

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

United States of America
English
SUBMITTED

Section 1: National coordination infrastructure

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
National Coordination Body/Mechanism				
[PoA II.4]	<p>1.1. Has your country established a National Coordination Body/Mechanism or other body that includes SALW control in its core tasks? [if no, go to 1.2]</p> <p>a) Name of body/mechanism:</p> <p>In the U.S. government, SA/LW controls are decentralized and distributed across multiple agencies. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF): domestic commerce and permanent import controls of SA/LW; and firearms tracing for domestic and international law enforcement through eTrace at the ATF National Tracing Center. The U.S. Department of State: control of temporary and permanent export, temporary import, and brokering of SA/LW enumerated on the U.S. Munitions List (see Categories I, II, and IV). The U.S. Department of Defense: SA/LW for U.S. armed forces. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security: U.S. border control and security. The U.S. Department of Commerce: international and domestic, including temporary and permanent export, and temporary import controls for specific types of SA/LW controlled under the Commerce Control List.</p> <p>b) Address:</p> <p>c) Contact details:</p> <p>[Mr./Ms.]</p> <p>i) Contact person:</p> <p>ii) Telephone:</p> <p>iii) Email:</p> <p>d) Composition:</p> <p>i) Number of men:</p> <p>ii) Number of women:</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Point of Contact				
[PoA II.5, 24]	<p>1.2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)? [if no, go to 1.2.3]</p> <p>1.2.1. Details:</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Mr./Ms.]

a) Name:

[David P. Hardison](#)

b) Organization or agency:

[U.S. Department of State](#)

c) Address:

[U.S. Department of State, SA-9, Suite NE2020, Washington, DC 20520](#)

d) Telephone:

e) Email:

HardisonDP@state.gov

[ITI 25]

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

☐
☒
☐

[ITI 25]

1.2.3. If the answer to Question 1.2.2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?

☒
☐
☐

If yes, provide details:

[Mr./Ms.]

a) Name:

[Joshua Rusk](#)

b) Organization or agency:

[Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, U.S. Department of Justice](#)

c) Address:

[99 New York Ave., NE, Washington D.C. 20002](#)

d) Telephone:

e) Email:

National Action Plan

[RevCon3
outcome
II.A.5.60]

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

☐
☒
☐

National targets

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

☐☒☐

1.4.1. If so, describe

Target year:

Section 2: Manufacture

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
	2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[PoA II.2]	2.1.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country: <p>For its part, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) administers three statutes and implementing regulations: the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA, at 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44 and 27 CFR part 478); the Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (AECA, at 22 U.S.C. § 2778 and 27 CFR part 447); and the National Firearms Act (NFA, at 26 U.S.C. Chapter 53 and 27 CFR part 479). Under the GCA, the United States maintains a system of licenses for persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, importing, or dealing in firearms.</p> <p>Licensed manufacturers and importers must generally comply with all licensing, marking, and recordkeeping legal requirements. The GCA also generally requires all licensees to conduct criminal background checks for prospective recipients of firearms. In addition, under the NFA, ATF administers a special occupational tax for persons engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in NFA firearms.</p> <p>ATF also maintains a system of registration for these NFA firearms which include machine guns, short barreled rifles and shotguns, silencers, and destructive devices. The GCA and NFA provide criminal and civil penalties ranging from license revocation to fines and imprisonment. ATF administers GCA and NFA import controls along with permanent import controls established by the AECA through a system of import permits.</p> <p>Any person who engages in the United States in the business of manufacturing SA/LW enumerated on the U.S. Munitions List must be registered with the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, U.S. Department of State. See International Traffic in Arms Regulations Part 122.</p>		
	2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[PoA II.3]	2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marking and manufacture			
[PoA II.7: ITI 8a]	2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[ITI 8a]	2.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Country of manufacture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Serial number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Year of manufacture	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	e) Weapon type/model	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Caliber	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	While the year of manufacture is itself not required, the year can readily be determined from the records required to be maintained by the regulated manufacturer. In the case of domestically made firearms, information must include city and State where the manufacturer maintains its place of business.		
[ITI 10a]	2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?		
	The frame or receiver must include the serial number, and the other required markings generally must appear on the frame, receiver, or barrel. In practice, the markings necessary to trace the weapon are placed on the frame or receiver.		
	2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.2.3.1. If so, describe:		
	The only exception is when firearms are made exclusively for personal use and not for sale or distribution (movement into the stream of commerce).		
	Record-keeping by manufacturers		
[PoA II.9: ITI 11]	2.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 2.4.4]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[ITI 12a]	2.3.1. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Date of manufacture or other acquisition by the manufacturer.		
[ITI 12a]	2.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	Indefinitely		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Permanently		
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
[PoA II.6]	2.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)? [if no, go to 2.5]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): [if yes]		
	Criminal prosecution and/or seizure and forfeiture of firearms unlawfully manufactured. Upon final disposition, court records are publicly available.		

