

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

Netherlands  
English  
2026 Template  
**SUBMITTED**

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**Section 1: National coordination infrastructure**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
	<b>National Coordination Body/Mechanism</b>			
PoA II.4	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]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a) Name of body/mechanism:			
	<a href="#">National Firearms Focal Point (Dutch Police)</a>			
	b) Address:			
	<a href="#">Ringbaan 232, 5038 KE Tilburg Po Box 8050, 5004 GB Tilburg</a>			
	c) Contact details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	<a href="#">Mr.</a>			
	i) Contact person:			
	<a href="#">Martin van der Meij</a>			
	ii) Telephone:			
	<a href="#">0031634670773</a>			
	iii) Email:			
	<a href="mailto:martin.van.der.meij@politie.nl">martin.van.der.meij@politie.nl</a>			
	d) Composition:			
	i) Number of men:			
	<a href="#">3</a>			
	ii) Number of women:			
	<a href="#">1</a>			
	<b>National Point of Contact</b>			
PoA II.5, 24	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]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1.2.1. Details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	<a href="#">Ms.</a>			
	a) Name:			
	<a href="#">Marloes van Fulpen</a>			
	b) Organization or agency:			
	<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Security Policy Department</a>			
	c) Address:			

Rijnstraat 8, 2515 XP, The Hague, The Netherlands

d) Telephone:

+316 25718317

e) Email:

marloes-van.fulpen@minbuza.nl

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)?

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?

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? [Attach if available: upload relevant files in Section 10]

RevCon4 Outcome 131 1.3.1 [If yes] Describe the National Action Plan, including, where applicable, its links to SDG Target 16.4, the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda and the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda.

**National targets**

BMS8 para 26 1.4. Has your country set national targets relating to the implementation of the PoA and ITI?

1.4.1. If so, describe

Target year:



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**Section 2: Manufacture**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>		
	2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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]		
	2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country:		
	2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?		
PoA II.3	2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?		
	<b>Marking and manufacture</b>		
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Serial number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Year of manufacture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Weapon type/model	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Caliber	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
ITI 10a	2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?		
	In accordance with the European Firearms Directive, the following parts of a firearm are marked in the Netherlands: the barrel, the frame, the receiver, including both upper and lower receivers, where applicable, the slide, the cylinder, the bolt or the breech block.		
	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:		
	<b>Record-keeping by manufacturers</b>		
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 type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		

ITI 12a	2.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	<a href="#">Indefinitely</a>		
	[if other, please explain]		

#### **Illicit manufacture**

RevCon4 outcome 170	2.4 Has your country taken any measures to address the illicit manufacture of SALW, including SALW that are illicitly craft-manufactured, illicitly converted, illicitly privately manufactured or those manufactured through the illicit use of additive manufacture technologies, such as 3D printing?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.4.1 [If yes] Provide details, including experiences, lessons learned, good practices and relevant guidance [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10]		
	<a href="#">The National Criminal Squad of the Dutch police conducted a phenomenon study into 3D-printed firearms during 2021. This study focused, among other things, on the legal framework and made recommendations for the further follow-up and monitoring of this issue. Examples include establishing a national point of contact for 3D-printed firearms, online monitoring of the development of 3D-printed firearms, and drafting and distributing an "Information Sheet" on 3D-printed firearms.</a>		
	<a href="#">Recommendations were also made regarding interventions aimed at identifying and prosecuting suspects involved in this phenomenon, as well as alternative methods of combating it based on public-private partnerships. In late May 2022, the police organized an international conference in collaboration with Europol, the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT), and Leiden University to discuss developments related to 3D-printed firearms.</a>		
	<a href="#">The conference has contributed to a stronger international network for addressing the problem, there is a clearer picture of the current nature and extent of the issue, and intervention strategies have been discussed. In the Netherlands, for example, more attention will be paid in the short term to education and information provision for police officers, so that 3D-printed weapons, parts thereof, and printers are better identified.</a>		

Currently an amendment to the Dutch Weapon act is being implemented (as per 01/07/2026). The manufacture of a weapon has already been criminalized in Article 9 in conjunction with Article 55 of the WWM. By raising the maximum penalty under the third paragraph of Article 55 of the WWM from four to eight years, the acts can be classified as punishable preparatory acts pursuant to Article 46 of the Criminal Code (Sr).

