



# UN Programme of Action

## National Reporting Tool

United States

2016

### 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? Yes ▾

a) Name of agency : In the U.S. government, responsibility for researching and monitoring the illicit SA/LW trade is shared by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) (domestic), U.S. Department of State (international and domestic from export, temporary import, and brokering), Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, and the Commerce Department. ATF also regulates the domestic, interstate commerce of firearms through enforcement of the Gun Control Act, Arms Export Control Act,

b) Address :

c) Contact details :

i) Contact person :

ii) Telephone number(s) :

iv) Email :

#### 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)? Yes ▾

2.1. Details:

a) Name : Sho Morimoto

b) Organization or agency : U.S. Department of State

c) Address : 2121 Virginia Ave. NW, SA-3, Suite 6100, Washington, DC 20522

d) Telephone number(s) :

f) Email : morimotosj@state.gov

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)? No ▾

ITI 25 2.3 If the answer to Question 2.2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI? Yes ▾

2.3.1 Details:

a) Name : William Kullman

b) Organization or agency : Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, U.S. Department of Justice

c) Address : 99 New York Ave. NE, Suite 6S-239, Washington, DC 20226

d) Telephone number(s) :

f) Email : William.Kullman@atf.gov

### SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

#### Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2 3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? Yes ▾

3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? Yes ▾

3.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country

U.S. law requires that anyone engaged in the business of commercial manufacturing, dealing in, exporting, or importing of firearms must be licensed under the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA). In some cases, a license may be required under the National Firearms Act of 1934 (NFA). The GCA and the NFA provide criminal and civil penalties for firearms violations, ranging from license revocation to fines and imprisonment for ten years. Criminal misuse of certain categories of firearms (e.g., automatic) may be punishable by life imprisonment. Legislation enacted in 1998 requires all licensees to conduct a criminal background check for purchasers of most firearms. U.S. legislation adopted in 2004 substantially increased criminal penalties, including long mandatory jail sentences and severe monetary penalties, for the unlawful possession, export, import, or transfer of man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS). The Arms Export Control Act also requires that a U.S. person engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or temporarily importing defense articles and services to include Category I/II of the U.S. Munitions List must be registered with Department of State. In some cases (e.g., transfers of sporting shotguns), permits may be required by the Department of Commerce.

3.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW? Yes ▾

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

#### Sources Marking at manufacture

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

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

a) Name of the manufacturer

- b) Country of manufacture
- c) Serial number
- d) Year of manufacture
- e) Weapon type/model
- f) Caliber
- g) Other

While year of manufacture is not required, that information is readily identified by the required markings.

ITI 10a

**3.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?**

The frame/receiver must include the serial number, and the other markings may appear on other component parts. In practice, the markings necessary to trace the weapon are placed on the frame or receiver.

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

Yes ▾

**3.2.3.1. If so, describe**

The only exception involves craft manufacture in which the firearms are exclusively for personal use and not for movement into the stream of commerce. In practice, many of these weapons contain a serial number from the maker of the frame or receiver.

**Sources Record-keeping by manufactures**

PoA II.9; ITI 11

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

Yes ▾

ITI 12a

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

- a) Quantity of SALW manufactured
- b) Type or model of SALW manufactured
- c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW
- d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)
- e) Other

ITI 12a

**3.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?**

Indefinitely ▾

**Sources Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.6

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

Yes ▾

**3.4.1. Details.**

Because these firearms investigations have not reached final disposition, it is policy not to identify individual defendants until a case is finally concluded. Upon final disposition, court records are publicly available.

