

Implementing the UN Programme of Action

A Checklist for Matching Needs and Resources

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About the cover

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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FOREWORD

States recognize that international assistance is essential for the effective implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, having devoted a full section to this issue when they agreed the instrument in 2001. The challenge, however, comes in the identification, allocation and coordination of this international assistance. While a number of valuable programmes and achievements have been made, the results of the research conducted by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in 2006 indicated that the majority of the US\$ 660 million allocated as international assistance covered only a limited number of issues in a limited number of countries.

Responding to the call of states to improve the identification, allocation and coordination of assistance for implementing the Programme of Action and addressing small arms and light weapons (SALW) more broadly, and with the financial support of the Governments of Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand and the United States of America, which have each supported various aspects of this work, UNIDIR has undertaken a multi-year programme of work that has produced a number of activities aimed at helping states to better match the needs for international SALW assistance with available resources. UNIDIR is thus proud to present the checklist found herein, which represents the results of one such activity.

The checklist can be used as a tool in its own right to help states determine areas for advancing activities to combat, eradicate and prevent the illicit trade in SALW. The checklist is also an integral part of the web-based matching needs and resources mechanism, designed by UNIDIR and incorporated into the Programme of Action Implementation Support System administered by the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs.

The checklist is a concrete example of how action-oriented research can have tangible and practical utility for states. Effective and efficient allocation of SALW resources is a priority for states, and I see this checklist as being an essential contribution to supporting states in their efforts to implement Section III of the PoA. I would like to challenge states to see what sort of notable and measurable progress we can all make to combat, eradicate and prevent this scourge with a better articulated vision of how to make best use of national and international resources.

Theresa Hitchens Director UNIDIR

PART 1 INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THE CHECKLIST?

Presented here is a checklist of questions that states can use to help them to identify areas where international assistance could help to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW).

The checklist aims to support Section III of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA), which deals with international assistance, cooperation and capacity-building.

The checklist is designed to help states consider the types of activities they may need to undertake to address SALW in their territory, whether through the allocation and use of national resources or through international assistance. Not all questions or issues in the checklist are relevant for all states, which experience SALW problems differently and which are at varying levels of progress in PoA implementation. For some states only certain issues will apply, while others will face obligations resulting from their membership in regional organizations or adherence to certain instruments. It is therefore up to individual states to compare the content of the checklist against their national policies, and international and regional obligations and commitments in order to determine if and what types of international assistance could be sought.

The checklist is an integral part of the web-based Matching Needs and Resources (MNR) mechanism developed by UNIDIR and hosted by the Programme of Action Implementation Support System, administered by the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs. States that would like to receive SALW assistance can complete the checklist online, while donors are asked to supply information on the types of assistance they consider providing. Donors and implementing agencies can use the site to identify which states are requesting which types of assistance. The mechanism informs users when the assistance priorities of a requesting state are in line with the their particular interests. States and implementing agencies are encouraged to access the MNR mechanism on the Programme of Action Implementation Support System website at <www.poa-iss.org>.

Part 2 of this publication contains the complete checklist.

WHAT CAN THE CHECKLIST BE USED FOR?

States can use the checklist to help them formulate requests for assistance through project proposals, in discussions with donor states and implementing agencies, and in preparing national reports on PoA implementation. While the checklist can be used in paper format, completing the checklist online allows donors and implementing agencies to see immediately the assistance that is requested by states.

The checklist can also be used to identify where knowledge gaps exist in the different thematic areas, indicating to the users what kind of research, needs assessments and surveys may be required. A completed checklist can also support the development of national SALW strategies or action plans. The checklist aims to help states to identify where SALW assistance is needed—it is not intended to be used as a baseline for evaluating a state's performance on PoA implementation. If a state's current systems and practices to address SALW are deemed adequate and international assistance is not required, then the checklist may be used more as an information resource or reference document.

HOW CAN THE CHECKLIST BE USED?

National Coordinating Bodies (NCBs) or similar agencies are encouraged to share and discuss the different themes found in the checklist with national experts and stakeholders, including implementing agencies and civil society, to compare the content of the checklist against national policy, practice and objectives.

If respondents answer "yes" or "not applicable" to a question on the checklist, then international assistance is either not necessary in that case or the question is not relevant to the state's situation, practice or policy.

The collation of "no" or "inadequate" responses creates a profile or summary of the types of activities that the state could consider implementing. The state must then determine if the activities are ones that it wants to undertake and, if so, if these activities could be implemented using national resources and expertise, or if international assistance would need to be sought.

Given the interconnected nature of SALW issues, the thematic groupings of the checklist are somewhat arbitrary. The best way to approach SALW is holistically by considering all stages in the life cycles of SALW, and by recognizing the relationships among different SALW themes. For instance, aspects related to transfers, marking, record-keeping and tracing, destruction, and oversight of law enforcement officials are all necessary elements of an effective approach to stockpile management and security. Certain questions in the checklist are repeated across thematic groupings in order to capture these interrelationships. However, NCBs are still encouraged to consider the needs for assistance in each of the thematic groupings in light of a broader SALW strategy.

WHICH INSTRUMENTS AND DOCUMENTS ARE REFLECTED IN THE CHECKLIST?

The content of the checklist extends beyond the PoA in certain cases, as the PoA does not elaborate the steps or measures necessary to achieve many of its commitments. The checklist thus also draws on other international and regional SALW instruments, best practice documents and operational guidelines in order to help states determine the steps to take toward implementing the PoA. Below is a list of these other sources.

