UN Programme of Action
Reporting Tool

India

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources: 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?
   a) Name of agency: Disarmament and International Security Affairs Division
   b) Address: Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi - 110011
   c) Contact details:
      i) Contact person: Director (Military Affairs)
      ii) Telephone number(s): 011-23014092, 23018097
      iii) Fax number: 011-23018097
      iv) Email: dimiss@mea.gov.in, jplae@mea.gov.in

Sources: 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)?
   2.1. Details:
      a) Name: Director (Military Affairs)
      b) Organization or agency: Disarmament and International Security Affairs Division
      c) Address: Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi - 110011
      d) Telephone number(s): 011-23014092, 23018097
      e) Fax number: 011-23018097
      f) Email: dimiss@mea.gov.in, jplae@mea.gov.in

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)?

GGE Report para 67(a)
3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources: Law, regulation and administrative procedures

PoA II.2
4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?
   4.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country.
   The manufacture and production of SALW in India is controlled by the Government of India. The manufacture of SALW is regulated under a licensing system established by the Arms Act (1959) and Arms Rules (1952). Section 5 and 7 of the Arms Act (1959) and Article 28 of the Arms Rules (1952) prohibit the manufacture, transfer and repair of any SALW without a license. Through the licensing mechanism, Government of India is able to regulate the categories and types of weapons which may be manufactured and the transactions which may be carried out in their respect. SALW for armed forces' police as well as for civilian use are primarily manufactured by Indian Ordnance Factories controlled by the Ministry of Defence. These factories are engaged in the manufacture of all categories of small arms. The policy of the Government of India for manufacture of arms and ammunition in the private sector is based on the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. The private sector is primarily engaged in the manufacture of single and double-barrel guns and air rifle's pistols. Even after liberalisation of the Indian economy and removal of licensing regime for major industries, the manufacture of arms like revolvers, pistols and rifles - weapons and ammunition thereof – has not been allowed in the private sector by the Government of India.

4.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

4.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?

Sources: Marking of manufacture

PoA II.7; ITI 8a
4.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?
   4.2.1. 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
      National emblem (on weapons manufactured by private sector) and Part No. on removable parts

4.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?

All small arms produced manufactured in India are uniquely marked. This applies to arms that are produced for private, personal use and those which are used by armed forces, police or para-military forces. The Arms Act (1959) provides (Section 8) that arms which do not bear specific identification marks may not be sold or transferred. The SALW produced by Indian ordnance factories are marked by stamping/engraving on or laser marking to indicate the type nomenclature of the weapon. 'IIV' for India for country of origin, registration number, manufacturer/factory of origin and the year of manufacture on one or more of the vital and critical components of a small arm - the body, the chamber, the barrel, the breech block, piston extension/Slide/Carrier and the barrel - during the final stages of production. A record of each and every weapon manufactured by the factory is kept along with the information on the concerned dealer/indenter to show receipts, dispatch, balance of stock in hand, the daily sales of Arms and Ammunition of different categories and provide other information as may be required. All of these registration numbers for the arms Forces/police and para-military forces is done centrally and a record is maintained by these registration numbers along with the indent. This provides for a double check on the records. Private sector manufacturers of firearms such as single, double barrel guns and air rifles/pistols are required by law to get every firearm stamped to show: the maker’s name and registered trademark; the serial number of the weapon as entered in its register and the year of stamping; and proof-mark (Arms Rules 1962 Rule 35). The parts of the weapons to be marked are also specified under these provisions. In order to implement the international instrument on marking and tracing of GNL, suitable instructions have now been given by the Government of India to the States to ensure that the country of origin i.e word ‘IIV’ is suitably marked on all arms manufactured by the private sector arms manufacturers. The Government of India has issued necessary instructions to all procurement agencies of the three Services not to import any small arms which do not have markings indicating country of origin. Towards this, the following article in the Request for Proposal (RFP) for import of SALW has been included. "In terms of para 6(a) of the International Instrument to enable States to identify and trace in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 4th December 2008, at the time of manufacture of each small arm or light weapon under their jurisdiction or control, the supplier shall ensure unique marking providing the name of the manufacturer, the country of manufacture and serial number or maintain any alternative unique user friendly marking with simple geometry symbols in combination with numeric and alpha numeric code, permitting ready identification by all. The manufacturer will confirm compliance with these provisions."