**Sources International assistance**

PoA III.6

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

No ▾

**SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS**

**Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**

PoA II.2, 12

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

Yes ▾

PoA II.11

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

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) has authority over the permanent importation of firearms to the United States in accordance with the Gun Control Act. With limited exceptions, firearms must be imported by an importer licensed by ATF, and each importation must be authorized through an import permit. Licensed importers must maintain records and are subject to inspection at any time in connection with a criminal investigation. The extensive regulations can be found online at ATF's website or otherwise in the public domain as Chapter 27 and 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), parts 478, 479, and 447. The Arms Export Control Act establishes procedures for both government-to-government and direct commercial sales of items included on the U.S. Munitions List (USML), including SA/LW. The State Department's Directorate for Defense Trade Control (DDTC) is charged with controlling the export, temporary import, and brokering of defense articles and defense services covered by the USML and with taking final action on license applications for defense trade exports and matters related to defense trade compliance, enforcement, and reporting. By law, all exporters and temporary importers must be registered; all exports and temporary imports of SA/LW must be authorized pursuant to implementing regulations administered by DDTC and all permanent imports by ATF.

**Sources Licensing and authorisation**

PoA II.11

**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 ▾

PoA II.3

**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 ▾

PoA II.11

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

PoA II.12

- a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country
- b) Other types of end-user documentation

--- Select --- ▾

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).

PoA II.12

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

provided?

Yes ▼

**5.5.1 Details:**

Through the "Blue Lantern" End-use Monitoring Program, the Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy works with U.S. embassy staff worldwide to conduct periodic end-use inquiries on commercial SA/LW exports (as well as other U.S.-origin defense articles) 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 14,400 end-use checks in 182 countries 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. Annual Blue Lantern End-Use Monitoring reports to the U.S. Congress can be found at [www.pmdtc.state.gov](http://www.pmdtc.state.gov) 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.

**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?**

Yes ▼

**5.6.1 Details:**

See response provided for 5.5.1.

**Sources Post-delivery controls**

**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?**

--- Select --- ▼

**Sources Marking at import**

ITI 8b

**5.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?**

Yes ▼

**5.10.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?**

The licensed importer is required to ensure that the markings have been applied within 15 days of release from customs' custody.

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

a) Country of import

b) Year of import

c) Other

City and State of the Importer, Name of Manufacturer. In addition, should the required markings (serial number, caliber, model) be in a different form, the importer must ensure that the markings meet the height, depth, and English language (arabic numeral, roman letters) requirements of the Gun Cont

5.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? Yes

5.10.3.1. If so, describe.

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

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

5.10.4.1 Details:

The licensed importer is responsible to ensure that the markings are applied within 15 days from release from Customs. Failure to ensure that the markings are applied per the regulations is an offense subjecting the importer to loss of license as well as other civil and/or criminal penalties.

Sources Record-keeping

PoA II.9; ITI 12 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? Other

All records of firearms and ammunition imported permanently must be maintained indefinitely. Licensed importers of certain other defense articles must maintain records for 6 years, and exporters and brokers of defense articles and defense services must maintain records for 5 years. Records of export

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

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

5.12.1 Details.

See response to 3.4.1.

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6 6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? No

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? Yes

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

In accordance with the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, Part 129, all U.S. 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 (citizens, nationals, and permanent resident aliens) in the U.S. or overseas, and foreign persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction, are subject to the U.S. brokering controls. This includes U.S. persons who engage in the brokering of any defense articles and defense services (whether U.S. or foreign origin), wherever located, and foreign persons under U.S. jurisdiction who engage in the brokering of U.S. defense articles and defense services in the U.S. or overseas. 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.

8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system? --- Select ---

7.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers? Yes

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

8.4 Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker? --- Select ---

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

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

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

**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)? Yes ▾

7.5.1 Details.  
Unavailable as still in the legal process.

**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? No ▾

**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? Yes ▾

PoA II.17      9.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles
- 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

Federal law enforcement and the armed forces maintain strict standards on stockpile security. State and local law enforcement, including prison officials, impose regulations on proper maintenance and care of stockpiles, including in many cases regular vault inventories.

**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  Depends on agency.

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

Each federal agency chooses its own method. Most do smelting. 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

**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?  
Depends on government agency. Consolidated data for all agencies is not available.

9.4.2. Any further comments regarding destruction?  
The United States does not publicly destroy surplus stocks. Regulations under the Gun Control Act mandate that surplus firearms cannot be recirculated into the public domain absent specific statutory authority.

**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? No ▼

**SECTION 6: COLLECTION**

**Sources      Collection**

12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW? Yes ▼

PoA II.21      12.1. How many SALW were collected?  
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.