International assistance

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

Section 3: International transfers

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
[PoA II.2, 12]	3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 3.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[PoA II.11]	<p>3.1.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.</p> <p>The export of conventional arms is governed principally by the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), which authorizes the President to control the export of defense articles – including SA/LW enumerated on the U.S. Munitions List – and defense services. The President has delegated the authority to promulgate regulations with respect to exports of defense articles and defense services to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) at the Department of State implements that authority by promulgating the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) pursuant to which a license or other approval is required for the permanent and temporary export, temporary import, and brokering of defense articles and defense services. The ITAR also requires written approval from DDTC before reselling, transferring, reexporting, retransferring, transshipping, or disposing of a defense article to any end-user, end-use, or destination other than as stated on the export license or other approval.</p> <p>The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is responsible for the licensing of certain items that some countries may treat as conventional arms (such as non- automatic and sporting firearms). The Department of Commerce's authority is governed by the Export Control Reform Act (ECRA) of 2018. Furthermore, the policy of the United States on the export or transfer of conventional arms and related technology is laid out in the U.</p> <p>S. Conventional Arms Transfer Policy, which includes a description of the considerations for arms transfer decisions. For its part, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) administers three statutes and implementing regulations: the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA, at 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44 and 27 CFR part 478); the Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (AECA, at 22 U.S.C. § 2778 and 27 CFR part 447); and the National Firearms Act (NFA, at 26 U.S.C. Chapter 53 and 27 CFR part 479). Under the GCA, the United States maintains a system of licenses for persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, importing, or dealing in firearms. Licensed manufacturers and importers must generally comply with all licensing, marking, and recordkeeping legal requirements. The GCA also generally requires all licensees to conduct criminal background checks for prospective purchasers of firearms.</p> <p>In addition, under the NFA, ATF administers a special occupational tax for persons engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in NFA firearms. ATF also maintains a system of registration for these NFA firearms which include machine guns, short-barreled rifles and shotguns, silencers, and destructive devices. The GCA and NFA provide criminal and civil penalties ranging from license revocation to fines and imprisonment.</p>		

ATF administers GCA and NFA import controls along with permanent import controls established by the AECA through a system of import permits. The United States additionally reminds UN Member States that any arms transferred abroad to countries subject to a UN arms embargo must involve compliance with the relevant UNSC resolutions.

Licensing and authorisation

[PoA II.11]	3.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Licensing and authorisation

[PoA II.3]	3.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Licensing and authorisation

[PoA II.11]	3.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?		
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[PoA II.12]	a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country. [if no, go to 3.4 b]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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 type="checkbox"/> |
| 9) Date of issue | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 10) Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[if other, please explain]

b) Other types of end-user documentation:

Exports involving Significant Military Equipment require a DSP-83 Nontransfer and Use Certificate. An End User Certificate cannot be substituted for a DSP-83. (A DSP-83 may also be required at the discretion of the State Department.) There is no standard format for end use assurances on non-SME exports although this information as well as that listed above is provided as part of the license support documentation as required by the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR).

Licensing and authorisation

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

3.5.1. Details: [if yes]

Through the "Blue Lantern" End-use Monitoring Program, the Office of Defense Trade Controls - Policy in the Department of State works with U.S. embassy staff worldwide to conduct periodic end-use inquiries on direct commercial sales of U.S.-origin defense articles enumerated on the U.S. Munitions List, including certain SA/LW, to ensure that the exported items are being used according to the terms authorized by the license and by a bona fide end-user.

Inquiries may include interviews with end-users, site visits, and physical inspections. Over 13,380 end-use checks have been performed since the inception of this program in 1990. Unfavorable Blue Lantern checks can result in denial or revocation of export licenses, debarment, or other civil penalties under the Arms Export Control Act and International Traffic in Arms Regulations. Evidence of potential criminal activity is referred to U.

