

THE UNITED STATES' NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN PROGRAM OF ACTION TO PREVENT, COMBAT AND ERADICATE THE ILLICIT TRADE IN SMALL ARMS/LIGHT WEAPONS IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

The attached matrix responds to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs Note Verbale (ODA/37-2009/SALW-BMS) and represents United States efforts in stemming the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW). The U.S. national report outlines U.S. implementation of the UN Program of Action (PoA) by listing relevant laws and policies, assistance programs, and global/regional activities for each commitment. Highlights of U.S. assistance to implement the PoA from July 2008 (when the report was last submitted) to December 2009 include the following:

- In implementing the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), the United States:
 - Signed eTrace Memoranda of Understanding with 14 Caribbean states and provided eTrace to all seven Member States of the Central American Integration System (SICA).
 - Provided funding to procure SA/LW marking equipment to the Member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) and additional marking equipment to African states through the Nairobi-based Regional Secretariat on Small Arms (RECSA).
 - Offered a one-week Small Arms Trafficking course through International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) Gaborone for Botswana, Djibouti, Rwanda, and Senegal. ILEA San Salvador presented a similar course to Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Panama, as did the Regional Training Center in Lima, Peru, to Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Peru.
 - Provided experts to ITI workshops held in Lomé, Togo, and Seoul, Republic of Korea.
- In order to enhance national capacities in stockpile management and surplus disposal, the United States:
 - Provided a grant to the UN Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC) to help Caribbean states build capacity in SA/LW stockpile management and destruction.
 - Provided \$1.3 million to the OAS through the Merida Initiative for a program that will offer stockpile management and destruction assistance to all seven Central American states.
 - Conducted physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) seminars with the Multi-national Small Arms and Ammunition Group (MSAG) in Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Sierra Leone.
 - Organized a workshop on SA/LW in Belize with participation by SICA members and the Dominican Republic.
 - Destroyed over 1.4 million SA/LW, more than 50,000 tons of conventional munitions, and nearly 32,000 man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) since 2001.
- To increase national capacities in brokering controls, the United States:
 - Funded a seminar organized by RECSA for its Member States in Kigali, Rwanda, to strengthen the sub-region's SA/LW brokering controls per the Nairobi Protocol. Experts from the U.S. Departments of State and of Justice as well as the UN and civil society participated in the workshop after which each RECSA Member State committed to establishing brokering controls.

The attached matrix provides a more comprehensive account of U.S. implementation.

**United States Support for the United Nations
Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and
Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light
Weapons in All Its Aspects**