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND DOCUMENTS

Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (1990)

Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (1979)

How to Guide: Small Arms and Light Weapons Legislation (United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, 2008)

How to Guide: The Establishment and Functioning of National Small Arms and Light Weapons Commissions (United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, 2008)

International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (2005)

Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (entered into force 2005)

- Report of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/81 to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons (UN document A/62/163, 2007)
- United Nations Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards—Module 4-10 "Disarmament" and Module 4-11 "SALW Control, Security and Development" (2006)

REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND DOCUMENTS

- Andean Plan to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (Andean Community, Decision 552, 2003)
- Best Practice Guidelines for the Implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Protocol on Small Arms and Light Weapons (2005)
- ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials (Economic Community of West African States, signed 2006)
- ECOWAS Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa (Economic Community of West African States, 1998, 2001)
- European Union Code of Conduct for Arms Exports (1998)
- European Union Joint Action on Small Arms (1999)
- Handbook of Best Practices on Small Arms and Light Weapons (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, 2003)
- Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (Organization of American States, 1997)
- Legal Framework for a Common Approach to Weapons Control Measures (the "Nadi Framework", South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference, 2000)
- Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Organization of American States, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, 1998)
- Nairobi Protocol for Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa (2003)
- Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the Southern African Development Community Region (2001)
- Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards/Guidelines (South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, 2006, 2007)

PART 2 CHECKLIST FOR MATCHING NEEDS AND RESOURCES

	ional Coordinating Body (e.g., National Commission, National f Contact, National Focal Point)	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
1.A.1.	Is there a National Coordinating Body (NCB) and institutional infrastructure responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW?				
1.A.2.	Do laws, regulations or administrative procedures establish the roles, requirements and responsibilities of an NCB and of its members?				
1.A.3.	Is there sufficient information and research available, such as a baseline survey, to prepare a national strategy to address SALW?				
1.A.4.	Is there effective inter-agency planning and cooperation on SALW control issues?				
1.B. In	frastructure and human resources				
1.B.1.	Does the NCB have a designated official to act as point of contact (such as a coordinator, president or chair)?				
1.B.2.	Does the NCB include the active participation of relevant government bodies, law and security agencies, and, if possible, civil society organizations?				
1.B.3.	Does the NCB include the active participation of government bodies that represent the interests of gender, youth and children?				
1.B.4.	Does the NCB have the resources and capacity to effectively fulfil the commitments it is assigned at the local, national, regional and international level on matters relating to implementation of the PoA? (e.g., resources and capacities may include support staff, travel and transportation, and communications such as internet, phone or fax)				
1.B.5.	Does the staff of the NCB receive training on oversight of PoA-related activities and preparing national strategies, reports, project proposals and requests for assistance?				
1.C. Ad	ctivity planning, implementation and oversight				
1.C.1.	Is there an up-to-date national strategy that details how to mobilize resources to implement PoA-related activities?				
1.C.2.	Does the NCB have the resources and capacity to oversee implementation of the national strategy?				
1.C.3.	Does the NCB have the resources and capacity to visit local authorities or civil society organizations to oversee PoA-related activities throughout the country?				
1.C.4.	Are members of the NCB periodically trained on gender approaches to planning, implementing and evaluating PoA-related activities?				

	onal Coordinating Body (e.g., National Commission, National Contact, National Focal Point)	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
1.C.5.	Are members of the NCB periodically trained on the policy and operational considerations for planning, implementing and evaluating PoA-related activities that deal with youths and children, both as victims and perpetrators of armed violence?				
1.C.6.	Are members of the NCB trained in participatory approaches for planning or overseeing PoA-related activities?				
1.D. Co	operation, coordination and information-sharing				
	Does the NCB coordinate meetings between communities, international organizations and civil society to promote dialogue and raise awareness on SALW?				
	Do members of the NCB have opportunities and mechanisms to cooperate with their counterparts in foreign NCBs?				
	Do members of the NCB have opportunities to participate in conferences that address SALW, such as PoA-related meetings?				
1.D.4.	Does the NCB have the resources and capacity to submit annual reports on implementation of the PoA and other relevant instruments?				
1.D.5.	Does the NCB organize meetings of civil society and international/regional organizations to promote research and the exchange of information on SALW?				
1.D.6.	Is the NCB able to respond to requests for information and cooperation (such as tracing requests) in a timely and efficient manner?				
	Does the NCB inform other government bodies (such as for development, health or labour) and international organizations of its PoA-related activities in order to raise awareness on opportunities for cooperation?				
	Does the NCB have the resources and capacity to support civil society to undertake awareness-raising, research and other activities that advance implementation of the PoA?				

2. Stoc	kpile management and security	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
2.A.1.	Is there sufficient information and capacity to ensure that legislative and regulatory frameworks and operational practices are in conformity with the state's responsibilities under relevant multilateral instruments?				
2.B. La	ws, regulations and administrative procedures				
2.B.1.	Is the illegal stockpiling of SALW and ammunition an established criminal offence?				
2.B.2.	Is it required by law that all SALW must be either adequately marked or disposed of, preferably through destruction?				
2.B.3.	Are there measures covering the identification and disposal of surplus stocks including ammunition?				
2.B.4.	Are there measures to ensure that SALW and ammunition are transported safely and securely (whether by land, sea or air), and that shipments are verified before and after delivery to ensure that no items have been lost during transit?				
2.B.5.	Are there measures in place to ensure that SALW and ammunition storage facilities are sufficiently guarded by properly trained and authorized staff?				
2.B.6.	Are there adequate standards and procedures for the management and security of stocks including ammunition held by the armed forces, police or other law enforcement agencies authorized to carry or transport SALW?				
2.B.7.	Are there measures in place to ensure that SALW and ammunition held by all state personnel authorized to carry weapons are stored securely when not in use? Do these measures address SALW and ammunition held by off-duty personnel?				
2.B.8.	Are there measures for controlling the SALW and ammunition assigned to all state employees authorized to carry weapons? (e.g., penalties for loss or unjustified use, falsification of paperwork, reclaiming SALW and ammunition from retired personnel)				
2.B.9.	Are there standards and procedures to ensure that stocks including ammunition are regularly checked and audited?				
2.B.10.	Are there standards and procedures to ensure accurate record-keeping of the content and location of stockpiles?				
2.B.11.	Are there standards and procedures for detecting and investigating theft of SALW and ammunition or the falsification of records? Are there measures to penalize those responsible?				
2.B.12.	Are there standards and procedures that specify where, how and for what period of time records on stocks including ammunition are to be archived?				

2. Stoc	kpile management and security	YES	OZ	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
2.B.13.	Are there measures that outline the minimum requirements for storing and accounting for commercial (manufacturers, dealers, vendors, private security companies, etc.) stocks including ammunition and that establish standards and procedures for verification?				
2.B.14.	Are there measures regarding the control of SALW and ammunition, being held as evidence, both during and after investigations and judicial processes?				
2.B.15.	Does the state have the resources and capacity to enforce the relevant measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				
2.C. Ph	nysical infrastructure and technical resources				
2.C.1.	Are all storage facilities constructed and secured to protect against intrusion?				
2.C.2.	Is communication possible at all times between personnel at storage facilities and personnel in law enforcement, intelligence and other relevant authorities?				
2.C.3.	Is there an adequate number of storage facilities? Does the state have the resources and capacity to maintain them to its standards?				
2.C.4.	Is the physical security of all storage facilities regularly evaluated?				
2.C.5.	Are all storage facilities located to ensure the safety of neighbouring communities? Are there guidelines for this?				
2.C.6.	Is the stability of stored explosives, detonators and ammunition regularly tested by specifically trained personnel?				
2.D. Re	ecord-keeping and information-sharing				
2.D.1.	Is there a registry of state-held SALW to enable information to be promptly retrieved by authorized personnel?				
2.D.2.	Is there an up-to-date backup registry held in a location separate from the main registry?				
2.D.3.	Are the contents of all storage facilities regularly checked against the registry?				
2.E. Hu	uman resources and training				
2.E.1.	Do all storage facilities have a sufficient number of trained personnel?				
2.E.2.	Is there oversight and regular monitoring of storage facility personnel?				
2.E.3.	Is there a training manual for stockpile management and security, including record-keeping?				

2. Stoc	kpile management and security	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
2.E.4.	Is there a sufficient number of trained personnel to provide training courses on stockpile management and security, including record-keeping?				
2.E.5.	Is there a sufficient number of trained personnel to test the stability of explosives, detonators and ammunition?				
2.E.6.	Do all storage facility personnel receive security clearance? Is clearance regularly updated?				

3. Mar	king, recording and tracing	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
3.A.1.	Is there sufficient information and capacity to ensure that legislative and regulatory frameworks and operational practices are in conformity with the state's responsibilities under relevant multilateral instruments?				
3.B. La	ws, regulations and administrative procedures				
3.B.1.	Are there measures that require all SALW to be adequately and uniquely marked?				
3.B.2.	Are there measures prohibiting the illegal stockpiling of unmarked SALW, and standards and procedures for their destruction, disposal or regularization?				
3.B.3.	Are there measures that require all SALW to be recorded and adequately, uniquely marked at the time of manufacture?				
3.B.4.	Are there measures that require all SALW to be recorded and, if appropriate, adequately and uniquely marked on import?				
3.B.5.	Are there measures that designate an administrative body responsible for oversight of the marking process?				
3.B.6.	Is tampering with markings or falsifying records an established criminal offence?				
3.B.7.	Are there measures requiring records to be archived for a specified period of time?				
3.B.8.	Are there measures requiring companies going out of business to give their SALW records to the state?				
3.B.9.	Are there measures requiring that illicit SALW be traced, especially when confiscated in the context of crime or conflict?				
3.B.10	Are there standards or procedures for responding to tracing requests?				
3.B.11	Does the state have the resources and capacity to enforce the relevant measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				
3.C. N	ational coordination and multilateral cooperation				
3.C.1.	Is there a point of contact responsible for responding to tracing requests in a timely and effective manner?				
3.C.2.	Is there access to, and training on, information sharing networks such as the Firearms Reference Table (FRT), the Interpol VPN system (I-24/7) or the Interpol Weapons electronic Tracing System (IWeTS)?				
3.C.3.	Are there regular meetings to promote cooperation and coordination among personnel responsible for tracing?				

3. Mark	king, recording and tracing	YES	O _Z	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
3.D. Ca	pacity-building and technical resources				
	Is there sufficient information on items requiring marking, destruction or regularization?				
	Is there access to the means necessary for adequately marking SALW and components as specified in the International Tracing Instrument?				
	To facilitate tracing, are records kept up-to-date in a registry that allows the easy retrieval and transmission of information?				
3.E. Hu	man resources and training				
	Are relevant personnel familiar with the different methods and procedures for marking, recording and tracing weapons?				
	Are there manuals specifying the rules of procedure on marking, recording and tracing?				
	Is there an sufficient number of trained personnel to handle marking-related tasks?				
	Are personnel who regularly, or who may, come into contact with SALW trained to identify weapons and legitimate markings, to detect tampering and falsification, and to inform the appropriate authorities?				
	Is there an sufficient number of trained personnel for responding to tracing requests?				
	Does the state have the resources and capacity to train officials on marking, recording and tracing of SALW?				

4. Wea	apons destruction and disposal	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
4.A. La	ws, regulations and administrative procedures				
4.A.1.	Are there measures to avoid the holding of surplus SALW and ammunition, and for identifying and disposing of surplus, preferably through destruction?				
4.A.2.	Are there measures on the disposal, preferably through destruction, of seized, confiscated or forfeited SALW and ammunition?				
4.A.3.	Are there standards or procedures that specify the means of destruction that are appropriate for the items in question? (e.g., distinguishing between means applicable to SALW, ammunition, explosives)				
4.A.4.	Are there standards or procedures on the requirements of destruction programmes, such as logistics, monitoring and oversight of any commercial enterprises involved?				
4.A.5.	Are there standards or procedures for ensuring the safe transport of items to be destroyed from storage facilities to destruction sites?				
4.A.6.	Are there standards or procedures for selecting safe locations for destruction sites, to ensure the safety of personnel and neighbouring communities, and to minimize the impact on the environment?				
4.A.7.	Does the state have the resources and capacity to enforce the measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				
4.B. N evalua	ational coordination and programme planning, monitoring and tion				
4.B.1.	Is there sufficient information on SALW and ammunition that require disposal?				
4.B.2.	Is there access to expertise on methods and best practices for disposal and destruction, e.g. as described in the 2000 report of the UN Secretary-General on methods of destruction of SALW, ammunition and explosives?				
4.B.3.	Are destruction programmes linked with confidence-building measures and SALW awareness-raising activities?				
4.B.4.	Does the planning of all destruction programmes account for potential environmental impact?				
4.B.5.	Do destruction programmes account for debris removal and scrap metal salvage from destruction sites?				
4.B.6.	In the planning and implementation of destruction programmes, is there coordination with organizations conducting demining or explosive ordnance disposal when relevant?				

4. Weapons dest	ruction and disposal	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
4.C. Physical cap	pacity (equipment/infrastructure/technology)				
	state have the access to the equipment and infrastructure to fully meet its destruction needs?				
	V and ammunition transported safely and securely to on sites, whether from storage sites, collection sites, etc?				
	a sufficient number of trained personnel to implement on programmes safely, including registering, monitoring, etc?				
4.D. Record-kee	ping, registration and information-sharing				
	ALW disposed of through means other than destruction ly marked and registered?				
capacity,	standards and procedures, and sufficient resources and to record SALW markings, preferably electronically, prior ction or disposal?				
	rds on destroyed/disposed SALW easily retrievable and ble for the purposes of investigations or responding to quests?				

5. Wea	apons collection	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
5.A.1.	Has there been an assessment to determine where collection programmes are needed and the amount and type of SALW expected?				
5.B. La	ws, regulations and administrative procedures				
5.B.1.	Are there standards and procedures for selecting collection sites and for transporting collected items to storage facilities or destruction sites?				
5.B.2.	Are there standards and procedures for weapon collection, e.g. specifying who can implement such programmes and their roles and responsibilities?				
5.B.3.	Are there measures, standards or procedures specifying how collected and confiscated SALW are to be treated? (e.g., in terms of tracing, investigation, destruction, marking, regularization)				
5.C. Nevalua	ational coordination and programme planning, monitoring and tion				
5.C.1.	Is there national expertise on weapon collection (concerning different approaches, lessons, community-sensitive programming, etc.)?				
5.C.2.	In selecting the location of collection sites, is the security of transportation and temporary storage, and the potential impact on the safety of personnel and the public evaluated?				
5.C.3.	Do collection programmes include extensive public outreach activities well in advance?				
5.C.4.	Does the planning of collection programmes consider possible collaboration with programmes on gender, development, youth, education, community building, etc?				
5.C.5.	Do communities participate in the planning of collection programmes?				
5.C.6.	Prior to collection programmes, are there opportunities for communities to communicate their security concerns to state personnel?				
5.C.7.	Does the planning and budgeting of collection programmes allow for activities to address potential security repercussions in communities?				
5.C.8.	Are collection programmes evaluated in terms of impact, gender sensitivity and success?				
5.D. P	hysical capacity (equipment/infrastructure/technology)				
5.D.1.	Does the state have the resources and capacity necessary to fully meet its collection needs?				

5. Wea	pons collection	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
5.D.2.	Do collection sites have security of transportation and temporary storage for SALW?				
5.D.3.	Are the markings of collected items recorded for entry into a national registry?				
5.D.4.	If inadequately marked SALW are collected, are they properly marked or destroyed?				
5.D.5.	If collection programmes use material incentives (e.g., weapons for development), are the necessary resources mobilized beforehand?				
5.E. Hu	uman resources and training				
5.E.1.	Is there sufficient national expertise for the training of trainers on weapon collection (concerning different approaches, lessons, community-sensitive programming, etc.)?				
5.E.2.	Is there a sufficient number of trained personnel to implement collection programmes safely (including disassembling, registering, storing, monitoring, transport, etc)?				
5.E.3.	Is there oversight of collection programmes, especially in isolated areas?				

6. Inte	ernational transfers (export, import, transit, transshipment) and ing	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
6.A.1.	Has there been a national review of the existing legislative and regulatory frameworks as well as operational practices on transfers?				
6.B. La	ws, regulations and administrative procedures				
6.B.1.	Are the existing frameworks and operational practices in conformity with the responsibilities of the state under relevant multilateral instruments?				
6.B.2.	Is violating, or aiding and abetting the violation of, a UN Security Council arms embargo an established criminal offence?				
6.B.3.	Are there measures providing a clear and detailed definition of illicit trafficking and related activities?				
6.B.4.	Is participation in the illicit SALW trade an established criminal offence?				
6.B.5.	Are there measures, standards or procedures for authorizing and overseeing all SALW transactions (import, export, transit, transshipment, re-transfer, brokering, etc.)?				
6.B.6.	Are there measures, standards or procedures for issuing, revoking, renewing and verifying licenses for all SALW transactions (import, export, import, transit, transshipment, re-transfer, brokering, etc.)?				
6.B.7.	Are there standards and procedures for issuing and verifying end- user certificates?				
6.B.8.	Are there measures, standards or procedures for recording all SALW transactions (import, export, transit, transshipment, re-transfer, brokering, etc.)?				
6.B.9.	Are there measures to prevent and criminalize the transfer of unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?				
6.B.10	Do measures, standards or procedures require that export applications be assessed according to the state's responsibilities under international law?				
6.B.11	Are there measures, standards or procedures detailing the record-keeping requirements of governments and brokers?				
6.B.12	Are brokering controls integrated in or consistent with export legislation?				
6.B.13	Are there measures, standards or procedures regulating brokering licenses and transactions (including related activities such as financing, freight forwarding, technical assistance, training, transportation, etc.)?				
6.B.14	Are illegal brokering activities (including related activities such as financing, freight forwarding, technical assistance, training, transportation) established criminal offences?				