S. federal law enforcement officials for their consideration. Through the "Golden Sentry" program, administered by Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), DoD performs end-use monitoring (EUM) on defense articles exported via Foreign Military Sales (FMS). Prior to transfers of defense articles and services through FMS, recipients must agree to the conditions imposed by the U. S. government regarding authorized use, transfer restrictions, protection, and end-use verification.

DSCA obtains these pre-transfer assurances through the Standard Terms and Conditions and Special Security and Accountability Notes in Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOAs), and other terms of sale. DSCA works with Security Cooperation Organizations (SCOs) worldwide to perform Post-delivery EUM, which is conducted on two levels: Routine and Enhanced EUM (EEUM). Routine EUM encompasses general end-use observation of selected Major Defense Equipment/Significant Military Equipment.

EEUM encompasses security assessments of storage facilities, inventories by serial number, and tracking EEUM-designated defense articles (i.e., MANPADS and other sensitive weapons/technologies) in a DSCA-maintained database from their initial arrival at the recipient country until the item's final disposition. DSCA also conducts Compliance Assessment Visits worldwide to assess SCO compliance with DoD EUM policy and verify that countries are compliant with the end-use terms of the LOAs.

Annual Blue Lantern and Golden Sentry End-Use Monitoring reports to the U.S. Congress can be found at www.pmdtc.state.gov. Items controlled by the Department of Commerce can be subject to end user and post-shipment verification checks by Commerce enforcement officials or U.S. Embassy personnel

Licensing and authorisation

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

3.6.1. Details: [if yes]

See response to 3.5.1.

Post-delivery controls

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

Post-delivery controls

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

3.8.1. Details: [if yes]

Post-delivery controls

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

Marking at import

[ITI 8b] 3.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? [if no, go to 3.11] ☒ ☐

3.10.1. Who is responsible for marking the SALW?

The licensed importer is required to ensure that the required markings have been applied within 15 days of the date of release from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) custody. CBP can demand redelivery to CBP custody of any SALW not marked with the country of origin.

3.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?

a) Country of import ☒

b) Year of import ☐

c) Other: ☒

[if other, please explain]

Name of country in which SA/LW was manufactured; city and state of the importer's place of business; importer's name; name of foreign manufacturer; caliber or gauge; model; serial number. The importer must ensure that the markings meet the print size, depth, and English language (arabic numeral, roman letters) requirements of the Gun Control Act and its implementing regulations. The year of import is not required to be marked but can be verified by the records required to be maintained by the licensed importer of record.

3.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? ☒ ☐

3.10.3.1. If so, describe:

Only weapons that are imported permanently are required to be marked at import. Weapons imported temporarily (e.g., for shooting competitions or hunting) need not receive additional markings.

3.10.4. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a unique marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking? ☒ ☐

3.10.4.1. Details: [if yes]

The licensed importer is required to ensure that the required markings, including a unique serial number if not already applied, are applied within 15 days of the date of release from U.S. Customs and Border Protection custody. Failure to ensure that the required markings are applied per the Gun Control Act (and if applicable, National Firearms Act) is an offense subjecting the importer to civil and/or criminal penalties.

Record keeping

[PoA II.9: ITI 12] 3.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 3.12] ☒ ☐

3.11.1. 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]

Country of manufacture; license number if transferred to a manufacturer, importer, or dealer

3.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?

Other

[if other, please explain]

All records of firearms imported permanently must be maintained permanently. Licensed importers of certain other U.S. Munitions Import List defense articles must maintain records for 6 years. Exporters and brokers of defense articles and defense services subject to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations must maintain records for 5 years after the expiration of the license or other approval or from the date of the transaction.

Records of temporary and permanent export, temporary import, and brokering authorizations are maintained and categorized by the U.S. government for at least 25 years according to federal records retention regulations.

Diversions

[RevCon3 outcome II. A.1(c)20] 3.12. Does your country collect information on domestic incidents of diversion related to international transfers? ☒ ☐

3.12.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to international transfers:

3.12.1.1. Details:

The United States does not maintain a centralized register of domestic incidents of diversion related to international transfers. However, such incidents may be subject to criminal prosecution and/or seizure and forfeiture of firearms unlawfully diverted. Upon final disposition, court records are publicly available.

Actions taken during the reporting period

[PoA II.6] 3.13. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution) ☒ ☐

3.13.1. Details:

Criminal prosecution and/or seizure and forfeiture of firearms unlawfully exported.
Upon final disposition, court records are publicly available.

International assistance

[PoA III.6] 3.14. 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 4.1.] ☐ ☒

3.14.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

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

Section 4: Brokering

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
[PoA II.14]	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 4.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	In accordance with the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), Part 129, brokers of defense articles on the U.S. Munitions List must register with State Department's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC). All U.S. persons in the United States or overseas and foreign persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction are subject to the U.S. brokering controls. See ITAR 129.3 for certain exemptions to the registration requirement.		
	ITAR 129.4 sets out requirements for obtaining approval from DDTC for brokering activities. All brokers registered with DDTC must submit an annual report on their brokering activities irrespective of whether a transaction was completed or not and the authorization under which the brokering activities occurred.		
	4.1.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GGE Report para 44	4.2. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.2.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Acting as dealers or agents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Providing technical assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Freight forwarding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	h) Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	i) Maintenance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	j) Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	k) Other services:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		

We do not require persons exclusively in the business of financing, insuring, transporting, or freight forwarding whose activities do not extend beyond financing, insuring, transporting, or freight forwarding to register as brokers. (a) is considered brokering and regulated as such. (b), (c), and (i) would be considered defense services and regulated as an export.

Actions taken during the reporting period

RevCon3
outcome II.
A.1(c)20

4.3. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?

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4.3.1. Details: [if yes]

Criminal prosecution. Upon final disposition, court records are publicly available.

International assistance

[PoA III.6]

4.4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 5.1]

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4.4.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

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

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Section 5: Stockpile management

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

- 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]

Varies among Federal, State, and local entities, including law enforcement entities. The Department of Defense (DoD) destroys military weapons which are no longer useful, serviceable, or economically repairable as part of its stockpile management life-cycle program. The most thorough method of demilitarization for SA/LW is smelting. The U.S. Army's Rock Island Arsenal, which has access to smelting facilities, is the main demilitarization facility for DoD assets, though others are used as well.

When deemed more cost effective and/or practicable and when authorized by the appropriate authority, torch cutting, shearing, crushing, or smelting may be utilized.

Diversion

- [RevCon3 outcome II. A.1(c)20] 5.4. Does your country collect information on incidents of diversion related to national stockpile management? ☒ ☐

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

5.4.1.1. Details:

Actions vary among Federal, State, and local entities, including law enforcement entities. Since there is no singular national stockpile, each relevant entity handles any instances of diversion according to their own practices and applicable laws and regulations.

Actions taken during the reporting period

- [PoA II.19] 5.5. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? [if no, go to 5.4] ☒ ☐

5.5.1. How many SALW were destroyed?

i) First reporting year (2018)

ii) Second reporting year (2019)

- [RevCon3 outcome II. A.3(b)46] 5.5.2. Any good practice regarding destruction (e.g. details on method of destruction [burning, melting, cutting, crushing, others: specify])?

See answer to 5.3.

International assistance

- [PoA II.29: III.6] 5.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? [if no, go to 5.5] ☐ ☒

5.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

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

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International assistance

[PoA III.6:
14]

5.7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? [if no, go to 6.1]

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5.7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

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

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☐

Section 6: Collection

Sources	Question	Yes	No
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Collection

[RevCon3

Outcome II.

B.1]

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



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



i) First reporting year (2018)

ii) Second reporting year (2019)

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

	SALW collected	
Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)
6.1.1. Collected		
6.1.1. Action taken		
a) Marked		
b) Recorded		
c) Destroyed		
d) Trace request issued		
e) Other action [specify]:		
f) No action taken (only stored)		

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

Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)
a) How many SALW were seized?		
b) How many SALW were surrendered?		
c) How many SALW were found?		

6.1.1.3 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 6.2]

	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)
6.1.1.2. seized / surrendered / found						
6.1.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked						
b) Recorded						
c) Destroyed						
d) Trace request issued						
e) Other action: [specify] Local and Federal law enforcement agencies may engage in the collection of voluntarily surrendered firearms. There is no Federal government program to collect this data. Under Federal law, however, it is prohibited to permit the recirculation of seized, collected or confiscated firearms.						
f) No action taken (only stored)						

6.1.1.4. Details (e.g. types of weapons) [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

International assistance

[PoA III.6]

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

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6.2.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

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

☐
☐

Section 7: Making and record-keeping

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Marking		
[ITI 8d]	7.1 Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked? [if no, go to 7.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.1.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. Depends on agency. Note manufacturers are required to mark pursuant to Gun Control Act requirements. See response to 2.2.1.		
[ITI 8c]	7.1.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Marking		
[ITI 8e]	7.2. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.2.1. Details: [if yes] ATF cooperates effectively with the industry to ensure better markings and, in some cases, markings that exceed the Federal requirements.		
	Marking		
[RevCon3 II.A.4]	7.3. In its marking practice, does your country take into account developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design (e.g. modular weapons, the use of new materials and 3D printing)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.3.1 Details: [if yes] Gun Control Act and National Firearms Act marking requirements generally address developments, and to the extent the requirements do not address developments, ATF regulations provide for marking variances according to specific, prescribed procedures.		
	Information on national marking practice		
[ITI 31]	7.4. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the following information, updating it when necessary: a) National marking practices related to markings used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable. See responses to 2.2.1 for minimum marking requirements. The frame/receiver of SA/LW is the "essential or structural component" articulated in paragraph 10 of the International Tracing Instrument.		
[RevCon3 outcome III.E.20]	Such information should be shared with INTERPOL to be included in relevant databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).		
	Record keeping		
[PoA II.9]	7.5. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 7.6]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC), U.S. Department of State, maintains records of authorizations for permanent and temporary exports, temporary imports, and brokering activities of defense articles and defense services. DDTC also maintains records of persons registered to engage in the business of manufacturing, exporting, and brokering of defense articles and defense services. In addition, if the SALW was purchased via Foreign Military Sales (FMS), a record is produced that identifies commodity and quantity that is kept by both the recipient nation and the Department of Defense (DoD).

For exports under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, there is no registration requirement. However, exporters must keep records on all firearms and related exports. The Department of Defense maintains a central registry of small arms held by the armed forces.

[ITI 12 a,b]

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

DDTC maintains records of authorizations of temporary and permanent exports, temporary imports, and brokering activities of defense articles and defense services for at least 25 years according to U.S. federal records retention regulations. (Note: For Q. 7.5.3 below, the requirement applies only to manufacturers and importers, not exporters.) If a Foreign Military Sale, a record is maintained for an indefinite period by the U.

S. government. Most, but not all, recipient nations will also maintain such a record. Department of Commerce keeps records on exports electronically, for at least 20 years.

[ITI 13]

7.5.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?



International assistance

[PoA III.6,
ITI 27]

7.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping? [if no, go to 8.1]



7.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

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



Section 8: International tracing

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
[PoA II.10: ITI 14, 24]	8.1. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 8.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracing requests			
[ITI 25: 31a]	8.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? Federal agencies typically request tracing of recovered firearms where a foreign manufacturer may be part of a tracing system. Presidential Executive Orders mandate all Federal agencies to trace firearms recovered in crime. Generally, many state and local agencies contact the ATF which is responsible for all domestic and foreign tracing requests for firearms that were manufactured or imported into the United States.		
Tracing requests			
[ITI 17]	8.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) The intended use of the information being sought	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Any markings on the SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Type/calibre of SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
Technologies for tracing			
[RevCon3 outcome III.F.25]	8.4. Has your country made use of technologies to improve tracing of illicit SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
[PoA II.37: ITI 33]	8.5. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International assistance			
[PoA III.9]	8.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 9.1]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
[PoA II.36: III.6:ITI 27]	8.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		

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

☐☐

Section 9: International cooperation and assistance

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Assistance requested/received/provided			
[PoA III.3, 6]	9.1. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? [if no, go to 10.1]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9.1.1. If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact and National Action Plan		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)		
	Provided		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	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		
	Provided		

a) Nature of the assistance:

- i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Provided

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

The State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs funded UNLIREC to combat illicit firearms trafficking in the Caribbean. UNLIREC provided technical assistance to Caribbean states in order to enhance their capacity to implement sound national operational forensic ballistics systems and effectively manage and share criminal ballistics information at the national and sub-regional levels.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

March 2015-present

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

Bahamas, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago.

d. Law enforcement

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

- i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Provided

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Law enforcement and police training programs offered by the United States are extensive. The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) manages Department of State foreign assistance resources dedicated to the development of host nations' criminal justice systems and the establishment of the rule of law in those countries. In coordination with and funding from the Department of State, the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT), the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and other US Agencies also provide law enforcement and rule of law training and technical assistance to various countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Western Hemisphere.