This article criminalizes acts such as the intentional acquisition and possession of objects, substances, and information carriers intended for the commission of a crime. A condition for Article 46 Sr is that the criminal offense carries a minimum prison sentence of 8 years. Therefore, the decision was made to raise the maximum penalty from four to eight years. This amendment aims to close the existing gap regarding firearm blueprints by enabling the transfer, possession, or acquisition of blueprints for the manufacture of 3D printed weapons to be criminally classified as punishable preparatory acts for the manufacture of a weapon.

Furthermore the Dutch Forensic Institute is closely monitoring the threat of 3D printed firearms. More information can be found online: <https://www.forensischinstituut.nl/nieuws/het-nfi-onderzoekt-3d-geprinte-voorwerpen-en-wat-die-kunnen-vertellen-over-de-makers>

#### **Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.6

2.5. 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 2.6]



2.5.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): [if yes]

Although the Netherlands is currently not officially classified as a producer country of weapons, it is alert to new developments, such as the emergence of (partially) 3D printed weapons and converted gas or alarm guns. In the last years, the Dutch Police has seen an increase of the use and production of these weapons. At this moment, it is too early to share official statistics on the manufacturing, arrests or prosecutions.

Dutch Police has also seen an increase in seizures of counterfeit produced firearms.

#### **International assistance**

PoA III.6

2.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 3.1]



2.6.1. If yes, what kind of assistance do you require?

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

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**Section 3: International transfers**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>		
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	3.1.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.  <a href="#">Sanctiewet 1977 [Sanctions Act 1977]</a> <a href="#">Wet Wapens en Munitie WWM 1997 [Arms and Ammunitions Act] (amended in 2015)</a> <a href="#">Algemene Douanewet 2008 [General Customs Law]</a> <a href="#">Besluit Strategische Goederen 2008 [Decree on Strategic Goods]</a> <a href="#">Uitvoeringsregeling Strategische Goederen 2008 [Implementation Order on Strategic Goods]</a> <a href="#">Regeling wapens en munitie 2015 [Arms and Ammunitions Arrangement]</a>		
	<b>Licensing and authorisation</b>		
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Licensing and authorisation</b>		
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Licensing and authorisation</b>		
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)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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 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 type="checkbox"/>	

[if other, please explain]

b) Other types of end-user documentation:

In certain instances, a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) may be requested by Dutch customs (CDIU) to be provided by the exporting/importing party.

PoA II.12 c) Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? [if no, go to 3.6]

3.4.c.1. Details: [if yes]

d) Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?

3.4.d.1 Details: [if yes] (including cases of non-compliance with end-user certification).

**Licensing and authorisation**

PoA II.12 3.5. Does your country apply export risk assessment criteria?

3.5.1. If so, please list them

For the export of military-grade firearms, the criteria as set out in the EU Common Position on Arms Export Controls (2008/944/CFSP) are assessed on a case-by-case basis.

**Licensing and authorisation**

3.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing unauthorized re-export?

BMS7  
Outcome Para  
107

3.6.1. Details: [if yes] (including cases of unauthorized re-export).

**Post-delivery controls**

BMS7  
Outcome Para  
107 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?

**Post-delivery controls**

3.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?

3.8.1. Details: [if yes]

**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?

**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]
- 3.10.1. Who is responsible for marking the SALW?  
*The importer or the manufacturer.*
- 3.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?
- a) Country of import
- b) Year of import
- c) Other:   
[if other, please explain]  
*1. Name of manufacturer or brand; 2. country or place of manufacturing; 3. serial number and year of manufacturing (if not already a part of serial number); 4. if possible, model name.*
- 3.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?
- 3.10.3.1. If so, describe:  
*Antique weapons.*
- 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]

**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]
- 3.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?  
[if other, please explain]

**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:

BMS7  
outcome para  
23, 40 BMS8,  
para 30

3.12.1.1. Details: (e.g. description of incidents including the number of weapons diverted; national inter-agency information exchange systems including national small arms and light weapons registries and licensing authorities, customs, border control, law enforcement and criminal justice services) [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10]:

**Illicit transactions**

RevCon4  
outcome 81

3.13 Has your country taken any measures to prevent illicit online SALW transactions, including through the "dark web", other encrypted avenues, and the intangible transfer of SALW designs that may facilitate illicit manufacture?

3.13.1 [If yes] Provide details, including effective practices and lessons learned in the prevention of illicit online SALW transactions [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10]

**Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.6

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

3.14.1. Details:

The Netherlands takes measures to combat illegal arms trafficking, with subsequent legal prosecution if investigations lead to crimes related to arms trafficking. In addition, additional methods are being investigated to intervene more effectively against SALW trafficking on online platforms . Dutch Police is also co-leading in the EMPACT Firearms program.

**International assistance**

BMS7  
Outcome Para  
106

3.15 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? [if no, go to 4.1.]

3.15.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

3.15.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10]

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**Section 4: Brokering**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>		
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.		
	<a href="#">Wet Strategische Diensten 2011 [Strategic Services Act]</a> <a href="#">Wet Wapens en Munitie WWM 1997 [Arms and Ammunitions Act] (amended in 2015)</a> <a href="#">Handboek Strategische goederen en diensten (2018) [Manual on Strategic goods]</a> <a href="#">Besluit Strategische Goederen 2008 [Decree on Strategic Goods]</a>		
	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GGE Report para 44	4.2. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Providing technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Freight forwarding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	h) Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	i) Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	j) Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	k) Other services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>		
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	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]

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**Section 5: Stockpile management**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>		
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 type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	<b>Surplus</b>		
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Take out of service	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Store separately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	<b>Surplus</b>		
PoA, II.18	5.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Destruction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Sale to another State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Donation to another State	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transfer to another state agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

- e) Sale to civilians
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- g) Other:
- [if other, please explain]

### **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:

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):

### **Destruction / Deactivation**

PoA II.19

5.5. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? [if no, go to 5.6]

5.5.1. How many SALW were destroyed?

i) 1st reporting year (2024)

ii) 2nd reporting year (2025)

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])?

### **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 5.7]

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]

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**Section 6: Collection**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
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**Collection**BMS8 para  
256.1. 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 (2024)

ii) Second reporting year (2025)

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 (2024)	ii) Second reporting year (2025)
6.1.1. Collected		
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)		
h) Illicit origin/context established by national authority		

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 (2024)	ii) Second reporting year (2025)
a) How many SALW were seized?		
b) How many SALW were surrendered?		
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 (2024)	ii) Second reporting year (2025)	i) First reporting year (2024)	ii) Second reporting year (2025)	i) First reporting year (2024)	ii) Second reporting year (2025)
6.1.1.2. seized / surrendered / found						
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 Illicit origin/context established by national authority						

6.1.1.5. Details (e.g. types of weapons) [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

**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]

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**Section 7: Making and record-keeping**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	<b>Marking</b>		
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]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.1.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.  Each item of SALW held by the Defence organisation is uniquely marked and registered. The marking identifies the type, country code, serial number and the manufacturer of the item of SALW. If it appears that a weapon in the armed forces' stocks is not marked, it will be considered illegal and subsequently destroyed. Each item of SALW which is part of the armament or equipment of the Dutch Police is uniquely marked and registered.  The markings identify the type, serial number and manufacturer of the item of SALW. All service pistols of the Dutch Police are additionally marked with a unique Dutch Police acceptance mark. In addition to the physical marking each item of SALW is equipped with a passive, electronic "rfid" (radio frequency identification) transponder. These transponders are read with the use of portable terminals before and after transportation and all data are stored in one centralized database.		
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"/>
	<b>Marking</b>		
BMS8 Outcome paras 69,72	7.2. 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 polymers and 3D printing)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RevCon4 outcome 91	7.2.1 [If yes] Provide details, including the challenges related to modular design and the use of polymers, notably the difficulties encountered in marking. [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10]		
	<b>Information on national marking practice</b>		
ITI 31	7.3. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the following information, updating it when necessary:		
RevCon3 outcome III.E.20	7.3.1 National marking practices related to markings used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable is attached to this report (to be uploaded from Section 10).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Obliterated Markings</b>		
RevCon4 outcome 145, 164	7.4. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	7.4.1. Details: [if yes]		

**Obliterated Markings**

RevCon4  
outcome 145,  
164

7.5. Has your state ever seized small arms and light weapons with intentionally obliterated markings?

7.5.1 If yes, Details (e.g. type of identifying marking obliterated, methods used for obliteration, whether the marks are obliterated domestically, nature and scale of obliteration activities, primary motivations for marking obliteration) [Annex documents can be attached in Section 10]

Serial numbers of the firearms are removed by using different grinding, scraping, and drilling tools. Most of these cases show a destructive removal in a way that they can't be retrieved through etching. Removal is done domestically for sure, but if it is done in a more industrial situation is unknown; however, no case has indicated the latter. The scale varies, but it happens on a frequent basis. Primary motivations could be found in the criminal's assumption that this helps not to be caught by law enforcement because the firearm, without a serial number (which has been removed) is difficult to trace back to a previous owner.

**Obliterated Markings**

RevCon4  
outcome 145,  
164

7.6. Does your state engage in forensic recovery of obliterated identifying marks?

7.6.1 If yes, Details (e.g. methods, responsible national authorities for forensic analysis/recovery, challenges faced, lessons learned) [Annex documents can be attached in Section 10]

Yes, in case the objective of the criminal investigation is to find out where the origin of the firearm is from. The forensic firearms investigator, in coordination with the criminal investigator / Senior investigating officer and the prosecutor in the case, is contacting the manufacturer (if it becomes known) mostly by email to find out when and where the firearm is manufactured, sold and distributed, and eventually to find out who the last legal and suspected illegal owner is.

Manufacturers and wholesale companies are willing to cooperate most of the time. Their registration is sufficient and adequate to trace further. After wholesale distribution it becomes a lot harder to retrieve personal information / identifying the last legal owner, especially when it concerns ASW's (which are converted along the way in criminal environment) that are sold legally in surrounding countries of the Netherlands and no registration is required about who the buyer of the firearm is.

**Record keeping**

PoA II.9

7.7. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 7.8]

7.7.1. 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)?

Arms traders must keep records of transaction dates, amounts, types and manufacturers of the arms traded, the names and addresses of the buyers and the administrative type and number of the authorisation of the buyer or seller. Transfers of SALW are extensively recorded by the Import and Export Licensing Office, in coordination with Dutch Customs. The State in this way keeps records of import and export licenses granted (both for regular trade as well as brokering).

Within the Defence organisation, full records are maintained of holdings, use, disposal of and expenditure on all SALW. These records are checked and subject to inspection. Procedures exist for reporting losses and thefts as well as subsequent necessary action. Within the Dutch Police, full records are maintained of holding, use and disposal of all SALW. On 1 January 2010 the police and prosecution started a new national working method to enhance registration of confiscated weapons from the moment of confiscation to the moment of destruction.

The Chief Police in the district where the holder of SALW is registered keeps a record for holding. All authorization to hold weapons are granted for a period of five years and are then updated. The Customs Licensing Office keeps a record of transfers of SALW if and when the transfer is subject to notification or licensing. A record or license issued and license denied is kept for a record of ten years.

ITI 12 a,b	7.7.2. How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]		
	Records are kept for 30 years after destruction of the SALW.		
ITI 13	7.7.3. 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<b>International assistance</b>		
PoA III.6, ITI 27	7.8. 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"/>
	7.8.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	7.8.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		

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**Section 8: International tracing**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
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**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 8.4]

BMS8

Outcome Para

14

8.2. Handling of tracing requests

BMS8, para

66

8.2.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?

National Police

8.2.2. The number of international tracing requests:

**International Tracing Requests**

	i) First reporting year (2024)	ii) Second reporting year (2025)
Tracing requests received	0	0
Tracing requests responded (by your government)	0	0
Successful/matching tracing	0	0
Tracing requests submitted	0	0
Tracing requests responded (by the other government/organization)	0	0
Successful/matching tracing	0	0

BMS8 Para

82

8.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)

a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found

b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit

c) The intended use of the information being sought

d) Any markings on the SALW

e) Type/calibre of SALW

f) Other:

[if other, please explain]

**Technologies for tracing**

RevCon4  
outcome 175

8.4. Has your country made use of technologies to improve tracing of illicit SALW?

RevCon4  
outcome 91,  
171

8.4.1 In its tracing practice, does your country identify and address the challenges and leverage the opportunities presented by developments in the manufacturing, technology and design of small arms and light weapons (e.g. modular weapons, the use of polymers, and 3D printing)?

RevCon4  
outcome 91,  
171

8.4.1.1 Details [if yes] [Annex documents can be attached in Section 10]

**International assistance**

PoA III.9

8.5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 9.1]

PoA II.36:  
III.6:ITI 27

8.5.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

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

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**Section 9: International cooperation and assistance**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
PoA III.3, 6: BMS8 Outcome Para 84, 93	<b>Assistance requested/received/provided</b>		
	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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:

**Assistance requested/received/provided**

9.2. For current and potential donor countries, what are the relevant thematic and geographical priorities in providing international assistance in the implementation of the PoA and ITI from a mid-term perspective, e.g. 2-4 years (refer to the PoA database for thematic priorities)?

1. The Netherlands is one of the largest donors to the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund that supports the implementation of the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Roadmap in the Western Balkans. This support helps Western Balkan countries to identify, prevent and prosecute the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of small arms, light weapons and explosives. The total Dutch contribution amounts to approximately EUR 5 million.