12.2. 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

**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? No ▼

**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? Yes ▼

14.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.  
 Depends on agency, but the manufacturers are required to mark at a minimum the requirements of the Gun Control Act. See response to 3.2.1 for minimum requirements.

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

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

15.1 Details  
 ATF cooperates effectively with the industry to ensure better markings and in some cases markings that exceed the federal requirements.

**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? Yes ▼

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)?  
 All manufacturers engaged in the business of manufacturing must be licensed and must maintain permanent records of their manufactured firearms. The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC), U.S. Department of State, maintains records of authorizations of exports, temporary imports, and brokering activities. In addition, if the SALW was purchased via Foreign Military Sales (FMS), a record is produced that identifies comity and quantity that is kept by both the recipient nation and the Department of Defense (DoD). DoD maintains a central registry of small arms held by the armed forces.

ITI 12 a,b 16.2. How long does the government keep such records?  
 DDTC maintains records of authorizations of exports, temporary imports, and brokering activities indefinitely. (Note: For Q. 16.3 below, the requirement applies only to manufacturers and importers, not exporters.) If FMS, 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.

ITI 13 16.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government? Yes ▼

**Sources International assistance**

PoA III.6, ITI 27 17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping? No ▼

**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?**      Yes ▾

**Sources**      **Tracing requests**

ITI 25; 31a      **18.1. 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. Generally, many federal, state and local agencies contact the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), U.S. Department of Justice, which is responsible for all domestic and foreign tracing requests for firearms that were manufactured or imported into the United States.

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
- f) Other

**Sources**      **Cooperation with INTERPOL**

PoA II.37; ITI 33      **19. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ?**      Yes ▾

**Sources**      **International assistance**

PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27      **2420.Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?<td>**      No ▾

&n

PoA III.10; ITI 2521.28      **21. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?<td>**      Yes ▾

21.1. Details  
 &n ATF assists countries in tracing U.S.-origin firearms used in criminal activities and makes available its Internet-based eTrace system globally. ATF regularly updates its eTrace systems with new and improved functionalities in order to enhance the effectiveness of the firearms tracing system. eTrace is available in English and Spanish. The U.S. Department of State has provided assistance through regional organizations in Africa and Latin America to deliver marking equipment to states to enable marking of individual SALW held in government stockpiles. The marking equipment feeds serial numbers into computers to assist states in inventorying their SALW stocks.

**SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE**

**Sources**      **Assistance requested / received / provided**

PoA III.3, 6      **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?<td>**      Yes ▾

PoA III.16, PoA III. 6, PoA III.7, PoA III.18, PoA III. 15      **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)      Provided ▾

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial      Provided ▾

ii) technical      Provided ▾

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

\$1,361,181

**c) Description of the assistance activity:**

Support for DDR programs.

**d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**

2014-2015

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

Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, IOM, UNICEF

**c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues**

Provided ▼

**a) Nature of the assistance:**

**i) financial** --- Select --- ▼

**ii) technical** Provided ▼

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

**c) Description of the assistance activity:**

Provision of equipment (both marking machines and e-Trace system) and related training on marking of SALW held in state stockpiles as well as weapons recovered in criminal investigations.

**d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**

2014-2015

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

Various governments and international and regional organizations.

**d. Law enforcement**

Provided ▼

**a) Nature of the assistance:**

**i) financial** --- Select --- ▼

**ii) technical** 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) and the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) also provide law enforcement training and technical assistance to various countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. The United States also supports and administers a network of five International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) around the world, located in Budapest, Bangkok, Gaborone, San Salvador, and Roswell, New Mexico. Funded and managed by the Department of State, the ILEA program is an U.S. interagency effort to combat international crime through training and capacity building for foreign criminal justice personnel. 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 that 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. One of CT's signature efforts is leading U.S. efforts to support the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), a multilateral initiative currently co-chaired by U.S. and Turkey. The GCTF is focused on strengthening civilian capacity building efforts in areas such as rule-of-law, border security, and countering violent extremism. 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 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) offers a Basic Firearms Identification Course for international law enforcement professionals, and other courses, which provide training on marking techniques and firearms identification. ATF also provides online eTrace training to our partners in 44 nations.