The United States also supports and administers a network of six academies within the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) Program around the world. Funded and administered by the Department of State, the ILEA Program is an U.S. interagency effort to combat international crime through capacity building of criminal justice personnel and advancing networks of criminal justice sector officials.

Through ILEA Program, ATF offers a (1) Small Arms Trafficking course, which focuses on firearms trafficking, including firearms identification, firearms tracing, identifying homemade and counterfeit firearms, 3D printing of firearms, social media exploitation, international firearm investigation techniques, and (2) an executive-level Weapons Trafficking and Gangs Symposium, which identifies key areas of policy and enforcement guidance system of identifying, investigating and prosecuting weapons trafficking and gang-related crimes.

ATF also provides online eTrace training to our partners in 45 nations. The State Department's Bureau of Counterterrorism's (CT) mission is to promote U.S. national security by developing coordinated strategies and approaches to defeat terrorism abroad and securing the counterterrorism cooperation of international partners. CT seeks to build sustainable support around the world for U.S. counterterrorism policies and strengthen bilateral, multilateral, and regional counterterrorism partnerships.

CT works in partnership with a range of traditional and non-traditional bilateral and multilateral partners in an effort to construct a shared understanding of the evolving threats that bolster political will to collaborate to counter those threats, and expand partner capabilities to take action. Through bilateral and multilateral diplomatic engagements, we encourage a comprehensive approach to countering and preventing terrorism while upholding respect for human rights and the rule of law.

As we work bilaterally, we also seek to leverage multilateral institutions to increase the engagement and cooperation of our partners, reduce the financial burden on the U.S. government, and enhance the legitimacy of our counterterrorism efforts. CT also relies on U.S. government interagency partners to implement programming, including the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Office of Antiterrorism Assistance, OPDAT, ICITAP, FBI, and various Department of Homeland Security sub-components.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

e. Customs and borders

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

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

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

Provided

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Law enforcement and police training programs offered by the United States are extensive. The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) manages Department of State foreign assistance resources dedicated to the development of host nations' criminal justice systems and the establishment of the rule of law in those countries. In coordination with and funding from the Department of State, the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT), the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and other US Agencies also provide law enforcement and rule of law training and technical assistance to various countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Western Hemisphere.

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As we work bilaterally, we also seek to leverage multilateral institutions to increase the engagement and cooperation of our partners, reduce the financial burden on the U.S. government, and enhance the legitimacy of our counterterrorism efforts. CT also relies on U.S. government interagency partners to implement programming, including the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Office of Antiterrorism Assistance, OPDAT, ICITAP, FBI, and various Department of Homeland Security sub-components.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

f. Research

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

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

Provided

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

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

\$1,224,000

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Research advancing understanding of conventional arms proliferation, especially diversion of SA/LW.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

RAND Corporation, HALO Trust

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

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:

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:

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

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

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

Provided

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

U.S. counter-narcotics, anti-crime, and counter-terrorism training and assistance programs are extensive. INL provides full-spectrum support to foreign law enforcement and criminal justice partners confronting dangerous and well-organized criminal organizations to deter crimes of violence; illicit trafficking of contraband such as drugs, weapons, and wildlife; smuggling of migrants; intellectual property theft; and money laundering.

With funding from INL, a wide array of U.S. federal, state, and local law enforcement and criminal justice authorities provide training and support to over 90 countries worldwide in areas of counter-narcotics, anti-corruption, organized crime, law enforcement, criminal justice, and corrections reform. INL's programs are tailored to the specific needs of particular countries or regions, and can include support for police units to strengthen their ability to carry out effective investigations; capacity building for prosecutors and judges, and corrections authorities to reduce opportunities for criminals to act with impunity; and assistance for border and law enforcement agencies to address and prevent the corruption that facilitates criminal organizations.

As criminal organizations operate across international borders, INL also works in multilateral settings to develop common approaches to address our shared security threats, while promoting practical law enforcement collaboration. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and United Nations Convention against Corruption provide U.S. law enforcement with effective tools to work with foreign counterparts on transnational crime.

The Bureau of Counterterrorism's (CT) mission is to promote U.S. national security by developing coordinated strategies and approaches to defeat terrorism abroad and securing the counterterrorism cooperation of international partners. CT seeks to build sustainable support around the world for U.S. counterterrorism policies and strengthen bilateral, multilateral, and regional counterterrorism partnerships.

