

National Report on the implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA) and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)

Belgium
English
SUBMITTED

Section 1: National coordination infrastructure

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
	National Coordination Body/Mechanism			
PoA II.4	<p>1.1. Has your country established a National Coordination Body/Mechanism or other body that includes SALW control in its core tasks? [if no, go to 1.2]</p> <p>a) Name of body/mechanism:</p> <p>Comité de Concertation Interfédéral pour la Lutte contre la Production et le Commerce Illicite des Armes (CIPCIA). This consultation committee was created by the Royal Decree of 29 October 2015 and brings together all the authorities and administrations concerned to exchange relevant information, coordinate activities in the fight against the illegal arms trade, prepare initiatives and issue advice, including on criminal policy, to the competent ministers and authorities and to support the members in the execution of their tasks.</p> <p>b) Address:</p> <p>Federal Public Service Justice, Direction générale Législation, Libertés et Droits fondamentaux, 115 Boulevard de Waterloo, 1000 Bruxelles</p> <p>c) Contact details:</p> <p>[Mr./Ms.]</p> <p>Mr.</p> <p>i) Contact person:</p> <p>Claude Gillard</p> <p>ii) Telephone:</p> <p>+32 2 542 67 74</p> <p>iii) Email:</p> <p>Claude.Gillard@just.fgov.be</p> <p>d) Composition:</p> <p>i) Number of men:</p> <p>13</p> <p>ii) Number of women:</p> <p>2</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	National Point of Contact			
PoA II.5, 24	<p>1.2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)? [if no, go to 1.2.3]</p> <p>1.2.1. Details:</p> <p>[Mr./Ms.]</p> <p>Mr.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) Name:

Denis Jacqmin

b) Organization or agency:

Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs

c) Address:

Rue des Petits Carmes 15, 1000 Bruxelles

d) Telephone:

+32 2 501 32 41

e) Email:

denis.jacqmin@diplobel.fed.be

ITI 25	1.2.2. Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 25	1.2.3. If the answer to Question 1.2.2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If yes, provide details:

[Mr./Ms.]

a) Name:

b) Organization or agency:

c) Address:

d) Telephone:

e) Email:

National Action Plan

RevCon3 outcome II.A.5.60	1.3. Does your country have a National Action Plan on SALW? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------	---	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

National targets

	1.4. Has your country set national targets relating to the implementation of the PoA and ITI?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	---	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

1.4.1. If so, describe

Target year:

Section 2: Manufacture

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
	2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.2	2.1.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country: Law of 8 June 2006 regulating the economic and individual activities with weapons (also called Weapons Act). http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2006060830&table;_name=loi Law of 24 June 2004 for the ratification of the UN Firearms protocol of 31 May 2001. http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2004062434&table;_name=loi		
	2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.3	2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marking and manufacture			
PoA II.7: ITI 8a	2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8a	2.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Country of manufacture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Serial number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Year of manufacture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Weapon type/model	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Caliber	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Alphanumerical markings on receiver/frame. Proofstamp on barrel.		
ITI 10a	2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?		
	An alphanumeric marking is affixed by the manufacturer on the frame/receiver. The parts which are subjected to the legal test and which are thus stamped by the Liege Firearms Proof House are 1° the frames 2° the barrels 3° the barrels of revolvers 4° the breeches and slides of pistols 5° the closing and locking devices 6° rockers		
	2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2.2.3.1. If so, describe:		

