SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?
   - a) Name of agency: Burundi Permanent National Commission for the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (CNAP)
   - b) Address: Bujumbura
   - c) Contact details:
     - i) Contact person: NDABANEZE ZENON
     - ii) Telephone number(s): +257 77 969 881, +257 78 969 881
     - iii) Fax number: +257 22 25 58 43
     - iv) Email:iphyndaba@yahoo.fr

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)?
   - Yes

2.1. Details:
   - a) Name: NDABANEZE ZENON
   - b) Organization or agency: Burundi Permanent National Commission for the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (CNAP)
   - c) Address: Bujumbura
   - d) Telephone number(s): +257 77 969 881, +257 78 969 881
   - e) Fax number: +257 22 25 58 43
   - f) Email:iphyndaba@yahoo.fr

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)?
   - Yes

3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?
   - Yes

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?
   - No

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?
   - No

6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?
   - Yes

6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.
   - Law 1/14 of 28 August 2009 governing SALW in Burundi

6.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?
   - Yes

International assistance

PoA III.6

5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?
   - No
b) Other types of end-user documentation

Customs regulations of the law 1/14 of 28 August 2009 governing SALW in Burundi include certification of the intended end user of any small arms or ammunition transfer, and/or a written declaration of its intended end-user documentation.

6.6. When exporting, does your country place any restriction on re-export of SALW?

No

6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

No

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

No

6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?

No

Post-delivery controls

6.10. 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?

No

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

No

6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?

Yes

Marking of import

6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?

Yes

6.13.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?

The Permanent National Commission for the fight against the proliferation of SALW which is under the Ministry for Public and Security

6.13.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?

a) Country of import
b) Year of import

6.13.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?

No

6.13.4. 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?

Yes

6.13.4.1 Details:

Other

Record Keeping

6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?

Yes

6.14.1. 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

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?

Other

Actions taken during the reporting period

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

No

International assistance
7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
Financial support

7.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?
Yes

SECTION 4: BROKING

Sources

Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?
Yes

8.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.
Activities of arms brokers and transfer intermediaries are specifically regulated by the law 1/14 of 28 August 2009 in his article 22

8.1.1. Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system?
Yes

8.1.2. Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorisation for a brokering transaction?
Yes

8.1.3. Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorisation considered for approval on a case-by-case basis?
Yes

8.1.4. Is it a criminal offence in your country to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a license or authorisation?
Yes

8.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?
Yes

8.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?
Yes

8.3.1. Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorisation for a brokering transaction?
Yes

8.3.2. Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorisation for a brokering transaction?
Yes

8.3.3. Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorisation considered for approval on a case-by-case basis?
Yes

8.4. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?
No

8.5. Is it a criminal offence in your country to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a license or authorisation?
Yes

8.6. Does your country allow for sharing with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?
Yes

8.7. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?
Yes

8.7.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?

- Acting as dealers or agents
- Providing technical assistance
- Training
- Transport
- Freight forwarding
- Storage
- Finance
- Insurance
- Maintenance
- Security
- Other services

8.8. What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?
Prison: from 2 to 10 years Fine: from 100,000 fbu to 5,000,000 fbu

Sources

Actions taken during the reporting period

8.9. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?
No

International assistance

9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?
Yes

9.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
Financial support

9.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?  

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PoA II.17 | 10. 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?  
| PoA II.17 | 10.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?  
| | a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles  
| | b) Physical security measures  
| | c) Control of access to stocks  
| | d) Inventory management and accounting control  
| | e) Staff training  
| | f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel  
| | g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss  
| | h) Other  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PoA II.17 | 10.2. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?  
| PoA II.17 | 10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?  
| | Regularly  
| PoA II.17 | 10.4. 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  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Actions taken during the reporting period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PoA II.17 | 10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?  
|
Destruction activities are undertaken in a destruction site called Mudubugu located in Bubanza province (for explosives) and destruction of guns at the Logistics Brigade (Burundi National Defense Force) located in Bujumbura.

## International assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PoA II.29; III.6</th>
<th>11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1. What kind of assistance do you require?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial support Capacity-building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PoA III.6; 14</th>
<th>12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1. What kind of assistance do you require?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and financial support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Sources: Confiscation and seizure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PoA II.23 a</th>
<th>13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PoA II.23a | 13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated? |
| | All SALW found, seized or confiscated are under the control of the Burundi National Police |

| PoA II.16 | 13.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seize or confiscated (check relevant boxes)? |
| | a) Stored securely pending further action |
| | b) Marked |
| | c) Registered or recorded |
| | d) Destroyed |
| | e) Other |