CT works in partnership with a range of traditional and non-traditional bilateral and multilateral partners in an effort to construct a shared understanding of the evolving threats, bolster political will to collaborate to counter those threats, and expand partner capabilities to take action. Through bilateral and multilateral diplomatic engagement we encourage a comprehensive approach to countering and preventing terrorism while upholding respect for human rights and the rule of law.

As we work bilaterally, we also seek to leverage multilateral institutions to increase the engagement and cooperation of our partners, reduce the financial burden on the U.S. government, and enhance the legitimacy of our counterterrorism efforts. CT also relies on U.S. government interagency partners to implement our programming, including the Justice Department's OPDAT; ICITAP; and the FBI, as well as various Department of Homeland Security sub-components.

The U.S. continues bilateral information exchanges through law enforcement and intelligence channels. The U.S. seeks to improve international sanctions, anti-money laundering coordination, and other initiatives in the fight against terrorism. Border control equipment and training provided via EXBS and CT programs strengthen the general capability of recipient agencies to detect and interdict illicit trafficking activities by non-state actors.

The State Department's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) program provides equipment and training to border security officials to enhance their ability to detect, identify, and interdict illicitly trafficked weapons of mass destruction (WMD), conventional arms (including MANPADS and ATGMs), and explosives at and between land, air, and maritime points of entry - with a focus on state and non-state actor procurement efforts.

EXBS also builds and helps to enforce strategic trade control legislation aimed at impeding the illicit transfer of WMD and related war material.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

INL provides assistance to over 90 Member States to counter organized crime and drug trafficking. INL also cooperates with over 100 U.S. Federal, state, and local entities, as well as a wide range of international organizations and other implementing partners, to deliver this kind of law enforcement, justice sector, and corrections assistance.

j. Other

Provided

Specify:

SA/LW Destruction and Stockpile Management

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):

Assistance destroying SA/LW and improving partner capacity to manage SALW in line with international best practices was provided to numerous governments and regional organizations. See the Department of State's annual publication "To Walk the Earth in Safety" for more information: <http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/index.htm>.

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Technical assistance for the destruction of excess, obsolete, or unsecured SA/LW; improvement of physical security and stockpile management of SALW (including training seminars and minor infrastructural enhancements); and provision of equipment (and related training) to mark state-held stockpiles of SA/LW.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

Various governments and regional and international organizations. See the answer to b above.

Section 10: Gender and additional information

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Gender considerations			
[RevCon3 outcome]	10.1. Does your country take into account gender considerations? [If yes, click where applicable]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[RevCon3 II.B.2.73]	10.1.1. Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender-analysis)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[RevCon3 II.B.2.74]	10.1.2. Promote the meaningful participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[BMS6.I.61]	10.1.3. Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76]	10.1.4. Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76]	10.1.5. Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.65]	10.1.6. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75]	10.1.7. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women's civil society groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75]	10.1.8. Others. Specify: <p>In June 2019, the United States government released its strategy on women, peace and security. This Strategy promotes the meaningful inclusion of women in processes to prevent, mediate, resolve, and recover from deadly conflict or disaster. Its Lines of Effort include "Seek and support the preparation and meaningful participation of women around the world in decision-making processes related to conflict and crises" and "[a]djust United States international programs to improve outcomes in equality for, and the empowerment of, women.</p> <p>" The strategy can be found at https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/WPS-Strategy-FINAL-PDF-6.11.19.pdf The U.S. strategy required the Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of Defense to produce implementation plans, which can be found at: Department of State: https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/20-01943-SGWI_v11_forWeb_Bookmarks508.</p>		

pdf USAID: <https://www.usaid.gov/women-peace-and-security> Department of
 Defense: [https://media.defense.gov/2020/Jun/11/2002314428/-1/-1/1/WOMEN_P
 EACE_SECURITY_STRATEGIC_FRAMEWORK_IMPLEMENTATION_PLA
 N.PDF](https://media.defense.gov/2020/Jun/11/2002314428/-1/-1/1/WOMEN_P

 EACE_SECURITY_STRATEGIC_FRAMEWORK_IMPLEMENTATION_PLA

 N.PDF)

Gender considerations

[RevCon3
 outcome
 II.B.2.79]

10.2. Does your country collect disaggregated data on gender and SALW?



10.2.1 Details:

Additional information – Key challenges and opportunities

ITI 31

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

a) Details

b) 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):