The SALW problem in the Western Balkans remains urgent and continues to affect European security, and it is expected that these challenges may increase following any potential ceasefire in Ukraine. As of 1 December 2025, the Netherlands has contributed EUR 1.5 million

**International cooperation**

RevCon4 outcome 74, 188	9.3 During the reporting period, has your country cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization (WCO) in combating the illicit trade in SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon4 outcome 74, 188	9.3.1 [if yes] Provide details, including good practices, lessons learned, observable trends and other relevant information:  <a href="#">Under the framework of EMPACT there is cooperation with Interpol, mostly related to training activities and improving intelligence sharing (Under Operational Action 1.1 led by the Netherlands)</a>		
RevCon4 outcome 161	9.3.2 Has your country used any of the tools below in addressing illicit arms trafficking and securing global trade?		
	a) INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	b) INTERPOL National Central Bureau system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	c) INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	d) INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	e) WCO SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	f) WCO Customs Enforcement Network	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	g) Other relevant systems or platforms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon4 outcome 74	9.3.2.1 [if yes] Provide details, including experiences and good practices related to their use [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10]  <a href="#">The tracing tool e-Trace of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) is incidentally being used. The ATF is very active in tracing support and is giving back results in due time.</a>		

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**Section 10: Gender, youth, other considerations and, additional information**


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Sources	Question	Yes	No
<b>Gender considerations</b>			
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.2.79 II.B.2.74	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"/>
BMS8, para 50	10.1.2. Promote the equal, full, meaningful 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 checked="" 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.2.65	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.2.75	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"/>
BMS8, para 61	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"/>
	10.1.8. Others. Specify:		
<b>Gender considerations</b>			
BMS8 Outcome Para 51	10.2. Does your country collect disaggregated data by sex; or by sex, age and disability regarding SALW?  10.2.1 Details:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Youth considerations</b>			
RevCon4 outcome 59	10.3. Does your country take into account youth considerations for example, by analysing the youth specific impacts of the illicit trade in SALW?		
RevCon4 outcome 130	10.3.1 [If yes] Does your country ensure that the needs, perspectives and contribution of youth are incorporated into policies and plans, where they exist, in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action? [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10]		

**Sustainable development**

- RevCon4  
outcome 122
- 10.4 Does your country integrate SALW control efforts into national development and prevention frameworks to enhance PoA and ITI implementation and align these efforts with achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals?
- 10.4.1 Details: [if yes]

**Sustainable development**

- RevCon4  
outcome 159
- 10.5 Has your country taken measures to implement the International Tracing Instrument, including their contributions towards Sustainable Development Goals to significantly reduce illicit arms flows by 2030 (e.g., Target16.4)?
- 10.5.1 Details: [if yes]
- Tracing of firearms is not done always and in a structured manner. However, it must be implemented. The bottleneck for the stagnation of it is the fact that mostly the objectives of separate criminal investigations on firearms crime (possession cases), from the point of view of the prosecutor to be able to retrieve sufficient evidence for the benefit of judicial success, is not of interest.

**Sustainable development**

- RevCon4  
outcome 208
- 10.6 Are your country's national SALW authorities (e.g. NPC, NatCom) involved in the planning and development of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs)?
- 10.6.1 Details: [if yes]
- 10.6.2 [if yes] Does your country make use of UNSDCFs as mechanisms to identify and leverage resources for international assistance?
- 10.6.2.1 Details: [if yes] [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10]

**Additional information – Key challenges and opportunities**

10.7 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:

Please upload/attach any additional files, possibly related to:

BMS8-69, 96 - views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, including lessons-learned and good practices, as well as views on the next PoA process meeting/conference / BMS8-27 - progress made in the implementation of the PoA and ITI / BMS8-24 - national action plans / BMS8-26 - national targets (e.g. specific indicators and targets) / BMS8-95 - project proposals / BMS8-77 - a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided/received, including planning and delivery / BMS8-72 - for potential donor countries, any thematic or geographic priorities in funding international assistance projects. / BMS8-27 - national experiences with recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design / BMS8-29 - efforts to build confidence and to promote transparency in international cooperation and assistance / BMS8-77 - risk assessments and criteria in arms export control processes / BMS8-25 - cases of diversion, unauthorized transfers, and non-compliance with end-user certificates / BMS8-52 - progress made under indicator 16.4.2 / BMS8-66 - gender-related information and initiatives, e.g. national experiences, lessons-learned and good practices on mainstreaming a gender perspective, and national action plan on women, peace and security - additional information on tracing requests and handling of those requests