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

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

4.3.1. 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

4.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?

- 15 Years in case of Service Weapon (Prohibited Bore) and 10 years for Civil Trade Weapon (Non Prohibited Bore)

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

6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.

SALW in India are regulated statutorily under the Arms Act (1959) and Arms Rules (1962), amended from time to time. These legislation and various executive instructions from Central and State Governments have evolved a sound mechanism for effective control and regulation of SALW in India. The Arms Act (1959) and Arms Rules (1962) cover all aspects of lawful possession, manufacture, sale, transfer, transport, export, import of arms and ammunition, and provide penal provisions for violation of these acts. The Central Government legislation and State Governments have a specific role in their implementation. The provisions of the Arms Act and Arms Rules seek to classify the arms and other prohibitive weapons on as to ensure that: (a) dangerous weapons of military patterns are not available to civilians and are in particular deemed to be criminal and that (b) weapons for self-defence can be possessed by citizens in special cases only under duly issued licenses. As per Report Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Central Government has the exclusive jurisdiction on matters relating to arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives. The Ministry of Home Affairs of the Indian government administrates the Arms Act and has taken comprehensive measures to arrest the proliferation and trafficking in small arms and light weapons. The violators of the provisions of the Arms Act are meted out punitive punishments as provided in the Arms Act which range from imprisonment with fine to capital punishment.
6.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contravention of the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?  

6.4. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation.  

Government of India has in place a stringent national export control system which takes into account international standards and best practices and has taken marked steps to align its strategic trade control system with the guidelines and practices of the multilateral regimes by updating its national control list and modifying its licensing procedures. The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 2000 (as amended by the FTDA Amendment Act 2010) is a key legal instrument governing India’s strategic trade control system. The FTCB empowers the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to license the export and import of controlled items on the Indian Tariff Classification (Harmonized System) or ICT (HS) List. Table A(5, No. 4) of Schedule 2 of ICT (HS) list lays down policy for export of military stores including SALW. No-Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence is mandatory for export of SALW. The grant of an NOC is subject, inter alia, to an end-user certificate on a government-to-government basis and in conformity with foreign policy objectives which includes a ban on exports to countries under UNSC embargo. In addition, provisions of the Arms Act (1959) and Arms Rules (1962) have very stringent provisions governing the export and import of small arms. Section 20 of the Arms Act (1959) requires that any one intending to engage in export/import of arms should first acquire the requisite license. Furthermore, license for export is not granted for automatic weapons and weapons which are in use by the police or armed forces of the country, weapons of “current and popular bore” (Section 3), Arms Rules (1962) for which ammunition is available domestically, and certain antique weapons. Similarly, import of arms by individuals or commercial entities is permitted only against a license. Such imports are, as a rule, allowed only to recognized shops/ riffle clubs for their own use on the recommendation of the concerned Government Department. Furthermore, under the Exim Policy, transfer of the imported firearms is not permitted during the lifetime of the importer/licensor.  

6.5. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?  

- An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country  
  - Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology  
  - Contract number or order reference and date  
  - Final destination country  
  - Description of the end-use of the SALW  
  - Exporter's details (name, address and business name)  
  - End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)  
  - Information on other parties involved in the transaction  
  - Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user  
  - Date of issue  
  - Other  

b) Other types of end-user documentation  

6.6. When exporting, does your country place any restriction on re-export of SALW?  

If so, what are the restrictions placed on re-export?  

a) Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification  

b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval  

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

6.7.1 Details:  

- Only original EUCs duly authorised are accepted.  

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

6.8.1 Details:  

- If required, Authenticity of EUC is verified through Indian Mission of the importing country.  

6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedures under certain circumstances?  

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

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

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

Sources:  

- Marking of import
of each small arms or light weapon under their jurisdiction or control, the supplier shall ensure unique marking providing the name of the manufacturer, the country of manufacture and serial number or maintain any alternative unique user friendly marking with simple geometry symbols in combination with numeric and alpha numeric code, permitting ready identification by all. The manufacturer will confirm conformance with these provisions.