## Sources: Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PoA II.21</th>
<th>14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PoA II.1 | 14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise? |
| | a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW |
| | b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW |
| | c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR) |
| | d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme |

| PoA II.23a | 14.2. How many SALW were collected? |
| | The CNAP collected from January 2009 to January 2012 a total of 22,020 SALW and 347,334 ammunitions and 2,402 magazines |

| PoA II.21 | 14.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)? |
| | a) Stored securely pending further action |
| | b) Marked |
| | c) Registered or recorded |
| | d) Destroyed |
| | e) Other |

| PoA II.23a | 15. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 13.1 and 14.2 were destroyed? |
| | 20,221 SALW and 298,422 ammunitions |

## International assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PoA III.6</th>
<th>16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
- Financial support
- Capacity building

16.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? [Yes]

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoA II.8</td>
<td>17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW? [Yes]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITI 8d</td>
<td>17.1. Details&lt;br&gt;Law 1/14 of 28th August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITI 8d</td>
<td>18. 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? [Yes]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITI 8d</td>
<td>18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.&lt;br&gt;- specific code of the country - year of manufacture - serial number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITI 8c</td>
<td>18.2. 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? [Select ---]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITI 8e</td>
<td>19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? [Yes]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITI 8e</td>
<td>19.1 Details</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24</td>
<td>22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [Yes]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Tracing requests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITI 25, 31a</td>
<td>22.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW? [No]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITI 17</td>
<td>22.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?&lt;br&gt;Interpol Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITI 17</td>
<td>22.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITI 17</td>
<td>a) Circumstances under which the SALW was</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country's tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information is guaranteed? Yes

22.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country? Interpol Burundi

22.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive? No one

22.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?

23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)? Yes

23.1 If so, in which areas?
   a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.
   b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.
   c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.

23.2. Does your country use the INTERPOL's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW? Yes

24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? Yes

24.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
   Financial support
   Capacity-building

24.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? Yes

25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW? Yes

25.1. Details
   Burundi Government through CNAP has developed a SALW database

26. 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? Yes

26.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?
   a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact
   b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

   a) Nature of the assistance:
      i) financial
      ii) technical

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

   c) Description of the assistance activity:
      Disarmament of civilian

   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
      ii) technical
   b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
      40,000 USD
   c) Description of the assistance activity:
      Gender and SALW Dissemination of the law governing SALW
   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
      ii) technical
   b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
      50,000 USD
   c) Description of the assistance activity:
      Translation in local language of the law governing SALW in Burundi
   d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

e. Customs and borders

f. Action-oriented research

g. Children/youth
   a) Nature of the assistance:
      i) financial
      ii) technical
   b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
      15,650 USD
   c) Description of the assistance activity:
      Sensitization of the youth under the theme "The problem of SALW and the youth in Burundi"
   d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
      Regional Centre on SALW
   e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

h. Awareness-raising
   a) Nature of the assistance:
      i) financial
      ii) technical
   b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
      1) 20,000 USD 2) 2,885 USD
   c) Description of the assistance activity:
      Sensitization on gender and SALW Sensitization on gender mainstreaming in Burundi
      National Action Plan
   d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
      1) 3 months 2) 2 days
   e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
      1) EAC/GIZ 2) EASSI

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

j. Other Stockpile management
   a) Nature of the assistance:
      i) financial
      ii) technical
b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
50 000 USD

c) Description of the assistance activity:
Armories construction

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
3 months

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

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?

Burundi has adopted its National Action Plan (2011-2015) for the control, management of SALW and civilian disarmament on April 4th, 2011. The Burundi NAP has been officially launched by His Excellency the First Deputy of the Republic of Burundi Therenice Sinungura on September 23rd 2011 at King’s Conference Centre. From May 31st 2010, the Burundi Permanent National Commission for the fight against the proliferation of SALW (CNAP) started the process of marking all state-owned arms of the Police, Army, Intelligence Service and civilians. In total, 47% of arms of the Burundi National Police have been marked. Some arms of other units (small part of the police, army, intelligence service, civilian) still to be marked. All SALW seized by the defence and security corps, obsolete or surrendered by the civilians have been destroyed at Mubungu national site of destruction of explosive and at the Logistics Brigade of the army. There are some SALW remaining in stocks which need to be destroyed in order to reinforce the security of stocks. From 2010 to 2011, training of member staff of the CNAP on gender and SALW under the financial support of GIZ via the EASSI (East African Sub Regional Initiative for the advancement of women) and following the training sensitization activities in six provinces of the country have been conducted. 11 provinces have not been yet covered. With the financial support of the EAC/GIZ, in order to reinforce security of state-owned arms, armories in two provinces have been built. Some other armories need to be built in other provincial commissariats of the police. The major challenge the CNAP is facing in order to implement the PoA and the ITI is the lack of funds. The CNAP has requested for financial support.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary: