



## International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)

Azure Government and Office 365 U.S. Government Defense support customers building US ITAR-capable systems.

### Microsoft and ITAR

Microsoft provides certain cloud services or service features that can support customers with International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) obligations. While there is no compliance certification for the ITAR, Microsoft operates and has designed in-scope services to be capable of supporting a customer's ITAR obligations and compliance program.

Microsoft Azure Government and Microsoft Office 365 U.S. Government Defense provide support for customers with data subject to the ITAR through additional contractual commitments to customers regarding the location of stored data, as well as limitations on the ability to access such data to US persons. Microsoft provides these assurances for the infrastructure and operational components of these government cloud services, but customers are ultimately responsible for the protection and architecture of their applications within their environments.

Customers must sign additional agreements formally notifying Microsoft of their intention to store ITAR-controlled data, so that Microsoft may comply with responsibilities both to our customers and to the US government.

The ITAR have specific obligations to report violations, which can provide certain risk mitigation benefits. The Microsoft Enterprise Agreement Amendment enables Microsoft and the customer to work together in reporting such violations.

### Microsoft in-scope cloud services

- Azure Government  
[Learn more](#)
- Office 365 U.S. Government Defense  
[Learn more](#)

### How to implement

#### Microsoft and US export controls

Guidance for Azure customers when assessing their obligations under US export controls, including ITAR.

- Azure  
[Learn more](#)
- Office 365  
[Learn more](#)

### About ITAR

The US Department of State is responsible for managing the export and temporary import of defense articles (meaning any item or technical data designated under the US Munitions List, as described in Title 22 CFR 121.1) that are governed by the Arms Export Control Act (Title 22 USC 2778) and the [International Traffic in Arms Regulations \(ITAR\)](#) (ITAR Title 22 CFR 120–130). The Directorate for Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) is responsible for managing entities governed under these programs.

### Frequently asked questions

#### How can my organization get started hosting ITAR-regulated data?

Customers seeking to host ITAR-regulated data should work with their Microsoft account and licensing teams to learn more, obtain proper agreements, and access relevant system architecture information.

### **What's the difference between the EAR and International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)?**

The primary US export controls with the broadest application are the EAR, administered by the US Department of Commerce. The EAR are applicable to dual-use items that have both commercial and military applications, as well as to items with purely commercial application.

The United States also has separate and more specialized export control regulations, such as the ITAR, that govern the most sensitive items and technology. For example, the ITAR, administered by the US Department of State, impose controls on the export, temporary import, re-export and transfer of many military, defense and intelligence items (also known as “defense articles”), including related technical data.

### **Additional resources**

[Azure Government](#)

[Office 365 U.S. Government](#)