6. Inte	ernational transfers (export, import, transit, transshipment) and ing	YES	O Z	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
6.B.15.	Are there standards and procedures for registering and screening potential brokers?				
6.B.16.	Is the falsification of licenses, authorizations and end-user certificates an established criminal offence?				
6.B.17.	Are there measures, standards or procedures providing state control over the manufacture of SALW, their components and ammunition?				
6.B.18.	Does the state have sufficient capacity to enforce the measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				
6.C. No	ational coordination and multilateral cooperation				
6.C.1.	Is there sufficient information on and understanding of brokering (including related activities such as financing, freight forwarding, technical assistance, training, transportation, etc.), the scope of the problem in your country and the best practices for addressing it?				
6.C.2.	Do all relevant state bodies effectively coordinate their SALW-transfer control activities?				
6.C.3.	Do state bodies involved in SALW-transfer control have opportunities and mechanisms to cooperate with their foreign counterparts?				
6.C.4.	Are denials of licenses or authorizations published or communicated to other states?				
6.C.5.	Are annual reports submitted to the UN Register on Conventional Arms? (currently, it is optional to report on SALW)				
6.D. Ca	apacity, record-keeping and information-sharing				
6.D.1.	Are comprehensive and accurate records kept and preserved on all SALW transfers? Can they be promptly retrieved and transmitted by authorized personnel?				
6.D.2.	Are there sufficient resources and capacity to assess export and retransfer applications, taking into account in particular the risk of diversion of SALW?				
6.D.3.	Are there sufficient resources and capacity to identify individuals or groups in country involved in illicit SALW transfers?				
6.D.4.	Are brokering authorizations and licences reviewed regularly?				
6.E. Hu	ıman resources and training				
6.E.1.	Are personnel adequately trained on transfer procedures, including the assessment of export and re-transfer applications?				
6.E.2.	Do all relevant personnel receive adequate training on brokering legislation and procedures?				

6. Into	ernational transfers (export, import, transit, transshipment) and ring	rES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
6.E.3.	Are relevant government departments, industry and civil society informed and educated on their international and national roles and responsibilities regarding arms transfers (including brokering)?				
6.E.4.	Are all relevant personnel trained to detect fraudulent licences, authorizations and end-user certificates?				
6.E.5.	Is there a sufficient number of trained personnel at border checkpoints to inspect and record SALW shipments (including transit shipments) and verify paperwork?				
6.E.6.	Are all relevant personnel adequately trained in best practices for monitoring and controlling arms transfers (including brokering)?				
6.E.7.	Is there sufficient national expertise for the training of trainers on brokering transactions (including related activities such as financing, freight forwarding, technical assistance, training, transportation, etc.)?				

7. Cus	toms and borders	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
7.A.1.	Is there sufficient information and capacity to ensure that legislative and regulatory frameworks and operational practices are in conformity with the state's responsibilities under relevant multilateral instruments?		Ž		ZZ
7.B. La	ws, regulations and administrative procedures				
7.B.1.	Are there measures, standards or procedures specifying the types and maximum quantity of SALW or ammunition that can be transported into or out of the country by individuals or commercial enterprises?				
7.B.2.	Are there measures outlining who may be granted permission to transport SALW, components or ammunition across borders (e.g., for scrap, recycling or destruction in another country)?				
7.B.3.	Are there standards or procedures for safeguarding shipments of SALW and ammunition to and across borders?				
7.B.4.	Are there standards and procedures for the safe storage, dismantling and recording of SALW confiscated at borders?				
7.B.5.	Are there standards and procedures for verifying the authenticity of paperwork (e.g., licenses and end-user certificates)?				
7.B.6.	Are there standards and procedures for detecting, documenting and investigating unscheduled or emergency landings of aircraft within the country?				
7.B.7.	Are there standards and procedures for detecting and inspecting SALW and ammunition shipments at border checkpoints?				
7.B.8.	Are national measures on customs and borders harmonized with those of countries in the region?				
7.B.9.	Does the state have sufficient capacity to enforce the measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				
7.C. C	apacity-building and technical resources				
7.C.1.	Are there checkpoints at all main border crossings?				
7.C.2.	Are all checkpoints adequately equipped for detecting and inspecting SALW and ammunition?				
7.C.3.	Do all checkpoints have safe and secure storage for SALW, components and ammunition (both authorized items used by personnel and confiscated items)?				
7.C.4.	Do all checkpoints in isolated areas have sufficient office space and sleeping quarters for personnel?				
7.C.5.	Are the borders between checkpoints adequately monitored and patrolled (including coastlines and lake fronts)?				

7. Cus	toms and borders	YES	QV	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
7.D. C	ooperation, coordination and information-sharing				
7.D.1.	Are there established subregional or regional mechanisms, such as for customs cooperation or information sharing, that incorporate SALW concerns?				
7.D.2.	Is communication possible at all times between personnel at checkpoints and personnel in law enforcement, intelligence and other relevant authorities?				
7.D.3.	Do all checkpoints have access to a registry in which information on confiscated SALW and permitted shipments can be easily recorded, retrieved and transmitted?				
7.D.4.	Do relevant authorities coordinate and cooperate with their foreign counterparts (e.g., through joint commissions)?				
7.D.5.	Is there sufficient information to identify the borders, checkpoints and transportation routes that pose a high risk for the smuggling of SALW and ammunition?				
7.E. H	uman resources and training				
7.E.1.	Is there a sufficient number of trained personnel at checkpoints to detect, inspect and process SALW and ammunition shipments (licit or illicit)?				
7.E.2.	Are all border personnel (including revenue, immigration, etc.) aware of the proper standards and procedures to follow if SALW and ammunition are detected?				
7.E.3.	Is there sufficient national expertise for the training of trainers on detection and inspection methods for SALW and ammunition?				
7.E.4.	Are there manuals specifying the standards and procedures for the handling of confiscated SALW and ammunition (which may include detection and inspection, record-keeping, and dismantling and storage, as appropriate)?				
7.E.5.	Is there regular oversight of border personnel (e.g., including spot checks, spontaneous drills)?				