Last Revised and Updated January 11, 2010

U.S. SUPPORT FOR THE UN PROGRAM OF ACTION ON SA/LW

UN Programme of Action	U.S. Laws and Policies Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Assistance and Programs Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Global/Regional Activity Supportive of the UN POA
<p>Section II, para 2 Section II, para 3</p> <p>Domestic laws and procedures to control production and transfer of SA/LW</p> <p>Legislation to criminalize illicit SA/LW activities</p>	<p>U.S. law requires that anyone engaged in the business of commercial manufacturing, dealing in or importing of firearms must be licensed under the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA). The GCA provides criminal and civil penalties for firearms violations, ranging from license revocation to fines and imprisonment for ten years. 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 (AECA) also requires that a U.S. person engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing defense articles to include Category I/II of the U.S. Munitions List (USML) must be registered with Department of State (DOS).</p>	<p>Not applicable (N/A)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Section II, para 4</p> <p>National coordinating agencies responsible for researching and monitoring illicit SA/LW trade</p>	<p>In the U.S. Government, responsibility for researching and monitoring the illicit SA/LW trade is generally shared by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) (domestic), DOS (international and domestic from an export, temporary import, and brokering perspective), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). ATF also regulates the interstate commerce of firearms through enforcement of the GCA, the AECA, and the National Firearms Act (NFA), and traces firearms for law enforcement through its National Tracing Center (NTC).</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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<p>Section II, para 5</p> <p>Appointment of a national point of contact to act as liaison on matters relating to UN POA implementation</p>	<p><u>For the United States:</u> Ms. Stephanie Pico Senior Policy Advisor (SA/LW) U.S. Department of State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement PM/WRA, SA-3 Room 6100 2121 Virginia Ave, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20520 E-Mail: PicoSL@state.gov Telephone: 202-663-0101</p> <p>Alternate: Mr. Sho J. Morimoto Foreign Affairs Officer (SA/LW) E-mail: MorimotoSJ@state.gov Telephone: 202-663-0290 (Other information is the same as Ms. Pico.)</p>		
<p>Section II, para 6</p> <p>Identify groups and individuals associated with illicit SA/LW activities</p>	<p>U.S. law enforcement agencies cooperate with each other and with their foreign counterparts to combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in SA/LW.</p> <p>In the U.S., firearm dealers are required to conduct background checks on potential buyers through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).</p>	<p>Through diplomatic channels, the United States regularly works with foreign governments to identify and prevent illicit and/or potentially destabilizing transfers of arms.</p> <p>The NTC traces firearms for U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies that are of U.S. origin and have been used in or suspected to have been used in criminal activities. ATF also assists law enforcement agencies in recovering obliterated or altered serial numbers.</p>	<p>Upon request and consistent with U.S. law, the U.S. shares information on such groups or individuals with Interpol, Europol and with appropriate law enforcement agencies of individual foreign governments.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 7, 8 Section III, para 12</p> <p>Marking of all SA/LW at time of manufacture</p> <p>Measures to prevent manufacture, transfer, possession of unmarked SA/LW</p> <p>Exchange on marking practices</p>	<p>All licensed importers and manufacturers are required to mark each firearm manufactured or imported into the U.S. with the serial number, make, model, and caliber or gauge of the firearm, as well as the name, city, and state or foreign country of the manufacturer and if imported, the city and state of the importer. Confiscated firearms retained for official use are marked if not already marked.</p> <p>Since the 2001 UN Conference on SA/LW, ATF has established specific height (1/16th inch) and depth (0.003 inch) marking requirements for licensees who import or manufacture firearms.</p>	<p>ATF offers a Basic Firearms Identification Course for international law enforcement professionals, and other courses, which provide training on marking techniques and firearms identification. The U.S. has provided a report on national firearms marking practices to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Organization of American States (OAS).</p> <p>The U.S. also works through the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) to provide expertise to representatives of foreign law enforcement agencies to combat illicit manufacturing and trafficking in SA/LW. In addition, the U.S. assisted member states of the Regional Center on Small Arms for the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa (RECSEA) and several countries in Central and Southern Africa from 2007 to 2009 with the purchase of marking machines and record keeping computers.</p> <p>In 2009 ATF deployed a special agent to serve as the Regional Firearms Advisor in Central America. Although based in El Salvador, the advisor will assist all seven Central American Integration System (SICA) countries of the region in the fight against illicit firearms trafficking.</p>	<p>The U.S. actively participated in the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on marking and tracing illicit SA/LW and supported the Instrument adopted by consensus in June 2005. The U.S. also worked with other OAS countries to develop legislative guides to aid implementation of the UN Firearms Protocol and the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA).</p> <p>ATF provides technical, legal and programmatic information on currently-accepted U.S. best practices for marking and tracing in numerous international fora.</p> <p>In 2009, the U.S. signed eTrace Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with 14 of 15 Caribbean states in order to identify illicit trafficking routes and illicit traffickers in the Caribbean. In 2009, eTrace was provided to all seven SICA member nations in Central America. A Spanish-language version of the eTrace program will launch in early 2010.</p> <p>In 2009, the U.S. provided a \$1 million grant to the OAS to provide firearm marking equipment to countries in the region that lack marking capabilities in order to bring nations into compliance with international treaty commitments.</p> <p>Annually, at the ILEA in El Salvador, U.S. experts conduct for the Western Hemisphere states courses on firearms and explosives identification, serial number restoration and firearms investigations.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 9</p> <p>"Record keeping" on manufacture, holding and transfer</p>	<p>Commercial manufacturers are required to maintain records of the manufacture, export and other acquisition of firearms. Licensed manufacturers must maintain permanent records of firearms manufactured. Licensed importers of all defense articles must maintain records for 6 years and exporters and brokers of defense articles and defense services must maintain records for 5 years. Certain firearms (e.g. machine guns) must be registered under the NFA. All licensed dealers must maintain Firearms Transaction Records of all sales and transfers (Form 4473) of firearms for not less than 20 years. If dealers go out of business, they are required to submit these records to ATF for permanent retention.</p> <p>Under the AECA, manufacturers, exporters, temporary importers, and brokers of defense articles, including SA/LW, must register with DOS (Form DS-2032). Records must be maintained by each registrant in readable form and available at all times for review by DOS Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) for five years from the last event or expiration.</p>	<p>The U.S. assisted RECSA member states and several countries in Central and Southern Africa from 2007 to 2009 with the purchase of computers connected to marking machines that could automatically record serial numbers for record keeping purposes. The U.S. is providing funding to the OAS to assist member states to acquire similar machines with computers.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Section II, para 10</p> <p>Responsibility for national holdings and traceability of arms</p>	<p>DOD has a central register administered by the U.S. Army Logistical Support Activity (LOGSA), which is responsible for the serialization and accountability of all DOD SA/LW.</p>	<p>According to the most recent data available, between 1994 and 2006, ATF responded to over 200,000 requests from foreign law enforcement agencies for assistance in tracing illegal firearms. ATF generally receives 300,000 requests per year, of which 50,000 are from foreign law enforcement agencies. The Department of Justice (DOJ) participates in biannual Senior Law Enforcement Plenary meetings with counterparts in Mexico and the annual U.S.-Canada Cross-border Crime Forum to address cross-border firearms trafficking and other bilateral issues.</p>	<p>The U.S. actively participated in the OEWG on marking and tracing illicit SA/LW and supports the Instrument adopted by consensus in June 2005.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 11</p> <p>Export and import licensing</p>	<p>ATF has authority over the permanent importation of firearms to the U.S. With limited exceptions, firearms must be imported by an importer licensed by ATF and each license must be authorized. The AECA establishes procedures for both government-to-government and commercial sales of items included on the USML.</p> <p>The DOS/DDTC is charged with controlling the export, temporary import, and brokering of defense articles and defense services covered by the USML (which includes SA/LW and associated ammunition) 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 and ammunition must be authorized pursuant to implementing regulations administered by DDTC and all imports by ATF.</p>	<p>The DOS Bureau of International Security and Non-proliferation (ISN) provides export and border control assistance to 55 countries under the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance program. Equipment and training delivered under the EXBS program enhance the ability of recipient countries to control the import, export, re-export, transit and trans-shipment of items of proliferation concern (including SA/LW) and interdict illicit trafficking in these items.</p> <p>ATF conducts an annual firearms importers workshop and conference in Washington to assist the industry in complying with its obligations.</p> <p>ATF also provides information, legal and technical support at annual international firearms trade shows such as the Sport Hunting and Outdoor Trade show (SHOT) in the U.S. and the International Trade Fair for Hunting and Sporting Arms Accessories (IWA) in Germany.</p>	<p>The United States supports the OAS Secretariat Department of Multidimensional Security (OAS/DMS) in combating illicit arms trafficking in the Western Hemisphere. The United States promotes capacity building and compliance with the CIFTA through the funding of training programs.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 12</p> <p>End-user certification; legal and enforcement measures</p>	<p>The United States monitors arms transfers, investigates suspicious activity, and acts quickly to curtail exports to those recipients who do not meet the strict criteria for responsible use. A sample U.S. end-use certificate (DSP-83) can be found at http://www.pmdtc.org/getforms.htm.</p> <p>Through the “Blue Lantern” Program, U.S. Embassy staff worldwide conduct periodic end-use checks on commercial SA/LW exports (as well as other U.S.-controlled munitions) 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. Nearly 10,000 end-use checks have been performed since the inception of this program in 1990, including 771 in 2009 in nearly 100 countries. Unfavorable Blue Lantern checks can result in denial or revocation of export licenses, debarment, and criminal or civil penalties under the AECA and International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR). Annual Blue Lantern End-Use Monitoring reports to the U.S. Congress can be found at www.pmdtc.state.gov/reference.htm#reports. The “Golden Sentry” program, administered by Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), performs similar checks on military-to-military arms transfers (http://www.dsc.osd.mil/). For MANPADS, the U.S. conducts full annual on-site inventories of U.S.-origin items exported to foreign end-users.</p>	<p>U.S. experts provide briefings and presentations to foreign government officials, NGOs, the defense industry, and international export control conferences (e.g. February 2005 EU Conventional Arms Exports or COARM Conference, June 2005 Wassenaar Arrangement plenary, 2006 Berlin Export Control Seminar, March 2007 8th Annual Export Control Conference, December 2007 U.S.-CARICOM Partnership to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Arms), on developing and implementing effective export control mechanisms, including end-use monitoring. DOS/ISN funds training of foreign officials that specifically focuses on analyzing end users to identify potential proliferators when reviewing license requests for the export, re-export, transit or trans-shipment of goods. It also funds educational visits, exchanges and briefings for export control and law enforcement officials from foreign countries as part of the EXBS program.</p> <p>ATF also participates in industry meetings and trade shows in the United States and abroad, providing information to participants on import-related regulatory and enforcement issues.</p> <p>Through DOS/DDTC, the United States regularly conducts briefings for countries and international organizations on the “Blue Lantern” program. Over 30 such country visits/briefings have been conducted in the past 5 years.</p>	<p>Through DOS Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation (VCI), the U.S. took the lead in drafting the 2004 OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation Decision on “Standard Elements of End-User Certificates and Verification Procedures for SA/LW Exports,” emplacing standards in the OSCE with regard to export documentation to reduce the risk of diversion of SA/LW into the illicit market.</p> <p>Through DOS/ISN, the U.S. works in the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies to strengthen end-user controls, and supports efforts in the OSCE to strengthen end-use documentation.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 13 Re-export authority</p>	<p>All U.S. defense exports are subject to retransfer approval. In the case of commercial sales, all parties to the retransfer must be identified to include the end-use, end-user and country.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The U.S. is supportive of efforts in Wassenaar and other regional organizations to get states to enact or strengthen re-export controls.</p>
<p>Section II, para 14 Regulation of arms brokers, legal and enforcement tools</p>	<p>By law, all U.S. manufacturers, temporary importers, exporters, and brokers of commodities covered by the USML must register with DDTC. (Note: ATF registers permanent importers. End Note.) All U.S. citizens and permanent residents overseas or in the U.S., and foreign nationals subject to U.S. jurisdiction, are subject to the U.S. brokering law. 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 who engage in the brokering of U.S. defense articles and defense services who are under U.S. jurisdiction.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A list of individuals and entities debarred from participating in an arms export or engagement in brokering activities who have been found guilty of an Arms Export Control violation, can be found at http://pmdtc.org/debar059intro.htm. For persons who are otherwise ineligible, to include ineligible to engage in U.S. Government contracts, see www.gsa.gov or other USG websites.</p>	<p>The U.S. provides export and border control assistance to 55 countries under the EXBS program that includes training which addresses arms brokering activities and related laws, regulations, and enforcement tools.</p>	<p>In June 2002, the U.S. sponsored an OAS General Assembly (OASGA) resolution calling for the development of model brokering regulations and the preparation of a study on arms brokering. The U.S. participated in the April 2003 OAS/CICAD Firearms Experts Group meeting that drafted model brokering regulations (adopted by the OASGA in 2003). In December 2003, the United States supported the Wassenaar Arrangement’s document on “Elements for Effective Legislation on Arms Brokering.”</p> <p>The U.S. was a major proponent for the OSCE’s adoption of the Principles on the Control of Brokering in SA/LW in November 2004. The U.S. participated in the joint OSCE-Regional Arms Control Verification Implementation Assistance Centre (RACVIAC) conference in March 2006.</p> <p>The U.S. actively participated in all three sessions of the Group of Government Experts (GGE) on Brokering, which began with the first session in November 2006 and finished with the third session in June of 2007, and fully supports the consensus Report that was adopted.</p> <p>The U.S. funded a regional seminar organized by RECSA in Rwanda, July 2009, to strengthen the sub-region’s brokering controls per the Nairobi Protocol. Experts from the U.S. as well as the UN and civil society participated. Each RECSA Member State committed to establishing brokering controls.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 15, 32</p> <p>Enforcement of UNSC embargoes; penalties for violation</p>	<p>The U.S. enforces UN Security Council embargoes and levies criminal penalties for violations. The U.S. also imposes unilateral sanctions on countries that have been identified as state-sponsors of terrorism, or where arms transfers may contribute to internal or external conflict. A list of U.S. embargoed countries can be found at http://pmdtc.org/country.htm</p>	<p>See related sections on law enforcement and export control training.</p>	<p>In December 2000, the U.S. and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) completed the U.S.-SADC Declaration on UN Sanctions and Restraint in Sale and Transfers of Conventional Arms to Regions of Conflict in Africa.</p>
<p>Section II, para 16, 19</p> <p>Section III, para 14</p> <p>Destruction of surplus, confiscated, seized and collected SA/LW</p>	<p>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 smelting facilities at the U.S. Army's Rock Island Arsenal are 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. In addition, should the U.S. practice any deep water dumping, it is subject to domestic legal requirements and is held to all international regulatory agreements to which the U.S. is currently party. Relevant domestic laws include the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), which regulates dumping of material in ocean waters. The U.S. is a party to the 1972 London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter. Further, if Senate provides advice and consent, the U.S. will also be party to the 1996 London Protocol.</p> <p>The DOD Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) accounts for destroyed SA/LW.</p>	<p>DOS Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA) provides technical and financial assistance in the destruction of surplus, loosely secured, or otherwise at risk stocks of SA/LW and munitions. Since 2001 the U.S. has destroyed over 1.4 million weapons and over 80,000 tons of associated ammunition of various calibers in over 30 countries. Since 2003, the U.S. has destroyed nearly 32,000 MANPADS in 30 countries.</p>	<p>The U.S. is lead nation in NATO/Partnership for Peace (PfP) Trust Fund projects in Ukraine to eliminate excess munitions, SA/LW, and MANPADS, and has contributed to other NATO/PfP projects. On February 22-23, 2007, the U.S. and NATO Political Affairs and Security Policy Division co-hosted a workshop on the NATO PfP Trust Fund. Over 80 participants from 43 nations and other international organizations discussed best practices for Trust Fund projects to retrain former military personnel, processes and requirements for participating states, the safe destruction of surplus munitions, SA/LW, and MANPADS.</p> <p>DOS/VCI coordinates U.S. participation in SA/LW assistance efforts within the OSCE. An OSCE workshop in February 2008 reviewed financial and managerial processes related to assistance in an effort to facilitate coordination and identify possible enhancements. The U.S. has contributed to OSCE projects for destroying and securing SA/LW in Tajikistan.</p> <p>The U.S. co-drafted, with Canada and the Netherlands, a "Best Practices" Guide on SA/LW destruction, which is part of the OSCE's "Handbook of Best Practices on SA/LW."</p>