Record-keeping by manufacturers

PoA II.9: ITI 11	2.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 2.4.4]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 12a	2.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Type or model of SALW manufactured	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	e) Other Persons licensed as licensed firearms dealers must keep different types of records, namely : - the Model A record of firearms subject to authorization that they acquire, manufacture, hold or transfer; - the Model C record of ammunition for licensed firearms acquired, manufactured or held - the Model D Register, in which are registered: • the spare parts that are subject to legal testing that they acquire, manufacture, hold or transfer;		
	• the accessories that they acquire, manufacture, hold or transfer, and that, mounted on a firearm, have the effect of modifying the category to which the firearm is deemed to belong. The technical data of each weapon (make, model, serial number, etc.) must be clearly indicated, the identity of the person from whom it was taken and to whom it has been transferred as well as the date on which the transfer took place.		
ITI 12a	2.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	Other		
	[if other, please explain]		
	At least 20 years		
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
PoA II.6	2.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)? [if no, go to 2.5]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): [if yes]		
	Belgium is confronted with very few cases of illegal firearms manufacture (no cases reported by the police for the period 2020-2021). The law on weapons of 2006 (art 23) has been modified in 2018 to also prosecute the attempt to illegally manufacture weapons.		
	International assistance		
PoA III.6	2.5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 3.1]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2.5.1. If yes, what kind of assistance do you require?		

2.5.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?
[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 3: International transfers

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.2, 12	3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 3.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.11	<p>3.1.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.</p> <p>3.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. Belgian Federal legislation: Federal law of 5 August 1991 on the import, export, transit and the fight against the illegal trade in weapons, ammunition and equipment intended specifically for military use or law enforcement and the related technology (amended by the law of 26 March 2003).</p> <p>http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=nl&la;=N&cn;=1991080568&table;_name=wet Royal Decree of 8 March 1993 on the import, export, transit and the fight against the illegal trade in weapons, ammunition and equipment intended specifically for military use or law enforcement and the related technology. http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=1993030834&table;_name=loi</p> <p>Royal Decree of 2 April 2003 amending the Royal Decree of 8 March 1993 on the import, export, and transit of arms, ammunition, and materials specifically intended to apply to military use and associated technology. http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2003040245&table;_name=loi Royal Decree of 16 May 2003 concerning the licence referred to in article 10 of the Law of 5 August 1991 on the import, export, and transit of and against the illegal trade in arms, ammunition, and materials specifically intended for military use or law enforcement purposes and associated technology.</p> <p>http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2003051656&table;_name=loi Special law of 12 August 2003 with regard to the regionalization of military export control competences. http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2003081232&table;_name=loi Law of 8 June 2006 regulating the economic and individual activities with weapons (also called Weapons Act).</p> <p>This law bans the production, stockpiling, selling, transporting and transferring (including export) of certain categories of weapons like anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, blinding laser weapons, fire weapons, and munitions and armour containing uranium. http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2006060830&table;_name=loi Royal Decree of 14 December 2012 amending the Royal Decree of 8 March 1993 on the import, export, and transit of arms, ammunition, and materials specifically intended to apply to military use and associated technology (in order to adjust federal legislation to EU Directive 2009/43/EC).</p>		

http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2012121409&table;_name=loi Regional legislation: Law (legislation) of the Flemish Region of 15 June 2012 concerning the import, export, transit and transfer of defence-related products, other material for military use, law enforcement equipment, civilian firearms, parts and ammunition, in short (Flemish) “Arms Trade Law”.

http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2012061505&table;_name=loi Decree (regulation) of the Flemish Government of 20 July 2012 implementing the (Flemish) Arms Trade Law of 15 June 2012, in short (Flemish) “Arms Trade Decree”. http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2012072044&table;_name=loi Flemish Government Decree of 9 March 2018 amending the Flemish Government Decree of 20 July 2012 on the arms trade and the Flemish Government Decree of 14 March 2014 regulating the export, transit and transfer of dual-use items and the provision of technical assistance

https://etaamb.openjustice.be/nl/besluit-van-de-vlaamse-regering-van-09-maart-2018_n2018040069 Decree (legislation) of the Walloon Region on the import, export, transit and transfer of civilian weapons and defence-related products (21 June 2012). http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2012062111&table;_name=loi Executive order (regulation) of the Walloon Region of 23 May 2013 on the implementation of the law of 21 June 2012 with regard to certification.

http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2013052308&table;_name=loi Executive order (regulation) of the Walloon Region of 23 May 2013 on the implementation of the law of 21 June 2012 with regard to licenses for intra-EU transfers. http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2013052307&table;_name=loi Ordinance (legislation) of the Brussels Capital Region of 20 June 2013 on the import, export, transit and transfer of defense-related products, other materiel for military use or law enforcement, civilian firearms, parts, accessories and ammunition.

http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&nm;=2013031470&table;_name=titre Executive order of the government of the Brussels capital region of 3 April 2014. http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2014040356&table;_name=loi

Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.11 3.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?

Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.3 3.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?

Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.11 3.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?

PoA II.12 a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country. [if no, go to 3.4 b]

i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Contract number or order reference and date | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Final destination country | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) Description of the end-use of the SALW | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 9) Date of issue | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 10) Other: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- [if other, please explain]

Information on other parties involved in the transaction are optional

b) Other types of end-user documentation:

Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.12

3.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? [if no, go to 3.6]



3.5.1. Details: [if yes]

No export licence can be granted without the submission of an end-user certificate or import licence indicating the use and end-user of the goods in question. In most cases, the re-export of exported goods must be approved by the competent Belgian authorities. In order to be valid, the signatures on the end-user certificates must be legalised and authenticated in the Belgian diplomatic missions of the countries of destination/end-use.

In appropriate cases, the competent authorities may also request delivery certificates (Customs documents certifying the delivery of the goods to the end-user). The competent authorities also have the possibility to request additional guarantees from the end-user and the operator of the transaction as well as to impose certain terms, conditions and restrictions regarding the end-use of the goods.

In this respect, the Cooperation Agreement between the Federal State and the Regions of 17/07/2007 provides for various modalities, including the possibility of post-delivery verifications.

Licensing and authorisation

	3.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing unauthorized re-export or the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BMS7 Outcome Para 107	3.6.1. Details: [if yes](including cases of unauthorized re-export and non-compliance with end-user certification). See 3.5.1		
	Post-delivery controls		
	3.7. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Post-delivery controls		
	3.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.8.1. Details: [if yes] Delivery Verification Certificate are not demanded on a systematic basis but can be requested on a case-by-case approach		
	Post-delivery controls		
	3.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Marking at import		
ITI 8b	3.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? [if no, go to 3.11]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.10.1. Who is responsible for marking the SALW? The Proof House in Liège marks imported SALW in case the weapons have not been proofstamped and marked before by a proof house that is acknowledged by Belgium by means of the C.I.P. (Convention for the reciprocal recognition of proof marks on small arms).		
	3.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Country of import	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Year of import	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	3.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.10.3.1. If so, describe: The Proof House in Liège does not mark imported SALW in case the weapons have been proof stamped and marked before by a proof house that is acknowledged by Belgium by means of the C.I.P.		

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

3.10.4.1. Details: [if yes]

Details can be found in the 2011 Belgian report with regard to the International Tracing Instrument on the website of UNODA: https://unoda-poa.s3.amazonaws.com/poa-reports-le/2011%4019%40BE-report-2011-International-Tracing-Instrument_%20final.pdf

Record keeping

PoA II.9: ITI 12 3.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 3.12]

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

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

[if other, please explain]

For the Flemish Region (decree of 15 June 2012): Art. 49. § 1. Persons who use licences, within the meaning of this decree, shall report on this matter to the department designated by the Flemish Government on the basis of the statements referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3. § 2 Persons who use general, global or individual licences within the meaning of Articles 14, 15 and 16 are obliged to draw up a detailed and complete overview of the transfers made for each licence.

These statements shall include commercial documents containing the following information 1° the description of the defence-related products transferred and the category to which they belong 2° the quantity and value of the defence-related products transferred 3° the dates of the transfer 4° the name and address of the sender and the recipient 5° the end use and user of the defence-related products;

6° proof that the conditions of the licence and the restrictions on its use have been complied with in accordance with Article 12(1) 7° proof that information on the restrictions imposed on a licence as regards end-use or export after transfer has been communicated to the recipient of the defence-related products. §3 Persons who make use of individual, combined or multiple licences within the meaning of Articles 22, 23, 34, 36, 38 and 39 are obliged to draw up a detailed and complete overview for each licence, including the following information

1° the quantity and value of the goods concerned actually imported, exported, transferred or transited 2° the date of the shipments on the basis of the licence granted 3° proof that the conditions of the licence and the restrictions on its use have been complied with in accordance with Article 12(1) or Article 33(1) 4° proof that information on restrictions on end-use, re-export or export after transfer related to a licence has been communicated to the consignee of the goods concerned;

5° if applicable, the data within the meaning of Article 31, § 2, paragraph 2. In the case of global and combined licences, the persons concerned are obliged to draw up the statements referred to in paragraph 1 for each recipient. §4 The Flemish Government shall lay down the procedure, form and rules relating to reporting. (Flemish decree of 15 June 2012) For the Walloon Region (decree of 21 June 2012)

Art 12 § 3 Suppliers shall keep detailed and complete records of their transfers. These records shall contain commercial documents showing the following information: 1° the description of the defence-related product and its reference in the list referred to in Article 6, 1° [EU Common Military List]; 2° the quantity and value of the defence-related product 3° the dates of transfer; 4° the name and address of the recipient

5° the end-use and end-user of the defence-related product, if known; 6° proof that the recipient of the defence-related products has been informed of the export restriction attached to the transfer licence. The Government may complete or specify the data that must be included in the registers mentioned in paragraph 1. Suppliers shall keep these registers for ten years from the end of the calendar year in which the transfer took place.

They shall communicate to the Government, at least once a year or at the request of the Government, the information contained in these registers. For the Brussels-Capital Region (Ordinance of 20 June 2013) Art. 44 § 1. Persons who make use of the authorisations mentioned in this Ordinance shall report annually to the department that the Government of the Brussels-Capital Region designates for this purpose (i.

e. the Licensing Unit) or when the latter so requests on the basis of the statements referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3. §2 Persons who make use of general, global or individual licences, as referred to in Articles 25, 26 and 27, shall keep a detailed and complete record of their transfers for each licence used for a period of 10 years. These records shall include commercial documents containing the following elements: 1° the description of the transferred defence-related products and their category

2° the quantity and value of the defence-related products transferred 3° the dates of the transfer 4° the name and address of the supplier and the recipient 5° the end use and end user of the defence-related products; 6° proof that Article 23(1) on conditions and restrictions on the use of the licence has been complied with; 7° proof that information on end-use or export restrictions after transfer has been communicated to the recipient of the defence-related products.

§3. Persons who make use of the individual licences referred to in Articles 11, 15 and 32 shall keep for 10 years a detailed and complete record of their transfers for each licence used, including the following information 1° the quantity and value of goods actually imported, exported, transferred or transited 2° the data relating to shipments on the basis of the licence granted 3° proof that Article 10(1) or 23(1) concerning the conditions and restrictions relating to the use of the licence has been complied with

4° proof that the information relating to the restrictions imposed on a licence as regards end use or re-export or export after transfer has been communicated to the recipient of the products 5° if applicable, the information referred to in Article 8, § 2, paragraph 5. In the case of global licences, the persons concerned shall keep the statements referred to in paragraph 1 for each recipient.

§4 The Government of the Brussels-Capital Region shall determine the procedure, form and methods of reporting.

3.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?

Other

[if other, please explain]

Records of licences granted must be kept for a minimum of 10 years in the Walloon Region and the Brussels Capital Region. In the Flemish Region, the registers relating to licences must be kept for at least 7 years, although the current practice is to archive them for an indefinite period. In addition to these specific licence registers, all data on firearms dealers and intermediaries are kept in the Central Firearms Register for a minimum of 20 years.