8. Law	Enforcement	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
8.A.1.	Has there been a national review of the structure and capacity of law enforcement or the security sector?				
8.A.2.	Has there been a review of the performance and public perception of and confidence in law enforcement bodies, not conducted by those bodies themselves?				
8.B. La	ws, regulations and administrative procedures				
8.B.1.	Are there measures, standards and procedures giving clear and strict criteria on the use of force, specifically SALW, by law enforcement, in line with international standards such as the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials?				
8.B.2.	Are there measures that outline penalties and sanctions for the misuse of force by law enforcement?				
8.B.3.	Are there standards and procedures requiring strict background checks for law enforcement personnel and are security clearances regularly reviewed?				
8.B.4.	Are there measures for controlling the SALW and ammunition assigned to law enforcement? (e.g., penalties for loss or unjustified use, falsification of paperwork, reclaiming SALW and ammunition from retired personnel)				
8.B.5.	Are there measures, standards or procedures that require any use of SALW by state or private security providers to be reported and investigated?				
8.B.6.	Are there standards and procedures for the management and security of stocks held by law enforcement (e.g., safe storage, control of access, inventory management and accounting)?				
8.B.7.	Are there standards and procedures for the regular review of stocks held by law enforcement? Is surplus identified and disposed of, preferably destroyed?				
8.B.8.	Are there measures, standards or procedures for the authorization, screening and weapons management training of private security companies?				
8.B.9.	Are there standards and procedures for mutual legal assistance and other forms of transnational cooperation to assist investigations relating to SALW?				
8.B.10	Does the state have sufficient capacity to enforce the measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				

8. Law	Enforcement	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
8.C. H	uman resources, capacity and training				
8.C.1.	Is there a sufficient number of trained personnel for detecting and inspecting SALW, components and ammunition in the course of their duties?				
8.C.2.	Does law enforcement have the resources and capacity to identify and investigate individuals and groups involved in the illicit SALW trade?				
8.C.3.	Do law enforcement personnel receive training in gender, human and child rights and conflict mediation, or do special units exist to address such issues (children and youth, domestic violence, sexual assault, etc.)?				
8.C.4.	Is there sufficient national expertise for the training of trainers on all law enforcement-related SALW issues?				
8.C.5.	Are there guidelines and training manuals established that outline the training objectives and necessary information that meets the needs of junior–senior level officials and that applies to the different law enforcement bodies?				
8.C.6.	Do all personnel undergo strict background checks and are security clearances regularly reviewed?				
8.C.7.	Is there regular oversight (and oversight activities) of all personnel authorized to carry SALW?				
8.C.8.	Does the public have access to an external body, such as an ombuds office, for filing reports or complaints? Are such reports or complaints investigated?				
8.C.9.	Is there training, counselling or support aiming to prevent domestic armed violence on the part of personnel?				
8.D. In	formation-sharing and national/multilateral cooperation				
8.D.1.	Are there established frameworks or procedures for information sharing between law enforcement and all other state bodies dealing with SALW issues?				
8.D.2.	Are there established subregional or regional mechanisms or procedures, such as for cooperation or information sharing, among bodies dealing with SALW issues?				
8.D.3.	Is there access to, and training on, information sharing networks such as the Firearms Reference Table (FRT), the Interpol VPN system (I-24/7) or the Interpol Weapons electronic Tracing System (IWeTS)?				
8.D.4.	Are there established frameworks or procedures to promote coordination, communication and trust between law enforcement, and health and social services (e.g., concerning cases of sexual or domestic violence)?				

9. Civi	lians and communities (gender, youth and children)	YES	O Z	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
9.A.1.	Do measures, standards and procedures relevant to SALW also incorporate women's and children's issues, where relevant?				
9.A.2.	Is there sufficient information and research available, such as a baseline survey, on SALW problems and perceptions in communities throughout the country? This could be data on demand for SALW, statistics on crime and violence (disaggregated according to gender and age), cultural attitudes toward SALW ownership, etc.				
9.B. Ci	vilian possession				
9.B.1.	Is there a registry of civilian-held SALW to enable information to be promptly retrieved and transmitted by authorized personnel?				
9.B.2.	If there is a registry of civilian-held SALW, are the records accurate and up to date?				
9.B.3.	Are there measures, standards or procedures specifying the types and maximum quantity of SALW or ammunition that can be owned by, or that are prohibited to, private individuals?				
9.B.4.	Are there standards or procedures that establish detailed criteria for granting SALW licences to civilians?				
9.B.5.	Is possession of unregistered SALW an established criminal offence?				
9.B.6.	Are there regular awareness-raising campaigns to inform both men and women of their rights and responsibilities (registering, storing, disposing, etc.) regarding SALW and ammunition?				
9.C. Sa	afety and protection				
9.C.1.	Are there measures to protect men, women and children from domestic or sexual violence?				
9.C.2.	Do law enforcement personnel receive training in gender, human and child rights and conflict mediation, or do special units exist to address such issues (children and youth, domestic violence, sexual assault, etc.)?				
9.C.3.	Is there an established strategy to build safer communities (including neighbourhood watches, community policing, youth programmes, gang and urban violence prevention, etc.)?				
9.C.4.	Does law enforcement engage with communities to identify safety and security needs and to find solutions?				
9.C.5.	Are there community-based confidence-building measures in place to build trust between communities and local law enforcement?				
9.C.6.	Does the public have access to an external body, such as an ombuds office, for filing reports or complaints? Are such reports or complaints investigated?				

9. Civi	lians and communities (gender, youth and children)	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
9.C.7.	Is there training, counselling or support aiming to prevent domestic armed violence on the part of law enforcement and security personnel?				
9.D. N	ational coordination and community programmes				
9.D.1.	Is there a national strategy (e.g. on urban violence or community safety) that addresses SALW in relation to gender, youth and children's issues? Are there adequate resources and capacity to implement it?				
9.D.2.	Are government bodies representing the interests of gender, youth and children included in the National Coordinating Body (NCB) on SALW?				
9.D.3.	Is the NCB trained on gendered approaches to SALW policy and operations?				
9.D.4.	Is there access to expertise on gendered approaches to SALW for the planning, implementation and evaluation of SALW programmes and projects?				
9.D.5.	Is there access to expertise on participatory approaches to planning, implementing or evaluating SALW programmes and projects?				
9.D.6.	Does the NCB inform other government bodies (such as for development, health or labour) and international organizations of its PoA-related activities in order to raise awareness on opportunities for cooperation?				
9.D.7.	Are there public awareness-raising or risk-education programmes on the social consequences of the illicit SALW trade?				
9.D.8.	Are there public awareness-raising or risk-education programmes that target youth and children?				
9.D.9.	Are there public awareness-raising or risk-education programmes that target men and women?				
9.D.10	Are there vocational training programmes in highly armed areas to promote non-gun-based livelihoods?				
9.D.11	.Does the NCB have the resources and capacity to support civil society to undertake awareness-raising, research and other activities that advance implementation of the PoA?				