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<p>Section II, para 16, 19 Section III, para 14</p> <p>Destruction of surplus, confiscated, seized and collected SA/LW (continued)</p>			<p>Under a mandate from the Summit of the Americas, the U.S. hosted an Experts Meeting on Confidence and Security Building Measures in February 2003, which issued a final declaration calling on members states to “identify and secure excess stocks of SA/LW, as well as seized SA/LW, and, in accordance with their national laws and the international agreements to which they are a party, to define programs for the destruction of said weapons and to invite international representatives to observe their destruction.”</p> <p>The U.S. also supported the 2005 OAS resolution on “Denying MANPADS to Terrorists,” which (among other things) called upon states to destroy surplus MANPADS and secure remaining stocks. This was similar to the agreements adopted in the Wassenaar Arrangement in 2003 and OSCE in 2004 on Controls over MANPADS. The U.S. organized and participated in the March 8, 2007 OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security meeting dedicated to “effective strategies to mitigate the threat posed by MANPADS by non-state actors.” The meeting successfully brought together policy makers and international organizations dedicated to protecting civil aviation from the threat of the use of MANPADS by terrorists through destruction and effective stockpile security.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 17, 29</p> <p>Management and security of national stockpiles</p>	<p>Stockpile management is carried out through a DOD Small Arms Serialization Program (SASP) run by the Defense Logistic Agency (DLA). The SASP is responsible for the control of and accounting for small arms' serial numbers from initial receipt to final disposition. All small arms are individually registered by serial number in the DOD Central Registry. Component units of the U.S. armed forces maintain individual registries and provide reports on holdings to the DOD Central Registry on a monthly basis. Small arms with missing, obliterated, mutilated or illegible serial numbers are assigned a serial number for registry purposes. This system allows accounting for all small arms, including those on hand, in transit, lost, stolen, demilitarized or shipped outside the control of DOD.</p> <p>Stockpile security measures include electronic security systems, integration of physical security in wartime and demobilization plans, creating and sustaining physical security awareness, and identifying resources and requirements to apply adequate measures. Physical security measures include security forces, military working dogs, physical barriers, secure locking systems, intrusion detection systems, badging systems, etc.</p>	<p>DTRA provides Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) assessments and seminars to interested governments. Teams of U.S. experts provide on-site assessments of facilities where national SA/LW, ammunition and high explosives are stored. In addition, DTRA teams present PSSM seminars to host countries on PSSM international best practices. PSSM seminars have recently been provided to countries in South and Central America, Africa, and South Eastern Europe. DOS provides technical and financial assistance to support modest security infrastructure improvements in-line with DTRA recommendations.</p> <p>To date, DTRA has conducted assessments and seminars in 53 countries.</p> <p>At the request of the ECOWAS, from June 8-12, 2009, a DTRA team assisted by a German instructor from the Multinational Small Arms Group (MSAG) conducted a regional executive PSSM seminar in Abuja, Nigeria for members from the Anglophone ECOWAS nations of Ghana, Gambia, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone.</p> <p>Since September 2009, DTRA has assisted the UN in authoring voluntary Technical Guidelines to assist States in improving their management capacity, preventing growth of conventional ammunition surpluses and addressing the wider issue of migration.</p> <p>The United States awarded grants in 2006-2009 to RECSA in order to assist the RECSA states as well as several countries in Central and Southern Africa in better record keeping and marking of SA/LW.</p>	<p>The United States has annually offered and sponsored OAS Resolutions 1888 (2002), 1968 (2003), 1997 (2004), 2108, (2005), 2246 (2006), and 2297 (2007) encouraging member states to "secure the stockpiles of weapons under their control."</p> <p>U.S. experts have provided presentations on U.S. stockpile management and physical security practices and assistance programs to the UN, OSCE, RECSA, ECOWAS, NATO Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), OAS, SICA, Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and other multilateral organizations.</p> <p>At the Second Conference of States Parties to the CIFTA in Mexico City in 2008, the U.S. offered technical assistance to interested states regarding the management and security of SA/LW stockpiles. The U.S. first made this offer in 2003 at the First Conference of CIFTA States Parties and reiterated it at the annual meetings (2004-2009) of the CIFTA Consultative Committee in Washington, DC.</p> <p>In 2009, the U.S. provided the UN Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean a \$405,000 grant to build the capacity of 8 Caribbean states in firearms stockpile management and destruction.</p> <p>In 2009, as part of the Merida Initiative in Central America, the U.S. also provided a grant for \$1.3 million to the OAS for a program that will offer stockpile management and destruction assistance to all 7 Central American states.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 18</p> <p>Regular review of States' stocks, identification of surplus, safe storage, disposal/destruction</p>	<p>DOD oversees the management and security of national military weapons stockpiles as outlined above. In addition, annual reconciliation of all small arms in the registry is performed.</p>	<p>The U.S. assists countries in the destruction of excess and illicit SA/LW stocks and can provide assessments and seminars related to physical security and stockpile management of national holdings (see previous).</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Section II, para 20, 40, and 41</p> <p>Education and public awareness programs on illicit trade in SA/LW; encourage role of civil society</p>	<p>DOJ works through its components to educate and provide research grants to study illicit trafficking. DOJ also works with international, federal state, and local law enforcement and the firearms industry to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms. Most notably, the Justice Department's Project Safe Neighborhoods (to ensure that every community vigorously combats gun violence), Violent Crime Interdiction Teams, the Southwest Border Initiative, and the public-private "Don't Lie for the Other Guy" program all foster public awareness of the means to combat illicit trafficking.</p> <p>DOS/DDTC regularly briefs industry on civil cases that have been concluded, which are posted on its website (see www.pmdtc.state.gov). The National Security Division of the Department of Justice publishes reports on concluded criminal cases (see http://www.justice.gov/nsd/press/NSDreleases/currentNSD.htm).</p>	<p>USAID has supported public awareness campaigns, in cooperation with local NGOs, to encourage local disarmament programs.</p> <p>The U.S. has provided assistance through NGOs to raise SA/LW awareness.</p>	<p>The U.S. meets and consults regularly with NGOs and industry in order to raise public awareness and encourage the role of civil society in curbing illicit SA/LW proliferation.</p> <p>On July 1-2, 2008 in Nairobi, Kenya, the U.S. co-sponsored and participated in the first African seminar on reducing the threat to global aviation from MANPADS. Officials from the 12 RECSA Member States and representatives from the United Kingdom and civil society discussed the proliferation of MANPADS in Africa's Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa sub-regions, and encouraged strengthened PSSM.</p> <p>DOS also promotes initiatives to assist nonproliferation efforts in regions where the illicit proliferation of SA/LW is of concern. Such initiatives focus on identifying, reviewing, and improving SA/LW interdiction capabilities and stockpile security. Some examples of initiatives to assist with nonproliferation efforts include roundtable discussions with OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation on MANPADS export controls, stockpile security, and airport security assessments October 2008 in Vienna, Austria; and a forum on the proliferation of SA/LW from conflict zones into North Africa and Europe, April 2009 in Rabat, Morocco.</p>

