and serial number. In addition, the computer system "María" -which registers the Import and Export destinations- requires the documentor to declare: brand and model, type of action (single or double): caliber, shot-by-shot, repetition or semiautomatic systems. Likewise, the Registry Management System for Controlled Materials (SIGIMAC), in addition to the online registration of weapons held by Commercial Users and the real-time monitoring of transactions, has implemented the Single Code of Material Identification (CUIM) which univocally establishes the registration data identifying each material, thus guaranteeing its reliability and inalterability.</p> <p>Marca de fábrica y número de serie. Además, el sistema informático María, que registra las destinaciones de Importación y Exportación, exige al documentante que declare: marca y modelo, tipo de acción (simple o doble): calibre, sistemas de disparo tiro a tiro, repetición o semiautomática. Asimismo, el Sistema de Gestión Registral de Materiales Controlados (SIGIMAC) además de la registración on line de las armas en poder de los Usuarios</p> <p>Comerciales y el seguimiento en tiempo real de las transacciones, ha implementado el Código Único de Identificación de Material (CUIM), que establece de manera unívoca los datos registrales</p>		
	5.10.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.10.3.1 If so, describe:		
	5.10.4 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.10.4.1 Details:		

The provision of the National Customs Administration 3115/94 and its amendments that, based on the Weapons and Explosives Law No. 20,429 and its regulations, establishes that all firearms imported into the country must bear the trademark and numeration. In case the visual inspection suggests the disappearance of these, intervention will be given to the competent authority - Local Control Authority (ALF).

La disposición de la Administración Nacional de Aduana 3115/94 y sus modificatorias que en base a la Ley de Armas y Explosivos N° 20.429 y sus normas reglamentarias establecen que todas las armas de fuego que se importen al país deberán llevar la marca de fábrica y numeración. En caso que la inspección visual sugiera la desaparición de estas, se dará intervención a la autoridad competente - Autoridad Local de Fiscalización (ALF).

PoA II.9: ITI
12 5.11 Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?

5.11.1 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:

[if other, please explain]

5.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?

Indefinitely

[if other, please explain]

PoA II.6 5.12 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)

5.12.1 Details:

International assistance

PoA III.6 6. 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?

6.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

6.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Section 4: Brokering

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.14	7. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.1 List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	Although the National Legislation does not use the term "brokering", the arms trade in the Argentine Republic is fully regulated. The activities of the arms trade are registered as "commercial users". Si bien la Legislación Nacional no utiliza el término "brokering", el comercio de armas en la República Argentina se encuentra totalmente regulado. Las actividades del comercio de armas son registradas como "usuarios comerciales".		
	7.2 Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.3 Does your country require a license, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GGE Report para 44	7.4 Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.4.1 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 type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Providing technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Training	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	
	j) Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	k) Other services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	7.5 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.5.1 Details:		

International assistance

PoA III.6 8. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?

8.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

8.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Section 5: Stockpile management

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.17	9. 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"/>
PoA II.17	9.1 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
[if other, please explain]			
<p>At present, within the ANMAC, the Controlled Materials National Bank - BANMAC- is in full operation. It works as a storage facility and place for the processing of firearms, and refers to the safeguard of the material received in the course of processing. Provision 2/17 of the ANMaC, established that every User that by his condition requires the storage and / or storage of controlled materials must register at least one SECTOR OF GUARD, or a SECTOR OF STORAGE OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS.</p> <p>They must have adequate constructive and security features to protect against attempted abductions, according to the amount and / or type of material to be protected. The management and security of stocks of weapons in possession of the Security Forces is regulated by the National Weapons Law N°. 20,429 and its regulatory decree. Likewise, each Force has internal regulations related to the security of the guarding of said weapons.</p> <p>The ANMaC has increased the registration and control of weapons, ammunition and explosives seized by order of Justice and that are in deposits of the Security Forces through the implementation of new technological and administrative tools, specifically the Deposit Management Module (MODADE), part of the Integrated Management System for Controlled Materials (SIGIMAC) of the ANMaC, which may have the records of weapons in the custody of the Security Forces, by judicial order.</p>			

During 2016, the Agency embarked on the complete reorganization of the system in order to find flaws. This determined the sanction of RENAR Provision No. 001/16 dated February 15, 2016 which created the " Mechanism of Preservation of the Sites of Safeguard of Controlled Materials ". Through this, it was requested to the General Notary Public of the Nation to arbitrate the necessary mechanisms to maintain the inalterability of the places of safeguard of controlled materials in the BANMAC orbit.