10. Disa	rmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)	YES	O _N	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
10.A.1.	Does the National Coordinating Body (NCB) on SALW engage with actors implementing DDR activities to ensure that activities related to SALW are in conformity with multilateral instruments, standards and best practices?				
10.A.2.	Do all personnel involved in DDR have access to the United Nations Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) and its supplementary Operational Guide?				
10.A.3.	Have all personnel involved in DDR received training in the IDDRS and its supplementary Operational Guide, particularly the module on SALW?				
10.A.4.	Has the NCB been trained on the relevant SALW modules in the IDDRS and its supplementary Operational Guide?				
10.A.5.	Has there been a needs assessment for disarmament or reintegration programmes that are not established as UN DDR missions?				
10.A.6.	Are current disarmament and reintegration activities adequate to meet the country's needs?				

11. Laws	, regulations and administrative procedures	YES	O _N	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
11.A.1.	Are the state's SALW legislative and regulatory frameworks in conformity with existing responsibilities under relevant multilateral instruments?				
11.B. National Coordinating Body (e.g., National Commission, National Point of Contact, National Focal Point)					
11.B.1.	Do laws, regulations or administrative procedures establish the roles, requirements and responsibilities of an NCB and of its members?				
11.C. Sto	ockpile management and security				
11.C.1.	Is there sufficient information and capacity to ensure that legislative and regulatory frameworks and operational practices are in conformity with the state's responsibilities under relevant multilateral instruments?				
11.C.2.	Is the illegal stockpiling of SALW and ammunition an established criminal offence?				
11.C.3.	Is it required by law that all SALW must be either adequately marked or disposed of, preferably through destruction?				
11.C.4.	Are there measures covering the identification and disposal of surplus stocks including ammunition?				
11.C.5.	Are there measures to ensure that SALW and ammunition are transported safely and securely (whether by land, sea or air), and that shipments are verified before and after delivery to ensure that no items have been lost during transit?				
11.C.6.	Are there measures in place to ensure that SALW and ammunition storage facilities are sufficiently guarded by properly trained and authorized staff?				
11.C.7.	Are there adequate standards and procedures for the management and security of stocks including ammunition held by the armed forces, police or other law enforcement agency authorized to carry or transport SALW?				
11.C.8.	Are there measures in place to ensure that SALW and ammunition held by all state personnel authorized to carry weapons are stored securely when not in use? Do these measures address SALW and ammunition held by off-duty personnel?				
11.C.9.	Are there measures for controlling the SALW and ammunition assigned to all state employees authorized to carry weapons? (e.g., penalties for loss or unjustified use, falsification of paperwork, reclaiming SALW and ammunition from retired personnel)				
11.C.10.	Are there standards and procedures to ensure that stocks including ammunition are regularly checked and audited?				

11. Laws	, regulations and administrative procedures	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
11.C.11.	Are there standards and procedures to ensure accurate record-keeping of the content and location of stockpiles?				
11.C.12.	Are there standards and procedures for detecting and investigating theft of SALW and ammunition or the falsification of records? Are there measures to penalize those responsible?				
11.C.13.	Are there standards and procedures that specify where, how and for what period of time records on stocks including ammunition are to be archived?				
11.C.14.	Are there measures that outline the minimum requirements for storing and accounting for commercial (manufacturers, dealers, vendors, private security companies, etc.) stocks including ammunition and that establish standards and procedures for verification?				
11.C.15.	Are there measures regarding the control of SALW and ammunition, being held as evidence, both during and after investigations and judicial processes?				
11.C.16.	Does the state have the resources and capacity to enforce the relevant measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				
11.D. Ma	arking, recording and tracing				
11.D.1.	Is there sufficient information and capacity to ensure that legislative and regulatory frameworks and operational practices are in conformity with the state's responsibilities under relevant multilateral instruments?				
11.D.2.	Are there measures that require all SALW to be adequately and uniquely marked?				
11.D.3.	Are there measures prohibiting the illegal stockpiling of unmarked SALW, and standards and procedures for their destruction, disposal or regularization?				
11.D.4.	Are there measures that require all SALW to be recorded and adequately, uniquely marked at the time of manufacture?				
11.D.5.	Are there measures that require all SALW to be recorded and, if appropriate, adequately and uniquely marked on import?				
11.D.6.	Are there measures that designate an administrative body responsible for oversight of the marking process?				
11.D.7.	Is tampering with markings or falsifying records an established criminal offence?				
11.D.8.	Are there measures requiring records to be archived for a specified period of time?				

11. Laws	, regulations and administrative procedures	YES	O _Z	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
11.D.9.	Are there measures requiring companies going out of business to give their SALW records to the state?				
11.D.10.	Are there measures requiring that illicit SALW be traced, especially when confiscated in the context of crime or conflict?				
11.D.11.	Are there standards or procedures for responding to tracing requests?				
11.D.12.	Does the state have the resources and capacity to enforce the relevant measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				
11.E. We	eapons destruction and disposal				
11.E.1.	Are there measures to avoid the holding of surplus SALW and ammunition, and for identifying and disposing of surplus, preferably through destruction?				
11.E.2.	Are there measures on the disposal, preferably through destruction, of seized, confiscated or forfeited SALW and ammunition?				
11.E.3.	Are there standards or procedures that specify the means of destruction that are appropriate for the items in question? (e.g., distinguishing between means applicable to SALW, ammunition, explosives)				
11.E.4.	Are there standards or procedures on the requirements of destruction programmes, such as logistics, monitoring and oversight of any commercial enterprises involved?				
11.E.5.	Are there standards or procedures for ensuring the safe transport of items to be destroyed from storage facilities to destruction sites?				
11.E.6.	Are there standards or procedures for selecting safe locations for destruction sites, to ensure the safety of personnel and neighbouring communities, and to minimize the impact on the environment?				
11.E.7.	Does the state have the resources and capacity to enforce the measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				
11.F. We	apons collection				
11.F.1.	Are there standards and procedures for selecting collection sites and for transporting collected items to storage facilities or destruction sites?				
11.F.2.	Are there standards and procedures for weapon collection, e.g. specifying who can implement such programmes and their roles and responsibilities?				
11.F.3.	Are there measures, standards or procedures specifying how collected and confiscated SALW are to be treated? (e.g., in terms of tracing, investigation, destruction, marking, regularization)				