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UN Programme of Action	U.S. Laws and Policies Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Assistance and Programs Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Global/Regional Activity Supportive of the UN POA
<p>Section II, para 21, 30, 34; Section III, para 16</p> <p>Support effective DDR, including collection, storage and destruction of SA/LW; international assistance for the same</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The U.S. has provided support for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Colombia (for child soldiers), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Kosovo, Liberia, East Timor, Macedonia, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. U.S. armed forces have regularly participated in international efforts to collect and destroy weapons in post-conflict environments, such as during SFOR and KFOR operations in the Balkans, and in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p>	<p>The U.S. supported UNSCR 1739 and UNSCR 1706. UNSCR 1739 supported the Government of Cote d'Ivoire in implementation of a national program for the DDR of combatants, and UNSCR 1706 assists with the development and implementation of a comprehensive program for DDR of former combatants and women and children associated with combatants, as called for in the Darfur Peace Agreement.</p>
<p>Section II, para 22</p> <p>Special needs of children in armed conflict, rehabilitation, and reintegration</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Under USAID's Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF), the United States offers major support to programs that work to address the physical, social, and emotional needs of children affected by war in Afghanistan, DRC, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, and Uganda. The International Disability and Victims of Landmines, Civil Strife and Warfare Assistance Act of 2002 authorizes wide-ranging assistance to victims of civil strife and war in foreign countries.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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<p>Section II, para 23</p> <p>Voluntary submissions on destruction and illicit trade; transparency in laws and regulations</p>	<p>U.S. laws and regulations on import, export, manufacture, brokering and marking of SA/LW are available on the Internet (www.pmdtc.org & www.atf.treas.gov).</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The U.S. has provided information on U.S. laws and regulations regarding import, export, and manufacture of SA/LW, as well as information on the destruction of excess SA/LW to the UN, OSCE, OAS, other international and regional organizations, and NGOs. A list of U.S. debarred (prohibited from obtaining export licenses) individuals and entities is available at http://pmdtc.org/debar059.htm.</p>
<p>Section II, para 24</p> <p>Designation of regional and sub-regional POC on POA implementation</p>	<p><u>For the United States:</u> Ms. Stephanie Pico Policy Advisor (SA/LW) U.S. Department of State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement PM/WRA, SA-3 Room 6100 2121 Virginia Ave, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20520 E-Mail: PicoSL@state.gov Telephone: 202-663-0101</p> <p>Alternate: Mr. Sho J. Morimoto Foreign Affairs Officer (SA/LW) E-mail: MorimotoSJ@state.gov Telephone: 202-663-0290 (Other information is the same as Ms. Pico.)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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UN Programme of Action	U.S. Laws and Policies Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Assistance and Programs Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Global/Regional Activity Supportive of the UN POA
<p>Section II, para 25, 26</p> <p>Encourage, where appropriate, negotiation or strengthening of regional instruments to combat illicit trade</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through training at the ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone and San Salvador, the U.S. assists countries to improve their institutional capacity to deter weapons trafficking through more effective enforcement mechanisms.</p> <p>Through the EXBS Program, the U.S. promotes regional cooperation in improving export/border controls to detect and interdict illicit transfers of controlled items.</p>	<p>On April 19, 2009, President Obama announced that ratification of CIFTA was a priority for his Administration. The U.S. also supports the ECOWAS Moratorium, the Nairobi Protocol, SADC Protocol, and other regional initiatives. In December 2000, the United States and SADC completed the U.S.-SADC Declaration on UN Sanctions and Restraint in Sale and Transfer of Conventional Arms to Regions of Conflict in Africa. In July 2007, SICA member states and the U.S. issued a joint declaration on security issues. The 7 Central American states and the U.S. pledged to combat illicit trafficking in SA/LW by undertaking several specific measures. The declaration can be found at: http://www.state.gov/p/wha/rls/89863.htm</p> <p>On December 3, 2007 CARICOM and the U.S. issued the joint initiative “CARICOM – U.S. Partnership to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Arms.” The U.S. and CARICOM states pledged to enhance regional cooperation to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trafficking in SA/LW in the region. The joint initiative can be found at: http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/dec/96143.htm. 13 CARICOM states as well as representatives of the CARICOM Secretariat and international organizations such as the OAS and UN participated in the joint initiative’s first seminar held December 11-12, 2007, in Nassau, Bahamas. The primary objective of the seminar was to provide information to CARICOM states on U.S. programs currently available to help combat illicit arms trafficking in the region.</p>