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

a) Country of Import
b) Year of import
c) Other
   Name of the manufacturer and serial number or maintain any alternative unique user friendly marking with simple geometry symbols in combination with numeric and alpha numeric code, permitting ready identification by all.

6.13.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?

No

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

Yes

6.13.4.1 Details:
SALW without marking are not accepted. As per Rule 25 of Arms Rules, 1962, When an imported firearm kept for sale by a dealer does not bear the manufacturer's name, such distinguishing mark of the importer as affected by the State Government shall be engraved by the dealer.

Sources: Record Keeping

PoA II.9 (III) 12

6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?

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

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

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?

Not specified.

Sources: Action taken during the reporting period

PoA II.5

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

No

SECTION 4: BROKERING

Sources: Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.14

6. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?

Yes

6.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country. Brokering of SALW is not allowed as per law. Hence Q. 6.2 to 6.9 is not applicable.

6.1.1. Are these laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system?

Yes

6.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?

Select

6.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?

Select

6.4. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?

Select

6.5. Is it a criminal offence in your country to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation?

Select

6.6. Does your country allow for sharing with other States such information as the disbursement of brokers.

Select
and revocation of registration?

8.7 Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?

8.8 What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?

Sources: Action taken during the reporting period

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

International assistance

PoA III.6 9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?

No

Section 3: Stockpile Management

Sources: Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.17 10. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW?

Yes

PoA II.17 10.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles  ✓
b) Physical security measures  ✓
c) Control of access to stocks  ✓
d) Inventory management and accounting control  ✓
e) Staff training  ✓
f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel  ✓
g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss  ✓
h) Other  

Source: Surplus

PoA II.18 10.2. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?

Yes

PoA II.18 10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?

These stocks are checked every quarter, annually and during surprise checks by designated Authorities.

PoA II.18 10.4. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?

a) Officially declare as surplus  ✓
b) Take out of service  ✓
c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number  ✓
d) Store separately  ✓
e) Other  

10.5. 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  ✓
10.5.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.10.5, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?

- Burning or melting
- Open-pit detonation
- Cutting/shredding
- Bending/crushing
- Dumping at sea
- Burial on land
- Other

Disposition of unserviceable/surplus weapons in Ordnance depots is carried out strictly as per laid down instructions and relevant orders on the subject. There is no possibility of misuse of any such weapon as due safeguards measures exist prior to their disposal and records are maintained thereof.

**Sources**

**Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.19

10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?

**No**

PoA II.29; III.6

11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?

**Yes**

PoA III.4; 14

12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?

**No**

**SECTION 5: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION**

**Sources**

**Confiscation and seizure**

PoA II.23 a

13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?

**Yes**

13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?

5,473 SALW were found/Seized/confiscated.

PoA II.15

12.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seize or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?

- Stored securely pending further action
- Marked
- Registered or recorded
- Destroyed
- Other

**Sources**

**Collection**
14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?

PoA II.24

14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?

a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW
b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW
c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)
d) Weapons for Development (WID) programme

14.2. How many SALW were collected?

301

14.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?

a) Stored securely pending further action
b) Marked
c) Registered or recorded
d) Destroyed
e) Other

PoA II.25a

15. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 13.1 and 14.2 were destroyed?

Nil

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources

PoA II.8

17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?

Yes

17.1. Details

The Arms Act (1959) provides (Section 8) that arms which do not bear specified identification marks may not be sold or transferred. Further, under Arms Act (1959), any person found in possession of a weapon without identification marks would be presumed to have removed/ obliterated the marks unless proven otherwise.

II.8d

18. Do you country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?

Yes

18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.

The SALW produced by Indian ordnance factories are marked by stamping/ engraving or laser marking to indicate the type; nomenclature of the weapon, SW for India or country of origin, registration number, manufacturer/ factory of origin and the year of manufacture on one or more of the vital and critical components of a small arms - the body, the chamber, the cylinder, the breech block and the barrel – during the final stages of production. A record of each and every weapon manufactured by the factory is kept along with the information on the concerned dealer/ intendee to show receipts, disposal, balance of stock in hand, the daily sales of Arms and ammunition of different categories and provide such other information as may be required. Allocation of these registration numbers for the armed forces/ police and paramilitary forces is done centrally and a record is maintained of these registration numbers along with the indent. This provides for a double check on the records.