Likewise, the collaboration of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Security was required so that through the competent organisms they assist in the task of carrying out the classification, inventory, shelter and eventual destruction, if necessary, of controlled material. Actualmente la ANMaC tiene en funcionamiento pleno el Banco Nacional de Materiales Controlados - BANMAC-, que funciona como depósito y lugar de procesamiento de armas de fuego, como así también se lleva a cabo el Programa Nacional de Entrega Voluntaria de

Armas de Fuego en lo que se refiere al resguardo del material recibido en el curso del mismo. Mediante la Disposición 2/17 de la ANMaC se estableció que todo Usuario que por su condición requiera el almacenamiento y/o guarda de materiales controlados deberá registrar a su nombre como mínimo un SECTOR DE GUARDA (en adelante SDG), o un SECTOR DE ALMACENAMIENTO (en adelante SDA) DE MATERIALES CONTROLADOS.

Los mismos deberán poseer características constructivas y de seguridad adecuadas para el resguardo contra intentos de sustracciones, acorde a la cantidad y/o el tipo de material a resguardar. La gestión y seguridad de los stocks de las armas en posesión de las Fuerzas de Seguridad está regulada par la Ley Nacional de Armas N° 20.429 y su decreto reglamentario. Asimismo, cada Fuerza cuenta con normativas internas relativas a la seguridad de la guarda de dichas armas.

La ANMaC profundiza el registro y control de armas, municiones y explosivos incautados por orden de la Justicia y que se encuentran en depósitos de las Fuerzas de Seguridad mediante la implementación de nuevas herramientas tecnológicas y administrativas, en concreto el Módulo de administración de Depósitos (MODADE), a través del Sistema de Gestión Integral de Materiales Controlados (SIGIMAC) de la ANMaC, el cual podrá contar con los registros de las armas bajo custodia de las Fuerzas de Seguridad, por orden judicial.

Durante el año 2016, el Organismo se abocó a la completa reorganización del sistema en orden al hallazgo de falencias que determinaran la sanción de la Disposición RENAR N° 001/16 de fecha 15 de febrero de 2016 por medio de la cual se creara el "Mecanismo de Preservación de los Lugares de Resguardo de Materiales Controlados". Por medio de este se solicitó a la Escrivanía General de la Nación arbitrar los mecanismos necesarios para mantener la inalterabilidad de los lugares de resguardo de materiales controlados en la órbita del BANMAC.

Asimismo se requirió la colaboración del Ministerio de Defensa y el Ministerio de Seguridad de la Nación para que a través de los organismos competentes asistan en la tarea de realización de la clasificación, inventario, resguardo y eventual destrucción, si correspondiere, de material controlado

- a) Officially declare as surplus
 - b) Take out of service
 - c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
 - d) Store separately
 - e) Other:
- [if other, please explain]

PoA, II.18 9.3 In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Destruction
- b) Sale to another State
- c) Donation to another State
- d) Transfer to another state agency
- e) Sale to civilians
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- g) Other:

[if other, please explain]

[According to Annex 1 to Decree 395/75 of Law 20429, articles 69 and 70 establishes a regime of reassignment of weapons delivered to the State when it supposes a technical or historical part that could be appropriated by a museum or similar entity. At present, the material declared surplus or obsolete is destroyed.](#)
[Conforme el Anexo 1 al Decreto 395/75 reglamentario de la Ley 20429, en sus artículos 69 y 70 establece un régimen de reasignación del armamento entregado al Estado cuando suponga un aparte técnico o histórico susceptible de ser aprobechado por un museo o entidad similar.](#)

[En la actualidad, en Argentina el material declarado excedente u obsoleto es destruido.](#)

PoA II.19 9.4 During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?

9.4.1 How many SALW were destroyed?

i) First reporting year (2016)

[46352](#)

ii) Second reporting year (2017)

[32320](#)

9.4.2 Any further comments regarding destruction?

The firearms destruction program involves those delivered by the entire population, as part of a voluntary disarmament campaign, seized during the criminal prosecution of crimes or considered lags or surpluses to the needs of the armed forces and the security forces. The sequence followed during the physical destruction of weapons is: pre-processing operations (normal safety precautions, counting of weapons, removal of weapons accessories, removal of plastic handles to wood, cylinder heads, etc.

); removal of springs, etc.; transportation of weapons to the place where destruction takes place; counting of weapons (if not carried out in pre-processing operations); physical destruction of weapons; monitoring and verification of the destruction operation; creation and maintenance of records of destroyed weapons; disposal in a safe and benign way for the environment including the recycling and reuse of the resulting lags.