**d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**

2014-2015

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

Various governments and international and regional organizations.

**e. Customs and borders**

Provided ▼

**a) Nature of the assistance:**

**i) financial** --- Select --- ▼

**ii) technical** Provided ▼

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

**c) Description of the assistance activity:**

The Departments of State and of Defense and ATF provide technical, legal, and programmatic advice on currently accepted U.S. best practices on law enforcement, jurisprudence, and customs inspection, among other things, and cooperate with multilateral organizations such as the G-8/G-7, World Customs Organization, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Organization of American States, Central American Integration System (SICA), and Caribbean Community. Through the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program, the State Department provides equipment and training to Border Police and Customs organizations to enhance their ability to enforce laws regarding the flow of goods across borders and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern. The Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) funds a variety of programming that is implemented by interagency and international partners around the world, including the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and INTERPOL, to bolster partner nation capacity to secure borders and prevent foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) travel to conflict zones and back to their respective countries of origin. Trainings focus on information sharing, including accessing and reporting suspected FTF information through INTERPOL; aviation security, to include airport screening and security practices; maritime security, which encompasses training to address illicit trafficking of arms, people, and dual-use materials; and land border security, which includes training for immigration and customs officials at specific border crossings in various regions, including Europe, Africa and South and Southeast Asia, as well as tactical interdiction training for law enforcement elements that patrol open borders. The Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Custom Enforcement (ICE) representatives at U.S. embassies overseas play a significant role in customs and border security related law enforcement assistance, training and national assistance. U.S. Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs), funded by the Department of State but staffed by the Department of Justice, work with counterpart prosecutors, legislators and judges in other countries to improve their criminal legislation, codes and regulations.

&n

**d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**

2014-2015

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

Various governments and international and regional organizations.

**f. Action-oriented research**

Provided ▼

**a) Nature of the assistance:**

i) financial

ii) technical

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

\$775,000

**c) Description of the assistance activity:**

Research advancing understanding of conventional arms proliferation.

**d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**

2014-2015

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

Small Arms Survey

**g. Children/youth**

--- Select --- ▼

**h. Awareness-raising**

Provided ▼

**a) Nature of the assistance:**

i) financial

ii) technical

**b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):**

Same as "f. Action-oriented research" above.

**c) Description of the assistance activity:**

Disseminate information on existing research on SA/LW proliferation.

**d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**

2014-2015

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

Small Arms Survey

**i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism**

Provided ▼

**a) Nature of the assistance:**

i) financial

ii) technical

**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. 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, and law enforcement, criminal justice, and corrections reform. 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. One of CT's signature efforts is leading U.S. efforts to support the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), a multilateral initiative currently co-chaired by the United States and Turkey. The GCTF is focused on strengthening civilian capacity building efforts in areas such as rule-of-law, border security, and countering violent extremism. CT also relies on U.S. government interagency partners to implement our programming, including the Justice Department's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT); International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (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 under the EXBS program strengthens the general capability of recipient agencies to detect and interdict illicit trafficking activities.

**d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**

2014-2015

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

Various governments and international and regional organizations.

**j) Other Destruction and Stockpile Security**

Provided ▼

**a) Nature of the assistance:**

**i) financial**

**ii) technical**

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

Financial assistance 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 SALW; 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 SALW.

**d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**

2014-2015

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

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

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

There are some questions in the PoA/ITI national implementation reporting template that do not lend themselves to an easy "yes" or "no" answer. For example, the United States marked "no" for 5.4(a) as not all exports require an end-user "certificate" per se, though the U.S. government does require end-use assurances for exports. We believe our responses to the UNODA questionnaire could be more fulsome if each "yes/no" question came with an optional comment box. For 5.9, not as a matter of law; however, as most transactions are done at the commercial level, exporting firms routinely impose controls and inspection procedures to ensure that the exact amount of goods have been delivered to the intended recipient. For 9.2, response would depend on agency.

**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.