II.8e

19. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate they have transferred the stocks?

Yes

II.8e

19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?

Yes

19.1. Details

Manufacturers are bound to follow provision of the Arms Rules, 1962.

Record-Keeping

PoA II.9

20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?

Yes

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

All ordnance factories maintain detailed records of small arms manufactured by them. Private firms and persons authorised to manufacture firearms against license issued under the Arms Rules of 1962 are required to maintain a Gun...
Manufacturing Register which records information including Serial Numbers, Date, Month and Year of manufacture. They are also required to maintain a Register of Rectification in which the Serial Numbers stamped on guns which are not passed by the Proof House on first submission and to be entered with a cross reference to the Gun Manufacturing Register. A designated Inspecting Officer inspects these registers regularly. According to existing laws (Arms Act of 1955, Section 3), a proper license is a prerequisite for possession of any SALW. District authorities may issue licenses after duly making police enquiries. Due to the gravity of the problem of proliferation of illicit SALW – and the onslaught of terrorists – Government of India has, since 1997, withdrawn substantially, the licenses issuing powers of State District authorities – who may not, now, issue license for prohibited bore weapons. Since 1997, their powers have been limited to issuing licenses for non-prohibited bore weapons and these licenses are valid for a limited geographical area. Under the existing law, all civilians are required to get their weapons inspected once a year by a competent authority – this is also recorded in the licenses. A record of arms sold in the civilian market (non-prohibited bore) is also required to be kept by each arms dealer under Rule 25 of the Arms Rules (1962) in a Sale and Transfer Register. These records are regularly checked by the concerned state/district authorities. License for possession of prohibited bore weapons may only be issued, under special conditions, by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, who also maintains a record of all such weapons in possession of civil population. Licences for prohibited bore weapons are issued by the Central Government in the case of a person having threat from terrorists/anti-social elements and to create defence personnel who are allotted weapons during their tenure by Defence establishments. Armed forces’ police and para-military forces maintain a permanent record of all weapons in their possession.

| ITI 12 a,b | 20.2. How long does the government keep such records? Permanent |
| ITI 13 | 20.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government? Yes |

**SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING**

| Sources | Laws, regulations and administrative procedures |
| PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24 | 22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? |

| Sources | Cooperation with INTERPOL |
| PoA II.37; ITI 33 | 23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ? Yes |
| ITI 35a | 23.1 If so, in which areas? a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITL |
| ITI 35b | b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW. |
| ITI 35c | c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests. |

| Sources | International assistance |
| PoA II.9; ITI 27 | 24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? |

| PoA III.10; ITI 23 | 25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW? |

**SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE**

| Sources | Assistance requested / received / provided |
| PoA II.3, 6 | 26. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested/received/provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? |
| PoA III.16 | 26.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)? |
| PoA III.6 | a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact |
| PoA III.7 | — Select — |

b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues
   a) Nature of the assistance:
      i) financial
      ii) technical
   b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:
   Two professional experts (one each from Customs and Police) were nominated as trainers
during training course to combat illicit trade in SALW organised by UNICPOD, Kathmandu for
officials of Government of Nepal.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
   12-15 Sep 2011

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
   Government of Nepal and UNICPOD Kathmandu

d. Law enforcement
   a) Nature of the assistance:
      i) financial
      ii) technical
   b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:
   Two professional experts (one each from Customs and Police) were nominated as trainers
during training course to combat illicit trade in SALW organised by UNICPOD, Kathmandu for
officials of Government of Nepal.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
   12-15 Sep 2011

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
   Government of Nepal and UNICPOD Kathmandu

e. Customs and borders
   a) Nature of the assistance:
      i) financial
      ii) technical
   b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:
   Two professional experts (one each from Customs and Police) were nominated as trainers
during training course to combat illicit trade in SALW organised by UNICPOD, Kathmandu for
officials of Government of Nepal.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
   12-16 Sep 2011

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
   Government of Nepal and UNICPOD Kathmandu

f. Action-oriented research

g. Children/Youth

h. Awareness-raising

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

j. Other

--- Select ---