El Programa de destrucción de armas de fuego involucra a las entregadas por toda la población, como parte de una campaña de desarme voluntario, incautadas en ocasión de la persecución penal de delitos o consideradas rezagos o excedentes a las necesidades de las fuerzas armadas y de las fuerzas de seguridad. La secuencia que se sigue durante la destrucción física de armas es: operaciones de pre procesado (precauciones normales de seguridad, recuento de armas, remoción de los accesorios de las armas, remoción de las empuñaduras plásticas a de madera, culatas, etc.

; remoción de los resortes, etc.; transporte de las armas al lugar donde se lleva a cabo la destrucción; recuento de armas (sino se hubiera llevado a cabo en las operaciones de pre-procesado); destrucción física de las armas; monitoreo y verificación de la operación de destrucción; crear y mantener los registros de las armas destruidas; disponer en forma segura y benigna para el medio ambiente incluyendo el reciclado y reutilización de los rezagos resultantes.

International assistance

PoA II.29:
III.6 10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and
procedures on stockpile management?

10.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

10.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

International assistance

PoA III.6: 14 11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the
destruction of weapons?

11.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

11.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Section 6: Collection

Sources	Question	Yes	No																														
Collection																																	
	12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
	12.1 How many SALW were collected? [click No if data is not available: go to 13]	<input type="checkbox"/>																															
	i) First reporting year (2016)																																
	ii) Second reporting year (2017)																																
	12.1.1 What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide numbers of weapons collected. [click No if data is not available: go to 13]																																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th colspan="2">SALW collected</th></tr> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>i) First reporting year (2016)</th><th>ii) Second reporting year (2017)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12.1 Collected</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>12.1.1 Action taken</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>a) Marked</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b) Recorded</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c) Destroyed</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>d) Trace request issued</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>e) Other action [specify]:See attachment</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>f) No action taken (only stored)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>					SALW collected		Year	i) First reporting year (2016)	ii) Second reporting year (2017)	12.1 Collected			12.1.1 Action taken			a) Marked			b) Recorded			c) Destroyed			d) Trace request issued			e) Other action [specify]: See attachment			f) No action taken (only stored)		
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e) Other action [specify]: See attachment																																	
f) No action taken (only stored)																																	

12.1.2 If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [click No if data is not available: go to 13]

Year	i) First reporting year (2016)	ii) Second reporting year (2017)
a) How many SALW were seized?		
b) How many SALW were surrendered?		
c) How many SALW were found?		

12.1.3 What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found? Specify and provide numbers. [click No if data is not available: go to 13]

	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
Year	i) First reporting year (2016)	ii) Second reporting year (2017)	i) First reporting year (2016)	ii) Second reporting year (2017)	i) First reporting year (2016)	ii) Second reporting year (2017)
12.1.2 seized / surrendered / found						
12.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked						
b) Recorded						
c) Destroyed						
d) Trace request issued						
e) Other action: [specify] IDE M PUNTO 6.						
f) No action taken (only stored)						

International assistance

PoA III.6 13. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW?

13.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

13.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Section 7: Making and record-keeping

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Marking			
ITI 8d	14. 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	14.1 Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.		
ITI 8c	14.2 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marking			
ITI 8e	15. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	15.1 Details:		
	As described above, manufacturers must mark the basic parts of weapons and methods that prevent their alteration. Conforme se describió mas arriba, los fabricantes deben marcar las partes fundamentales de las armas y con métodos que imposibilten su alteración.		
Record keeping			
PoA II.9	16. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	16.1 What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licenses granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?		
	The Registry Management System of Controlled Materials (SIGIMAC), created by Provision 643/12, operates on an Internet platform and is a versatile management tool, which allows to accelerate the exchange of information needed by the ANMaC to perform the procedures control and oversight of its competition. Through this on-line system Users related to the use, manufacture, import, sale and registration of materials directly manage their products and activities.		
	Since its implementation, the SIGIMAC has helped to control the inventory and movements of controlled materials in real time using technological tools superior to the documentary control system in physical files. In addition, the SIGIMAC has implemented the Single Code of Identification of Material (CUIM), which establishes univocal registration data identifying each material, thus ensuring its reliability and inalterability.		
	Law 25938 created a Register under the jurisdiction of the National Register of Weapons in which it is possible to establish the data corresponding to firearms, their parts and spare parts, ammunition and other controlled materials included in the National Weapons and Explosives Law and its regulations that have been kidnapped or seized by the National and Provincial Judicial Powers, Security Forces, Argentine Federal Police and Provincial Police, and other competent bodies in the exercise of their attributions.		

El Sistema de Gestión Registral de Materiales Controlados (SIGIMAC), creado por la Disposición 643/12, opera sobre una plataforma de Internet y es una herramienta de gestión versátil, que permite acelerar el intercambio de la información que necesita la ANMaC para realizar los procedimientos de control y fiscalización de su competencia. A través de este sistema on line los Usuarios relacionados con el uso, la fabricación, importación, venta y registración de materiales gestionan de manera directa sus productos y actividades.

El SIGIMAC ha logrado desde su implementación a coadyuvar en controlar las existencias y los movimientos de los materiales controlados en tiempo real utilizando herramientas tecnológicas superiores al sistema documental de control en archivos físicos. Además, el SIGIMAC ha implementado el Código Único de Identificación de Material (CUIM), que establece de manera única los datos registrales identificatorios de cada material, garantizando así la confiabilidad e inalterabilidad de los mismos.

La Ley 25.938 creó un Registro bajo competencia del Registro Nacional de Armas en el cual se asientan los datos correspondientes a las armas de fuego, sus partes y repuestos, municiones y demás materiales controlados incluidos en la ley Nacional de Armas y Explosivos y sus reglamentaciones, que hayan sido secuestrados o incautados por los Poderes Judiciales Nacional y Provinciales, Fuerzas de Seguridad, Policía Federal Argentina y Policías Provinciales, y demás organismos competentes en el ejercicio de las atribuciones que le son propias.

ITI 12 a,b

16.2 How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]

indefinitely

ITI 13

16.3 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?

PoA III.6, ITI
27**International assistance**

17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping?

17.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

17.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Section 8: International tracing

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.10: ITI 14, 24	18. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 25: 31a	18.1 Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? ANMAC		
ITI 17	18.2 What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit c) The intended use of the information being sought d) Any markings on the SALW e) Type/calibre of SALW f) Other: [if other, please explain] 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date and destination of the transaction and date of manufacture Cuándo y a quién de la transacción y fecha de la fabricación			
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
PoA II.37: ITI 33	19. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
International assistance			
PoA III.9	20. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.36: III.6:ITI 27	20.1 What kind of assistance do you require? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International assistance			
PoA III.10: ITI 28	21. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21.1 Details: 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Regarding the provisions of the instrument on tracing and marking in cooperation and assistance, it is emphasized that Argentina is in a position to provide bilateral and multilateral technical assistance, at the request of the competent authorities, in the promotion of national capacity in the areas of marking, record keeping and tracking to support the effective application of the instrument by States.

Respecto de las disposiciones del instrumento sobre rastreo y marcaje en materia de cooperación y asistencia, se destaca que la Argentina se encuentra en condiciones de prestar asistencia técnica, bilateral y multilateral, previa petición de las autoridades competentes, en el fomento de la capacidad nacional en las áreas de la marcación. El mantenimiento de registros y el rastreo para apoyar la aplicación efectiva del instrumento por parte de los Estados.

Section 9: International cooperation and assistance

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Assistance requested/received/provided			
PoA III.3, 6	22. 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, proceed to end of Reporting Tool]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?			
a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact			
a) Nature of the assistance:			
i) financial: (select appropriate)			
ii) technical: (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)			
a) Nature of the assistance:			
i) financial: (select appropriate)			
ii) technical: (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:			
c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues			
Received			
a) Nature of the assistance:			

i) financial: (select appropriate)

Received

ii) technical: (select appropriate)

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

The objective of the UNDP Project ARG / 16/021 "Support for the institutional consolidation of the ANMaC, with an emphasis on prevention and disarmament policies" is to contribute to the improvement of the management capacity of the National Agency for Controlled Materials - ANMaC - optimizing resources and capacities for the expansion and strengthening of strategic policies at the municipal, provincial and national levels.

The project will specifically contribute to the implementation of a comprehensive strategy to address the policies of: Prevention of Armed Violence, Voluntary Civil Disarmament, Destruction of Controlled Materials and Regularization of Legitimate Users. The project includes the creation of a team of professionals dedicated exclusively to the design of awareness-raising proposals, the survey and research on the subject, the delivery of courses and workshops, among other related activities.

El objetivo del Proyecto PNUD ARG/16/021 “Apoyo a la consolidación institucional de la ANMaC, con énfasis en las políticas de prevención y desarme” es contribuir a la mejora en la capacidad de gestión de la Agencia Nacional de Materiales Controlados - ANMaC - optimizando los recursos y las capacidades para la ampliación y fortalecimiento de las políticas estratégicas de la misma a nivel municipal, provincial y nacional.

El proyecto contribuirá específicamente a la implementación de una estrategia integral para abordar las políticas de: Prevención de Violencia Armada, Desarme Civil Voluntario, Destrucción de Materiales Controlados y Regularización de Legítimos Usuarios. El proyecto contempla la conformación de un equipo de profesionales con dedicación exclusiva para el diseño de propuestas de sensibilización, el relevamiento e investigación sobre la temática, el dictado de cursos y talleres, entre otras actividades relacionadas.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

From 01/10/2016 to 14/06/2018

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

ONU

d. Law enforcement

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: (select appropriate)

ii) technical: (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:

e. Customs and borders

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: (select appropriate)

ii) technical: (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. Action-oriented research

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: (select appropriate)

ii) technical: (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:

g. Children/youth

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: (select appropriate)

ii) technical: (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:

h. Awareness-raising

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: (select appropriate)

ii) technical: (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. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: (select appropriate)

ii) technical: (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:

j. Other

Specify:

a) Nature of the assistance:

- i) financial: (select appropriate)
- ii) technical: (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:

Section 10: Information and files to be submitted

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Information on national marking practice			
ITI 31	23. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:		
ITI 31	a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.		
b) Please upload/attach information such as images and illustrations: Uploaded information will be shared with INTERPOL, the global hub for firearms and ammunition databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).			
Gender considerations			
BMS6 outcome 59	24. Does your country take into account gender considerations, including promotion of the meaningful participation and representation of women, in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the Programme of Action?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	24.1 Details: [if yes] (e.g. percentage of members of the National Commission on SALW who are female, participation in national decision-making on SALW control by the government ministry responsible for women's affairs, participation of women's organisations in programmes relating to awareness-raising, community safety and armed violence reduction).		
Gender considerations			
BMS6 outcome 60	25. Does your country collect disaggregated data on gender and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	25.1 Details: [if yes] (e.g. percentage and number of women participating in weapons collection/destruction programmes; gender-specific impacts of small arms and light weapons; small arms ownership; homicide; domestic violence.)		
Additional information			
ITI 31	26. Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities? [Please detail]	<p>Argentina has carried out a project for the Prevention of Armed Violence with the PNDU as mentioned in Point 22.1, as well as awareness-raising activities within the framework of the "Beliefs that Kill" program and surveys to obtain data regarding socio-democratic aspects. In addition, it has implemented a Territorial Approach Strategy for the Prevention of Armed Violence. Argentina assigns high priority to all programs on capacity building for the effective implementation of the Program of Action, with international cooperation and assistance being essential to carry out these objectives.</p>	

During the period, training has been carried out at the national level by the Fiscal Public Ministries of the Provinces of Neuquén and Sanfe Fé (Rosario), as well as by contributing to the work of various state agencies related to Public Safety. Finally, at the sub-regional level, in the framework of MERCOSUR AND ASSOCIATED STATES, there is a working group on firearms and ammunition that deals with the development of regulations for the interconnection of information (subscription of a Memorandum), a common register of buyers and vendors of firearms; elaboration of a Common Nomenclator of MERCOSUR and the creation of a network of specialists for the exchange of information, including experiences and practices in the marking of weapons of fire and ammunition.

La Argentina ha realizado un proyecto de Prevención de la Violencia Armada con el PNDU conforme a lo mencionado en el Punto 22.1, así como actividades de sensibilización en el marco del programa "Creencias que Matan" y encuestas para obtener datos respecto a aspectos sociodemográficos. Además, ha implementado una Estrategia de Abordaje Territorial para la Prevención de la Violencia Armada. La Argentina asigna la más alta prioridad a todos los programas sobre construcción de capacidades para la efectiva implementación del Programa de Acción, siendo esencial la cooperación y asistencia internacional para llevar adelante dichos objetivos.

Durante el período, se han realizado a nivel nacional capacitaciones a los Ministerios Públicos Fiscales de las Provincias de Neuquén y Santa Fe (Rosario), y se ha coadyuvado a la labor de diversas agencias estatales relacionadas a la Seguridad Pública. Finalmente, a nivel sub regional, en el marco del MERCOSUR Y ESTADOS ASOCIADOS, existe el Grupo de Trabajo sobre Armas de Fuego y Municiones (GTAM) que ha trabajado, entre otras cosas, en el desarrollo de normativas (recientemente se ha firmado un Memorándum para el intercambio de información), en el establecimiento del Mecanismo Conjunto de Registro de Compradores y Vendedores de Armas de Fuego, Municiones, Explosivos y otros Materiales Relacionados para el MERCOSUR, en la elaboración de un Nomenclador Común del MERCOSUR y la creación de una red de especialistas para el intercambio de información, incluyendo experiencias y prácticas en materia de marcaje de armas de fuegos y municiones.

Please upload/attach additional files (e.g. views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, a national action plan, project proposals, a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided):

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