11. Laws	, regulations and administrative procedures	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
11.G. Int	ernational transfers and brokering				
11.G.1.	Has there been a national review of the existing legislative and regulatory frameworks as well as operational practices on transfers?				
11.G.2.	Are the existing frameworks and operational practices in conformity with the responsibilities of the state under relevant multilateral instruments?				
11.G.3.	Is violating, or aiding and abetting the violation of, a UN Security Council arms embargo an established criminal offence?				
11.G.4.	Are there measures providing a clear and detailed definition of illicit trafficking and related activities?				
11.G.5.	Is participation in the illicit SALW trade an established criminal offence?				
11.G.6.	Are there measures, standards or procedures for authorizing and overseeing all SALW transactions (import, export, transit, transshipment, re-transfer, brokering, etc.)?				
11.G.7.	Are there measures, standards or procedures for issuing, revoking, renewing and verifying licenses for all SALW transactions (import, export, import, transit, transshipment, re-transfer, brokering, etc.)?				
11.G.8.	Are there standards and procedures for issuing and verifying enduser certificates?				
11.G.9.	Are there measures, standards or procedures for recording all SALW transactions (import, export, transit, transshipment, retransfer, brokering, etc.)?				
11.G.10.	Are there measures to prevent and criminalize the transfer of unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?				
11.G.11.	Do measures, standards or procedures require that export applications be assessed according to the state's responsibilities under international law?				
11.G.12.	Are there measures, standards or procedures detailing the record-keeping requirements of governments and brokers?				
11.G.13.	Are brokering controls integrated in or consistent with export legislation?				
11.G.14.	Are there measures, standards or procedures regulating brokering licenses and transactions (including related activities such as financing, freight forwarding, technical assistance, training, transportation, etc.)?				

11. Laws	, regulations and administrative procedures	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
11.G.15.	Are illegal brokering activities (including related activities such as financing, freight forwarding, technical assistance, training, transportation) established criminal offences?				
11.G.16.	Are there standards and procedures for registering and screening potential brokers?				
11.G.17.	Is the falsification of licenses, authorizations and end-user certificates an established criminal offence?				
11.G.18.	Are there measures, standards or procedures providing state control over the manufacture of SALW, their components and ammunition?				
11.G.19.	Does the state have sufficient capacity to enforce the measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				
11.H. Cu	stoms and borders				
11.H.1.	Is there sufficient information and capacity to ensure that legislative and regulatory frameworks and operational practices are in conformity with the state's responsibilities under relevant multilateral instruments?				
11.H.2.	Are there measures, standards or procedures specifying the types and maximum quantity of SALW or ammunition that can be transported into or out of the country by individuals or commercial enterprises?				
11.H.3.	Are there measures outlining who may be granted permission to transport SALW, components or ammunition across borders (e.g., for scrap, recycling or destruction in another country)?				
11.H.4.	Are there standards or procedures for safeguarding shipments of SALW and ammunition to and across borders?				
11.H.5.	Are there standards and procedures for the safe storage, dismantling and recording of SALW confiscated at borders?				
11.H.6.	Are there standards and procedures for verifying the authenticity of paperwork (e.g., licenses and end-user certificates)?				
11.H.7.	Are there standards and procedures for detecting, documenting and investigating unscheduled or emergency landings of aircraft within the country?				
11.H.8.	Are there standards and procedures for detecting and inspecting SALW and ammunition shipments at border checkpoints?				
11.H.9.	Are national measures on customs and borders harmonized with those of countries in the region?				
11.H.10.	Does the state have sufficient capacity to enforce the measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				

11. Laws	, regulations and administrative procedures	YES	9	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
11.I. Lav	v enforcement	>	Z	=	Z «
11.l.1.	Are there measures, standards and procedures giving clear and strict criteria on the use of force, specifically SALW, by law enforcement, in line with international standards such as the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials?				
11.l.2.	Are there measures that outline penalties and sanctions for the misuse of force by law enforcement?				
11.l.3.	Are there standards and procedures requiring strict background checks for law enforcement personnel and are security clearances regularly reviewed?				
11.I.4.	Are there measures for controlling the SALW and ammunition assigned to law enforcement? (e.g., penalties for loss or unjustified use, falsification of paperwork, reclaiming SALW and ammunition from retired personnel)				
11.l.5.	Are there measures, standards or procedures that require any use of SALW by state or private security providers to be reported and investigated?				
11.l.6.	Are there standards and procedures for the management and security of stocks held by law enforcement (e.g., safe storage, control of access, inventory management and accounting)?				
11.l.7.	Are there standards and procedures for the regular review of stocks held by law enforcement? Is surplus identified and disposed of, preferably destroyed?				
11.l.8.	Are there measures, standards or procedures for the authorization, screening and weapons management training of private security companies?				
11.l.9.	Are there standards and procedures for mutual legal assistance and other forms of transnational cooperation to assist investigations relating to SALW?				
11.1.10.	Does the state have sufficient capacity to enforce the measures, standards and procedures referred to above?				
11.J. Civ	ilians and communities (gender, youth and children)				
11.J.1.	Do measures, standards and procedures relevant to SALW also incorporate women's and children's issues, where relevant?				
11.J.2.	Are there measures, standards or procedures specifying the types and maximum quantity of SALW or ammunition that can be owned by, or that are prohibited to, private individuals?				

11. Laws	s, regulations and administrative procedures	YES	ON	INADEQUATE	NOT APPLICABLE
11.J.3.	Are there standards or procedures that establish detailed criteria for granting SALW licences to civilians?				
11.J.4.	Is possession of unregistered SALW an established criminal offence?				
11.J.5.	Are there measures to protect men, women and children from domestic or sexual violence?				

ACRONYMS

SALW small arms and light weapons MNR Matching Needs and Resources NCB National Coordinating Body