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UN Programme of Action	U.S. Laws and Policies Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Assistance and Programs Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Global/Regional Activity Supportive of the UN POA
<p>Section II, para 25, 26</p> <p>Encourage, where appropriate, negotiation or strengthening of regional instruments to combat illicit trade (continued)</p>			<p>Since 2005, the U.S. has annually sponsored an OAS General Assembly Resolution calling on OAS states to implement the POA. The U.S. also participates actively in OAS Hemispheric Security as well as CIFTA Consultative Group meetings. In 2006, the U.S. provided a financial contribution to the OAS Fund established for arms collection and destruction efforts, as well as related training programs.</p> <p>The U.S. supported adoption in the Wassenaar Arrangement of the French initiative to combat illicit transport by air of SA/LW in violation of UN arms embargoes. The U.S. participated in the March 2007 OSCE seminar on this initiative and assisted in development of best practices.</p> <p>The U.S. funded a regional seminar organized by RECSA in Rwanda, July 2009, to strengthen the sub-region's brokering controls per the Nairobi Protocol. Experts from the U.S. as well as the UN and civil society participated. Each RECSA Member State committed to establishing brokering controls. In July 2009, the U.S. hosted a workshop on SA/LW in Belize. All 7 SICA states as well as the Dominican Republic were invited.</p> <p>In September 2009, the OSCE reviewed its Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons and its supplementary Decisions. Extensive discussions allowed for detailed review of implementation and suggestions toward exploring possible further actions.</p>

