SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

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?
   - Yes
   - Name of agency: STRATEGIC SERVICES AGENCY
   - Address: 35-37 Sackville Street, Sackville House, Port-of-Spain
   - Contact details:
     - Contact person: Melissa Charles
     - Telephone number(s): (868) 624-4416
     - Email: melissa.charles@ssa.gov.tt; george.robinson@ssa.gov.tt

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)?
   - Yes
   - Details:
     - Name: Melissa Charles
     - Organization or agency: STRATEGIC SERVICES AGENCY
     - Address: 35-37 Sackville Street, Sackville House, Port-of-Spain
     - Telephone number(s): (868) 624-4416
     - Email: melissa.charles@ssa.gov.tt; george.robinson@ssa.gov.tt

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)?
   - Yes

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?
   - No

4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?
   - No

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

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

5.1 List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.
   - Firearms Act Chapter 16:01 Part 4 (Sections 31 to 34).
   - Customs Act Chapter 78:01 (Sections 45 and 46)

5.2 Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?
   - Yes

5.3 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?
   - Yes

5.4 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
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
2) Contract number or order reference and date
3) Final destination country
4) Description of the end-use of the SALW
5) Exporter’s details (name, address and business name)
6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)
7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction
8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user
9) Date of issue
10) Other

b) Other types of end-user documentation

The document being used as an end-user's certificate only applies to Dealers and captures information on the Firearm's Import Number

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5.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? No

5.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation? No

5.7. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State? No

5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided? No

5.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery? No

5.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? No

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

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

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

5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept? no stipulated time period is identified

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5.12. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)? No

---

6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? Yes

6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?  

**SECTION 4: BROKERING**

### Sources  
**Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**

#### PoA II.14  
7. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?  
7.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.

- Firearms Act 16:01, Part II Sect 23 - 26
- Explosives Act 16.02, Sect 7 - 9

8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system?  
7.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?  
7.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?  
8.4. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?  
7.4. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?  
7.4.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Acting as dealers or agents ✓
- b) Providing technical assistance
- c) Training
- d) Transport ✓
- e) Freight forwarding
- f) Storage ✓
- g) Finance
- h) Insurance
- i) Maintenance ✓
- j) Security
- k) Other services

#### Sources  
**Actions taken during the reporting period**

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

#### Sources  
**International assistance**

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

**SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT**

### Sources  
**Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**

#### PoA II.17  
9. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW?  
9.1. 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

Sources | Surplus
--- | ---
PoA II.18 | 9.2. 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
- b) Take out of service
- c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- d) Store separately
- e) Other

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

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

Sources | Actions taken during the reporting period
--- | ---
PoA II.19 | 9.4. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?
Yes

PoA II.20 | 9.4.1. How many SALW were destroyed?
874 TTPS weapons were destroyed during the period June 4 to 12, 2014 with the assistance of UNLIREC Armoury Management Course (AMC) Training Programme

9.4.2. Any further comments regarding destruction?

Sources | International assistance
--- | ---
PoA II.29; III.6 | 10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?
No

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

11.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
Technological Assistance and Machinery to facilitate proper destruction of surplus obsolete small arms and light weapons (SALW)

11.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?
No

SECTION 6: COLLECTION

Sources | Collection
--- | ---

12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?
No

Sources | International assistance
--- | ---
PoA III.6 | 13. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?
Yes

13.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
Enhancing and Developing Standards, Procedures and Programmes for these activities to facilitate procedural processes

13.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?  

**SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING**

**Sources**

**Marking**

ITI 8d  14. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?  

**ITI 8c**  14.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. 

The letters “TTPS” followed by an assigned number are applied to stocks held by the Trinidad and Tobago Police; while an alphanumeric marking is applied to weapons held by the Trinidad and Tobago's Defence Force.  

**ITI 8e**  14.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?  

**ITI 8e**  15. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?  

**Record-keeping**

PoA II.9  16. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?  

**ITI 12 a,b**  16.1. 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)?  

Manufacturing Markings on Imported Weapons Brokering / Firearm Dealer Licences Granted / Revoked Firearms Import Permits Granted/ Revoked Permit to take Firearm Abroad (Export) Firearms User Licences Gunsmith Licences  

**ITI 13**  16.2. How long does the government keep such records?  

According to Sec. 26A of the Firearms Act Chapter 16:01 of Trinidad and Tobago, there is no specific time-frame for the keeping of such records. This section of the Act specifically states that there shall be compiled and retained by the prescribed authority, a database of all licensed and, where possible, unlicensed firearms and ammunition located in Trinidad and Tobago.  

**Sources**

**International assistance**

PoA III.6, ITI 27  17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?  

**SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING**

**Sources**

**Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**

PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24  18. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?  

**Sources**

**Tracing requests**

ITI 25; 31a  18.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?  

The Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) is responsible for making tracing requests to other countries. In this regard, the TTPS uses the following instruments: – The Special Evidence Recovery Unit (SERU), of the Homicide Bureau of Investigation, utilises the e-Trace System, where requests are sent to the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). – The INTERPOL Section, of Criminal Records Office (CRO) and Criminal Investigation Division (CID), makes tracing requests using the INTERPOL Firearms Tracing system.  

**ITI 17**  18.2. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)  

a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found  
b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit  
c) The intended use of the information being sought  
d) Any markings on the SALW  
e) Type/calibre of SALW
19. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?

Yes

2420. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?

No

2521. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?

Yes

2622. 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?

Yes

22.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?

a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact

--- Select ---

b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

--- Select ---

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

Received

ii) technical

Received

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

UNILREC Regional Caribbean Armoury Management Training Centre for improved small arms and light weapons (SALW) stockpile management across the region

c) Description of the assistance activity:

This training course is a "train the trainers" course that is intended to increase participants' ability to manage, store, secure, inspect, maintain, repair and destroy small arms and light weapons (SALW) and ammunition in keeping with internationally-accepted norms. This course in armoury management training is intended to produce a pool of professionals responsible for securing the storage of weapons and weapons accountability at a regional level, thus contributing to reducing the risk of proliferation.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

two (2) weeks

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

Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS), Trinidad and Tobago Prisons Service, Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force (TTDF) and Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard (TTCG)

d. Law enforcement

--- Select ---

e. Customs and borders

--- Select ---

f. Action-oriented research

--- Select ---

g. Children/youth

--- Select ---

h. Awareness-raising

--- Select ---

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

--- Select ---

j Other

--- Select ---

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:
SECTION 10: INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

Information on national marking practice

2823. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:

a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.

Additional information such as images and illustrations may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

Note: Relevant information might have been provided in questions 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 18.1 in this report.