Diversion

RevCon3
outcome II.
A.1(c)20

3.12. Does your country collect information on domestic incidents of diversion related to international transfers?

3.12.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to international transfers:

0

BMS7
outcome
para 23, 40

3.12.1.1. Details: (e.g. description of incidents including the number of weapons diverted; national inter-agency information exchange systems) (Annex documents can be attached in Section 10):

Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6

3.13. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)

3.13.1. Details:

The Federal police and the Customs participate in the project EMPACT led by Europol

International assistance

- BMS7
Outcome Para
106
- 3.14. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures or improving the capacity for risk assessments, to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?
- 3.14.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
- 3.14.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 4: Brokering

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.14	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 4.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	In order to exercise their activity, brokers must register with the Federal Public Service Justice and receive a license. Article 10 of the law of 5 August 1991 imposes a permit for manufacturers/dealers/brokers granted by the Ministry of Justice. http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=1991080568&table;_name=loi Royal Decree on the license referred to in Article 10 of the Law of August 5, 1991 on the import, export, transit and combating of trafficking in arms, ammunition and equipment intended specifically for military or law enforcement use and related technology		
	https://etaamb.openjustice.be/fr/arrete-royal-du-16-mai-2003_n2003009464.html Law of 8 June 2006 regulating the economic and individual activities with weapons (also called Weapons Act). http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=2006060830&table;_name=loi		
	4.1.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GGE Report para 44	4.2. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.2.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Acting as dealers or agents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Providing technical assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Freight forwarding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Storage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	h) Insurance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	i) Maintenance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	j) Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	k) Other services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		

Actions taken during the reporting period

RevCon3
outcome II.
A.1(c)20

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

4.3.1. Details: [if yes]

International assistance

PoA III.6

4.4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 5.1]

4.4.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

4.4.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 5: Stockpile management

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.17	5.1. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW? [if no, go to 5.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.17	5.1.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Physical security measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Control of access to stocks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Staff training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	h) Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	<p>For the Police: All police service weapons are registered in the Central Weapons Registry and are stored according to security measures imposed by the competent authorities. A specific circular (GPI 62) describes the procedure for the management of police weapons. For gunsmiths and collectors: The Royal Decree of April 24, 1997 determines the security conditions to which the storage the storage, the deposit and the collection of firearms or ammunition held by authorized persons are, i.</p> <p>e. gunsmiths and collectors. A depot is classified according to the activity that takes place there, its nature and the number of weapons stored (cf. Annex to the Royal Decree, letters A to G). For each classification, safety standards for the storage and collection of firearms and ammunition are imposed.</p> <p>http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/arrete/1997/04/24/1997009240/justel This Royal Decree was completed by the Royal Decree of April 14, 2009, which provides new safety rules for the possession, display and maintenance at home, as well as the transport of weapons subject to authorization and ammunition held by private individuals or authorized collectors who store less than thirty weapons.</p> <p>For all private individuals, a certain number of minimum rules must be applied immediately. Then, additional measures are imposed depending on the case: a) the individual holds less than 6, b) less than 11 or c) less than 31 weapons subject to authorization. http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la;=F&cn;=1997042430&table;_name=loi For the Armed forces: The Armed Forces have regulations for firearms safety, including Regulation IF-5 (Military Safety Instruction).</p>		

These regulations include the implementation of protective measures, access control, material control and counting. For obvious reasons, these measures cannot be detailed in this document. Within NATO, "STANAG" (Standardization Agreement) relating to the management and security of weapons stocks exist. As an Ally, Belgium respects these agreements, which have been translated into national security directives.

On the other hand, these are elaborated in accordance with the rules issued by the legislator. These directives are regularly re-evaluated on the basis of the recommended practices at the international level. Belgium supports the efforts made in these fields for the benefit of third countries via the regional organizations in which it participates (EU, NATO, OSCE,...).

Surplus

PoA, II.18 5.2. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Officially declare as surplus
 - b) Take out of service
 - c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
 - d) Store separately
 - e) Other:
- [if other, please explain]

Surplus

PoA, II.18 5.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

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

For the Federal Police, the policy regarding declassified weapons is destruction. Donation to another country have been made on an exceptional basis. The local policies may operate sales toward authorized armorer (Art. 19 5° law 08/06/2006) The Belgian Defense follows a rigorous policy of demilitarization and destruction on surplus of SALW. The only few exception to this policy are: -Occasional sales to the Federal Police for covering their urgent needs related to the fight against terrorism and organized criminality.