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UN Programme of Action	U.S. Laws and Policies Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Assistance and Programs Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Global/Regional Activity Supportive of the UN POA
<p>Section II, para 27, 28</p> <p>Law enforcement cooperation; information sharing and implementing existing laws by region</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Law enforcement and police training programs offered by the United States are extensive. In addition to DOJ, Customs, and ATF training, the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development (OPDAT) provide law enforcement training and technical assistance to countries of Eastern and Central Europe, former Soviet Union, Latin America, Africa and Asia.</p> <p>Through the EXBS program, the U.S. provides equipment and training to Border Police and Customs organizations to enhance their ability to enforce laws regarding the flow of goods and people across borders and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.</p> <p>ATF Country Offices in Mexico, Colombia, Iraq, and Canada, and a regional office in El Salvador, facilitate information sharing, technical assistance, and training with host government law enforcement agencies. ATF maintains a representative at Interpol headquarters in Lyon, France and at Europol in The Hague. U.S. federal law enforcement agencies regularly cooperate with foreign law enforcement and judicial authorities on transnational criminal investigations.</p> <p>The DHS 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. Regional Legal Advisors (RLAs) work with foreign prosecutors, legislators and judges to improve criminal legislation, codes and regulations.</p>	<p>The U.S. cooperates extensively with foreign law enforcement agencies as well as with Europol, Interpol, and the World Customs Organization (WCO). The U.S. supports OAS in strengthening controls over illicit arms trafficking in the OAS region.</p> <p>DOS, DOD, 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, OSCE, OAS, SICA, and CARICOM.</p> <p>In 2009, the U.S., Canada, and the OAS hosted in Vancouver the first ever Western Hemispheric regional meeting of customs and law enforcement officials to discuss practical approaches and best practices for combating illicit trafficking in firearms.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 31</p> <p>Encourage regional transparency</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The U.S. supports transparency instruments such as the UN Register of Conventional Arms, its group of Governmental Experts, OSCE SA/LW information exchange, the Wassenaar Arrangement and efforts undertaken within the OAS.</p>
<p>Section II, para 33</p> <p>Provide voluntary reports to UN DDA on progress on implementing the POA</p>	<p>The United States provides voluntary reports to UN DDA per UNGA resolution 56/24V.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Section II, para 35</p> <p>Encourage UNSC, where applicable, to include DDR for peace operations</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The U.S. supported and joined consensus on Guinea's March 2003 UNSC Presidential Statement recognizing the importance of DDR activities in post-conflict situations and UNSCR 1576 urging DDR in Haiti. The U.S. also supported the 2007 UNSC Presidential Statement on small arms (S/PRST/2007/24) recognizing that illicit trade of SA/LW poses a grave threat against international security and encouraging further implementation of the POA and continued arms embargoes.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 36</p> <p>Strengthen the ability of states to identify and trace illicit SA/LW</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>ATF's NTC assists law enforcement agencies worldwide to trace U.S.-origin firearms that have been used in crimes.</p> <p>Through ILEAs and bilateral training, assistance is regularly offered on classification, ballistics, and tracing of seized weapons. ILEA Gaborone again presented a one-week SA/LW Trafficking course in August 2009 for Botswana, Djibouti, Rwanda, and Senegal. ILEA San Salvador also presented the one-week SA/LW Trafficking course in June 2009 for Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Panama. The Regional Training Center in Lima presented a one-week SA/LW Trafficking course in August 2009 for Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Peru.</p> <p>Since 2006, the U.S. has awarded grants to RECSA to purchase arms marking machines and record keeping computers and to render associated training for each one of the RECSA member states as well as several Central and Southern African countries.</p>	<p>The U.S. actively participated in the OEWG on marking and tracing illicit SA/LW, and supports the Instrument adopted by consensus in June 2005.</p> <p>The U.S. also sent ATF representatives to UN Marking and Tracing Implementation workshops held in Nairobi, Kenya (December 2008) and Lomé, Togo, and Seoul, Republic of Korea in 2009. These workshops provided practical methods to mark and trace firearms.</p> <p>The U.S. signed eTrace agreements with all seven SICA member states and 14 of the 15 Caribbean states.</p>
<p>Section II, para 37</p> <p>Cooperation with Interpol and WCO to identify and prosecute illicit traffickers</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>DHS/ICE has officers stationed abroad who cooperate with host government authorities and Interpol. FBI has a similar arrangement, as do U.S. Customs authorities. ATF attachés stationed in Canada, Colombia, Iraq, and Mexico provide technical and liaison assistance in firearms trafficking efforts.</p> <p>The EXBS Program encourages Customs agencies to work closely with the WCO and promotes police cooperation with Interpol to enhance their capabilities to identify and prosecute illicit traffickers.</p>	<p>The U.S. cooperates extensively and shares information with Interpol and the WCO, including in international arms trafficking investigations. ATF has a Special Agent assigned to Interpol headquarters in Lyon, France and another Special Agent assigned to Europol in The Hague.</p>

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<p>Section II, para 38</p> <p>Encourage states to ratify international legal instruments on terror and global crime</p>	<p>The U.S. has put into effect Executive Orders against those linked to terrorist activities, enacted the USA PATRIOT Act, and created a Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force. The U.S. has many other initiatives in effect to fight international terrorism.</p> <p>President Bush issued in August 2006 a “National Strategy to Internationalize Efforts Against Kleptocracy.” This strategy further elevated the global discussion on the fight against corruption by bringing focused attention to high-level, large-scale corruption by public officials, increasing the public-private partnership dialogue on accountability on both the demand and supply side of the issue, and guiding new areas for targeting the proceeds of grand corruption, through international cooperation, to deny safe haven and asset recovery. The Strategy stresses the need for implementation of international legal instruments on corruption such as the UN Convention against Corruption. The U.S. is a State Party to and has fully implemented the UN Convention against Corruption, the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, and the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.</p> <p>President Obama at the 2009 Summit of the Americas announced that ratification of CIFTA was a priority for his Administration.</p>	<p>The U.S. has provided support and funding assistance through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to promote the ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplemental protocols, as well as the UN Convention against Corruption, and the universal legal instruments against terrorism.</p> <p>The U.S. has programs and advisors in a large number of developing economies working to strengthen criminal justice systems and the capacity, independence, and integrity of law enforcement and prosecutors. The United States also promotes good governance and anticorruption generally through extensive technical assistance abroad.</p>	<p>The U.S. strongly supports UNSC 1373 (2001). The U.S. is party to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and its supplemental protocols on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, and the UN Convention against Corruption. The U.S. is also a party to 12 of the 13 universal counterterrorism conventions and protocols. These include the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the UN Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. The U.S. signed the thirteenth, the Nuclear Terrorism Convention, in September 2005. In February 2006, the U.S. signed the Protocol to the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. An amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials does not require signature, but is subject to ratification. The U.S. is seeking implementing legislation for these four instruments to enable the U.S. to complete the ratification process. The U.S. also supports the Egmont Group (financial intelligence sharing), the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union (EU), the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), OAS, Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), OSCE, UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and other multilateral initiatives against terror and global crime.</p>

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UN Programme of Action	U.S. Laws and Policies Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Assistance and Programs Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Global/Regional Activity Supportive of the UN POA
<p>Section II, para 38</p> <p>Encourage states to ratify international legal instruments on terror and global crime (continued)</p>			<p>With respect to promotion of standards against corruption, the U.S. also works through regional instruments and multilateral fora, including the G-8 and G-20, APEC, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Council of Europe, and the OAS, and through regional partnerships such as the Middle East Good Governance for Development in Arab States. The U. S. successfully supported the adoption of the terms of reference for a monitoring process to review implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).</p> <p>While the U.S. is not a party to either the UN Firearms Protocol or CIFTA, it is in substantial compliance with both instruments as well as the ITI.</p>
<p>Section II, para 39</p> <p>Develop common understanding on illicit brokering and work to combat the same</p>	<p>The U.S. has brokering laws and regulations in effect and encourages the adoption of effective brokering laws and regulations by other states.</p> <p>DOS/DDTC regularly briefs industry on cases involving violations, illicit brokering, and DOJ prosecution trends and cases concerning the AECA.</p>	<p>The EXBS program (discussed above in Section II, para 11 of this matrix) and others provide assistance in developing effective strategic trade control laws that address arms brokering and enforcement mechanisms.</p>	<p>The U.S. actively participated in the GGE on Illicit Brokering, which concluded its work in June 2007. In June 2002, the U.S. sponsored an OASGA resolution calling for the development of model brokering regulations and the preparation of a study on arms brokering. The U.S. participated in the April 2003 OAS Inter-American Drug Control Commission (CICAD) Firearms Experts Group meeting that drafted model brokering regulations (adopted by the OASGA in 2004). The U.S. also supported the 2003 Wassenaar agreement on Elements for Effective Legislation on Brokering.</p> <p>In June 2004, OAS AG/RES. 1997, drafted by the U.S., urged OAS member states to adopt brokering regulations based on the CICAD model regulations in the area.</p> <p>The U.S. funded a seminar organized by RECSA in Rwanda, July 2009, to strengthen the sub-region's brokering controls per the Nairobi Protocol.</p>

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<p>Section III, para 1-3, 6</p> <p>Promote international coordination/cooperation, technical and financial assistance in implementing POA</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>See throughout this matrix. The U.S. strongly advocates for coordination and cooperation to most effectively utilize donor resources available to implement the POA. The U.S. funded a UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) study in 2006 and 2007 titled, “International Assistance for implementing the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.” The U.S. also funded a UNIDIR project to match needs with donor resources including an online database and a checklist.</p>	<p>See throughout this matrix. The U.S. also participated in both the “UN Regional Symposium on the Implementation, by the Arab States, of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects” in Algiers, April 11-13, 2005, and the UN regional workshop on SA/LW in Beijing, April 19-21, 2005. In 2007, the U.S. participated in the April League of Arab States conference on POA implementation in Cairo, the Expert Meeting on Stockpile Management and Security in Berlin, April 3-4, and the Informal Meeting on Transfer Control Principles for SA/LW in Geneva in August.</p> <p>DTRA meets biannually with its MSAG partners to coordinate and collaborate on global SALW training activities. Examples include two January 2009 PSSM seminars in Ethiopia and a February 2009 PSSM assessment and seminar in Sierra Leone.</p> <p>DTRA SA/LW has actively supported the on-going OSCE programs to secure and reduce quantities of SA/LW and conventional ordnance in Central Asia, including PSSM assessments in Tajikistan.</p>
<p>Section III, para 4</p> <p>Assistance in and promotion of conflict prevention</p>	<p>The U.S. imposes unilateral sanctions on countries that have been identified as state-sponsors of terrorism, or where arms transfers may contribute to internal or external conflict. A list of U.S. embargoed countries can be found at http://pmdtc.org/country.htm</p>	<p>USAID is committed to addressing violent conflict wherever it falls within the agency’s mandate and capacity. These contributions are most often through support to peace and reconciliation processes, creating safe space for community dialogue, engaging potential conflict spoilers, analyzing and addressing the underlying conditions that fuel violent extremism, and incorporating conflict resolution components and conflict-sensitive approaches in all development activities.</p>	<p>In December 2000, the U.S. and SADC completed the U.S.-SADC Declaration on UN Sanctions and Restraint in Sale and Transfer of Conventional Arms to Regions of Conflict in Africa.</p>

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<p>Section III, para 5</p> <p>Develop and strengthen partnerships to share resources and information on the illicit trade in SA/LW in all its aspects.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Various. See throughout this matrix. The United States strongly advocates for partnership in coordination and cooperation to most effectively share resources and information.</p>	<p>On December 3, 2007 CARICOM and the U.S. issued the joint initiative “CARICOM – U.S. Partnership to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Arms.” The U.S. and CARICOM Member States pledged to enhance regional cooperation to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trafficking in SA/LW in the region. The joint initiative can be found at: http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/dec/96143.htm</p> <p>Since 2005, the U.S. has annually sponsored an OAS General Assembly Resolution calling on OAS states to implement the POA. The U.S. also participates actively in OAS Hemispheric Security as well as CIFTA Consultative Group meetings. In 2006, the DOS Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs provided a financial contribution to the OAS Fund established for arms collection and destruction efforts, as well as related training programs</p> <p>The U.S. also works through regional instruments and multilateral fora, including the G-8, APEC, the OECD, the Council of Europe, and the OAS, and through G-8 regional partnerships such as the Middle East Good Governance for Development in Arab States.</p>

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UN Programme of Action	U.S. Laws and Policies Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Assistance and Programs Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Global/Regional Activity Supportive of the UN POA
<p>Section III, para 7</p> <p>Information exchange among experts</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Various. See throughout this matrix.</p>	<p>Various, including expert groups, meetings, conferences, bilateral exchanges, NGO meetings, regional seminars, experts studies, etc.</p>
<p>Section III, para 8</p> <p>Regional and international programs for training in stockpile management and security</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Reference previous comment on Section II, para 17, 29. The U.S. currently offers a program to assist governments interested in improving PSSM procedures, practices and infrastructure.</p>	<p>The U.S. has participated in the workshops organized by the OSCE on stockpile management.</p> <p>DTRA assisted in the development and has actively supported a PSSM course at the NATO School since May 2008. The most recent SALW Policy course at the NATO school in October 2009 contained 25 students from Mediterranean Dialogue, Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, NATO countries and NATO Contact countries.</p> <p>The U.S. also supported development of the OSCE best practices guide on stockpile management.</p>
<p>Section III, para 9</p> <p>Support for Interpol International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System (IWETS) database</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The U.S.s, through INL, has contributed \$125,000 to the development of the Interpol IWETS database. ATF has provided technical assistance in expanding the use of IWETS to fight weapons and explosives trafficking, and additionally placed a liaison at Interpol in Lyon, France.</p>	<p>The U.S. shares information on a bilateral basis with Interpol.</p> <p>The U.S. is also working with Interpol in the development of a Web-based tracing mechanism for SA/LW.</p>
<p>Section III, para 10, 11</p> <p>Develop technologies, cooperate on tracing illicit weapons</p>	<p>DOS, DOD, and U.S. Customs authorities exchange information and work to increase international cooperation in controlling the export of U.S.-origin munitions. ATF provides technical advice and legal assistance in implementing integrated ballistic imaging systems, and national and regional tracing centers.</p>	<p>The NTC assists countries in tracing U.S.-origin arms used in criminal activities. From 1994 to 2006, over 200,000 such traces were conducted on behalf of foreign law enforcement agencies. ATF generally receives 300,000 requests per year, of which 50,000 are from foreign law enforcement agencies. Parts of the core course as well as specialized courses provide training in the identification and tracing of illegal weapons.</p>	<p>Within the G-8 Lyon-Roma Group, the United States has supported cooperation in illicit arms tracing among G-8 countries.</p> <p>The United States signed eTrace agreements with all seven Central American states, and 14 of the 15 Caribbean states and will launch in early 2010 a Spanish version of the program to increase use in Spanish speaking countries.</p>