-Occasional sales of onboard weapons of certain armored vehicles during an G2G sales (Government to Government). - Transfers were made to the War Heritage Institute (WHI) formerly known as the Royal Army Museum (RAM), after demilitarization of the weapons concerned.

Diversion

RevCon3
outcome II.
A.1(c)20

5.4. Does your country collect information on incidents of diversion related to national stockpile management?

5.4.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to stockpile management:

1

BMS7
outcome Para
23

5.4.1.1. Details: (e.g. description of incidents including the number of weapons diverted; national inter-agency information exchange systems)(Annex documents can be attached in Section 10):

In 2021, a radicalized soldier left a barrack with a sub machinegun, a pistol, ammunitions and rocket launchers. After a search operation conducted by the Defence and the police, the soldier was found dead (suicide). The rules on access to and storage of weapons (IF-5 regulation) were tightened as a result of this case.

Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.19

5.5. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? [if no, go to 5.4]

5.5.1. How many SALW were destroyed?

i) 1st reporting year (2020)

3131

ii) 2nd reporting year (2021)

4616

RevCon3
outcome II.
A.3(b)46

5.5.2. Any good practice regarding destruction (e.g. details on method of destruction [burning, melting, cutting, crushing, others: specify])?

The destruction of these weapons was carried out through an integrated industrial process of twisting, crushing, cutting and shredding. The defence destruction took place at a specialised firm: -in a fully enclosed and secured area for this purpose.

-under constant Defence surveillance/verification/control throughout the demilitarisation and destruction process -in the presence of an armed Defence detachment throughout the destruction process

-in the presence of observers from relevant national and international authorities. A detailed register of destroyed (and/or planned for destruction) SALW is available from the Defence to ensure permanent tracking & tracing of the weapons concerned.

International assistance

PoA II.29:
III.6

5.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? [if no, go to 5.5]

5.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

5.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?

International assistance

PoA III.6: 14 5.7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? [if no, go to 6.1]

5.7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

5.7.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 6: Collection

Sources	Question	Yes	No
---------	----------	-----	----

Collection

BMS7

Outcome Para

83

6.1. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW ? [if no, go to 6.2]



6.1.1. How many SALW were collected? [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]



i) First reporting year

6940

ii) Second reporting year

7380

6.1.1.1. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide numbers of weapons collected. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	SALW collected	
	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year
6.1.1. Collected	6940	7380
6.1.1. Action taken		
a) Marked		
b) Recorded		
c) Destroyed		
d) Trace request issued		
e) Other action [specify]:		
f) No action taken (only stored)		

6.1.1.2. If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year
a) How many SALW were seized?	3232	3477
b) How many SALW were surrendered?	3708	3903
c) How many SALW were found?		

BMS7

Outcome Para

83

6.1.1.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found in the same reporting cycle? Specify and provide numbers. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year
6.1.1.2. seized / surrendered / found	3232	3477	3708	3903		
6.1.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked						
b) Recorded						
c) Destroyed						
d) Trace request issued						
e) Other action: [specify]						
f) No action taken (only stored)						

6.1.1.4. Details (e.g. types of weapons)

[Figures not available at this level of details](#)

International assistance

PoA III.6

6.2. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW? [if no, go to 7.1]

6.2.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

6.2.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 7: Making and record-keeping

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Marking		
ITI 8d	7.1 Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked? [if no, go to 7.2] 7.1.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. Name of the manufacturer, country of manufacture, serial number and proofing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8c	7.1.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Marking		
ITI 8e	7.2. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? 7.2.1. Details: [if yes] Belgium is very much involved in the discussions regarding the impact of new technologies on marking and has proposed in a paper to the UNPoA Revcon 3 to discuss new standards for marking polymer frame and modular weapons (A/CONF.192/2018/PC/WP.1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Marking		
BMS7 Outcome Para 93	7.3. In its marking practice, does your country take into account recent developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design (e.g. modular weapons, the use of new materials and 3D printing)? 7.3.1. Details: [if yes] [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10] Belgium applies the Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential components	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Information on national marking practice		
ITI 31	7.4. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the following information, updating it when necessary: a) National marking practices related to markings used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable. Details can be found in the 2011 Belgian report with regard to the International Tracing Instrument on the website of UNODA: https://unoda-poa.s3.amazonaws.com/poa-report-s-le/2011%4019%40BE-report-2011-International-Tracing-Instrument_%20final.pdf Royal Decree of 31 July 2020 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their parts subject to proofing https://etaamb.openjustice.be/fr/arrete-royal-du-31-juillet-2020_n2020042661		
RevCon3 outcome III.E.20	Such information should be shared with INTERPOL to be included in relevant databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).		

Record keeping

PoA II.9	7.5. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 7.6]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.5.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?		
	Records kept by the State: Armed Forces, Police and firearms owned by civilians (in the Central Weapons Register). Other records: manufacturers, traders, brokers are obliged by law to keep their own records.		
ITI 12 a,b	7.5.2. How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]		
	At least 20 years (art. 28, Arreté royal exécutant la loi sur les armes à feu, 20 September 1991)		
ITI 13	7.5.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International assistance			
PoA III.6, ITI 27	7.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping? [if no, go to 8.1]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	7.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	7.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 8: International tracing

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.10: ITI 14, 24: BMS7 Outcome Para 82	8.1. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 8.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracing requests			
ITI 25: 31a	8.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? The Federal Police		
Tracing requests			
ITI 17	8.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) The intended use of the information being sought	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Any markings on the SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Type/calibre of SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
Technologies for tracing			
RevCon3 outcome III.F.25	8.4. Has your country made use of technologies to improve tracing of illicit SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
PoA II.37: ITI 33	8.5. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International assistance			
PoA III.9	8.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 9.1]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.36: III.6:ITI 27	8.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	8.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 9: International cooperation and assistance

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Assistance requested/received/provided			
PoA III.3, 6: BMS7 Outcome Para 53, 113	9.1. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? [if no, go to 10.1]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	9.1.1. If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact and National Action Plan		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		

- i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

d. Law enforcement

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

e. Customs and borders

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

f. Research

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

- c) Description of the assistance activity:

- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

g. Gender considerations / women, men, girls and boys

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

- c) Description of the assistance activity:

- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

h. Awareness-raising

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

- c) Description of the assistance activity:

- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

j. Other

Specify:

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

Section 10: Gender and additional information

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Gender considerations			
RevCon3 outcome	10.1. Does your country take into account gender considerations? [If yes, click where applicable]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 II.B.2.73	10.1.1. Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender-analysis)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BMS7, para 72	10.1.2. Promote the equal, full and effective participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BMS6.I.61	10.1.3. Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76	10.1.4. Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76	10.1.5. Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.65	10.1.6. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75	10.1.7. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women's civil society groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75	10.1.8. Others. Specify: An application for the export or transit of SALW may be refused on the basis of the prevalence of gender-based violence, in particular rape and other forms of sexual violence. In practice, this means that authorisation is denied where there is a clear risk that the weapons in question would be used to commit, facilitate or promote serious gender-based violence, in particular rape and other forms of sexual violence.		
Gender considerations			
BMS7 Outcome Para 74	10.2. Does your country collect disaggregated data by sex, age, and disability SALW? 10.2.1 Details: In the national police database, it is possible to search for perpetrators/suspects on different criteria, in particular by gender for criminal acts related to weapons.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional information – Key challenges and opportunities

ITI 31

10.3. Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of PoA and ITI, and national laws, regulations and administrative procedures?

a) Details:

BMS7 - 51,
53, 83, 78,
93, 106, 107

b) Please upload/attach any additional files, possibly related to views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, a national action plan, project proposals, a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided, efforts to build confidence and to promote transparency, progress made under indicator 16.4.2, gender-relevant information and initiatives, national experiences on recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design, risk assessments in arms export control processes, unauthorized re-export and non-compliance with end-user certificates.