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<p>Section III, para 12</p> <p>Voluntary information exchange with other States on U.S. SA/LW marking systems</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Various. See throughout this matrix. The U.S. provides financial assistance and training in the marking of SA/LW through many grants and programs.</p> <p>In December 2007, the U.S. attended and participated in the Marking & Tracing seminar in Nairobi, sponsored by the UNODA. Information on current U.S. procedures for marking, tracing, and record keeping was made available, and the U.S. laid out what types of possible future assistance and programs in the area of marking and tracing it has to offer.</p> <p>The U.S. presented on SA/LW marking best practices, including U.S. national practices, at the Third Regional Coordinating Meeting of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization in Swakopmund, Namibia, May 2009.</p>
<p>Section III, para 13</p> <p>Mutual legal assistance in investigations of illicit trade in SA/LW</p>	<p>Under Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs), the U.S. cooperates bilaterally as well as through Interpol in investigations.</p>	<p>ATF provides investigative assistance on international trafficking cases involving U.S.-source firearms, including those relating to drug trafficking, terrorism and organized crime.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

U.S. SUPPORT FOR THE UN PROGRAM OF ACTION ON SA/LW

UN Programme of Action	U.S. Laws and Policies Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Assistance and Programs Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Global/Regional Activity Supportive of the UN POA
<p>Section III, para 15</p> <p>Assistance to combat illicit trade related to drugs, crime and terror</p>	<p>ATF provides investigative assistance on international trafficking cases involving U.S. source firearms, including those relating to drug trafficking, terrorism and organized crime.</p>	<p>U.S. counter-narcotics and counter-terrorism training and assistance programs are extensive. The DEA and other law enforcement agencies provide training and support to drug-producing and transiting countries worldwide.</p> <p>The U.S. has stepped up bilateral information exchanges through law enforcement and intelligence channels. The U.S. seeks to improve international sanctions, anti-money laundering coordination, as well as other initiatives in the fight against terrorism.</p> <p>Border control equipment and training provided under the EXBS program strengthens the general capability of recipient agencies to detect and interdict illicit trafficking activities.</p>	<p>As a complement to bilateral efforts, the U.S. provides support and funding to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime for counter-narcotics and anti-crime training and assistance. As the primary drug control and anti-crime agency within the UN system, the U.S. works with and through the organization to build multilateral support to strengthen counter-narcotics and anti-crime efforts.</p>
<p>Section III, para 17</p> <p>Address development concerns as they relate to SA/LW proliferation</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The U.S. is working to integrate SA/LW destruction with DDR programs where appropriate (e.g. Angola and Afghanistan).</p> <p>As the lead U.S. agency providing development assistance overseas, USAID works closely with host governments and local communities to identify priorities for assistance programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

U.S. SUPPORT FOR THE UN PROGRAM OF ACTION ON SA/LW

UN Programme of Action	U.S. Laws and Policies Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Assistance and Programs Supportive of the UN POA	U.S. Global/Regional Activity Supportive of the UN POA
<p>Section III, para 18</p> <p>Develop and support research aimed at facilitating better understanding of the nature and scope of the problems associated with the illicit trade in SA/LW in all its aspects.</p>	<p>For the problem of illicit trade, responsibility in the U.S. for researching and monitoring the illicit SA/LW trade is generally shared by ATF (domestic), DOS (international and domestic from an export, temporary import, and brokering perspective), DOD, and DHS.</p> <p>DOJ works through its components to educate and provide research grants to study illicit trafficking.</p>	<p>The U.S. has provided and continues to provide many SA/LW grants and research opportunities.</p> <p>The U.S. funded a UN Institute for Disarmament Research study in 2006 and 2007 titled, “International Assistance for implementing the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.”</p>	<p>Various. See throughout this matrix. In 2006, DOS provided the Small Arms Survey with a grant to research its project on “Systematic International Small Arms Management: Stockpile Mapping, Surplus Identification, and Loss Simulation” to facilitate planning for stockpile security management and surplus SA/LW destruction.</p>
<p>Section IV, para 1</p> <p>Review conference by 2006; biennial meetings on implementation of POA; UN study on tracing; further steps to combat illicit brokering</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The U.S. actively participated in the 2003 and 2005 biennial meeting and the 2006 Review Conference on implementing the POA.</p> <p>The U.S. has actively participated in all UN meetings related to preventing, combating, and eradicating illicit brokering in SA/LW. The U.S. supported meetings leading up to and including the 2006 Review Conference. The U.S. participated in the OSCE/RACVIAC conference in March 2006.</p> <p>The U.S. actively participated in all three sessions of the GGE on Brokering, which began with the first session in November 2006 and finished with the third session in June of 2007. The U.S. fully supports the consensus Report that was adopted at the completion of the third session.</p> <p>The U.S. funded a regional seminar organized by RECSA in Rwanda, July 2009, to strengthen the sub-region’s brokering controls per the Nairobi Protocol. Experts from the U.S. as well as the UN and civil society participated. Each RECSA Member State committed to establishing brokering controls.</p>

Acronyms

AECA	Arms Export Control Act
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (DOJ)
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CICAD	Inter-American Drug Control Commission
CICTE	Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism
CIFTA	Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials
DDTC	Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DOS)
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOS	Department of State
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DOD)
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DOD)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EXBS	Export Control and Related Border Security
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FSC	Forum for Security Cooperation (OSCE)
GCA	Gun Control Act of 1968
GGE	Group of Government Experts
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement (DHS)
ILEA	International Law Enforcement Academy
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (DOS)
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (DOS)
ITAR	International Traffic in Arms Regulations
ITI	International Tracing Instrument
LOGSA	Logistical Support Agency (U.S. Army)
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems

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MSAG	Multi-national Small Arms and Ammunition Group
NFA	National Firearms Act
OAS	Organization of American States
OASGA	Organization of American States General Assembly
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (DOS)
POA	United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
RECSA	Regional Center on Small Arms for the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa
RLA	Regional Legal Advisors
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SASP	Small Arms Serialization Program (DOD)
SICA	Central American Integration System
UN DDA	United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USML	U.S. Munitions List
VCi	Bureau of Verification, Compliance and Implementation (DOS)
WCO	World Customs Organization

U.S. SA/LW online resources:

U.S. Department of State

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM)

Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA)

<http://www.state.gov/t/pm/wra/>

Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC)

<http://www.pmddtc.state.gov>

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

<http://www.state.gov/g/inl/>

The EXBS Program: Export Control and Related Border Security

<http://exportcontr.web123.discountasp.net/>

U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)

<http://www.atf.gov/firearms/index.htm>

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Office of Transition Initiatives

http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/oti/

OTI Special Focus Areas: Overview

http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/oti/focus/focus1.html

OTI/Sierra Leone - Conflict Diamonds

http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/oti/country/sleone/confdiam.html

Anti-Corruption Resource Center

<http://www.usaid.gov/democracy/anticorruption/index.html>

United States Department of Defense

Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition and Explosives

http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/510076m_0800/p510076m.pdf

Defense Threat Reduction Agency SALW Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) Assistance Program

<http://www.dtra.mil/salw>