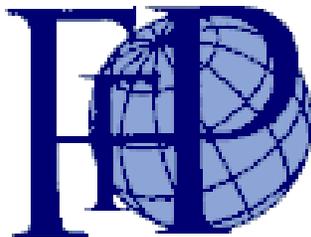


MODEL CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF ARMS BROKERS AND THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLICENSED ARMS BROKERING

Prepared for
the United Nations Conference
on the Illicit Trade
in Small Arms and Light Weapons
in All Its Aspects

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MODEL CONVENTION
ON THE REGISTRATION OF ARMS BROKERS
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The U.N., governments, and nongovernmental organizations have identified the need to regulate arms brokering activities both at the national and the international level. To this end, The Fund for Peace has designed a model convention on brokering with a view to controlling undesirable aspects of the arms trade and thus strike at the core of the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons. This model Convention is proposed as a constructive basis for a future legally binding international instrument on arms brokering. The document is the last part of a “trilogy” on this subject that The Fund for Peace inaugurated with the publication of the reports *Casting the Net: Implications of the U.S. Law on Arms Brokering* (January 2001), and *Arms Trafficking Closing The Net. A Test Case for Prosecution under the U.S. Law on Arms Brokering* (June 2001). We offer this model Convention as The Fund for Peace’s contribution to the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

The Convention draws upon a number of sources, most particularly existing national and international laws regulating a variety of areas, including arms brokering. The Fund for Peace has aimed to harness accepted and effective legal mechanisms contained in those laws in order to control illicit arms brokering on a cooperative international basis. Frequent reference points include the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials of 1997 (“the Inter-American Convention”);¹ the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Officials in International Business Transactions of 1997 (“the OECD Convention on Bribery”);² and a draft of the Southern African Development Community Protocol;³ as well as various domestic laws on arms brokering, such as the U.S. and Polish statutes.⁴

¹ Organization of American States, General Assembly Resolution AG/RES.1 (XXIV-E/97), 24th Special Session, 13 November 1997.

² Signed in Paris on 17 December 1997 (DAFFE/IME/BR(97)20).

³ A copy of this draft is on file with the Fund for Peace.

⁴ *An Act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those Acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes.* Public Law 164, 104th Cong., 2nd Sess. (July 21, 1996), sec. 151; Arms Export Control Act, U.S. Code (U.S.C.) vol. 22, sec. 2778(b)(1976); and *Amendments to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations*, 62 FR 67274 (24 December 1997); and for Poland, *Law of November 2000 concerning international trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic significance for state security and maintenance of international peace and security, and amending selected laws.*

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Preamble

Article 1 – Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention, the following definitions shall apply:

1. “Broker”: a broker is any person who acts on behalf of others, in return for a fee or other consideration, by negotiating or arranging contracts, purchases, sales or transfers of arms or arms services.

This definition is inspired both by Section 129.2(a) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”)⁵ which implements the U.S. Arms Export Control Act,⁶ and by the definition of brokers in the draft text for a U.N. Firearms Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.⁷ In a departure from the American legislation, the language of agency, a common law concept, has been avoided.

2. “Brokering Activities”: brokering activities mean acting as a broker, including the importing, exporting, purchasing, selling, transferring, supplying or delivering of arms or arms services, or any action taken to facilitate any of those activities, including transporting, freight forwarding, mediating, insuring or financing.

Following the lead of various domestic laws, and the draft Southern African Development Community Protocol, this is a comprehensive definition of “Brokering Activities.” The intention is to ensure that all the principal activities involved in the brokering business come within the scope of controls laid down by the draft Convention.

3. “Arms” mean the following:

- (a) All items listed on the Munitions List of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.⁸
- (b) Small arms including revolvers and semi-loading pistols; rifles and carbines; sub-machine guns; assault rifles; and light machine guns;
- (c) Light weapons including heavy machine guns; hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers; portable anti-aircraft guns (sometimes mounted); portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles (sometimes mounted); portable launchers of anti-tank missiles and rocket systems (sometimes mounted); portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems; and mortars of calibres of less than 100mm; and
- (d) Ammunition and Explosives including cartridges (rounds) for small arms; shells and missiles for light weapons; mobile containers with missiles or shells for single-action anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems; anti-personnel and anti-tank hand grenades; landmines; and explosives.

Article 1(3)(a) incorporates by reference the widely accepted Munitions List of the Wassenaar Arrangement. The definitions in Article 1(3)(b)-(d) are taken, almost verbatim, from the “Report of the Group of

⁵ *Amendments to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations*, 62 FR 67274 (24 December 1997).

⁶ 22 U.S.C.A. § 2778(b).

⁷ U.N. Document A/AC.254/4/Add.2/Rev.1, 8 February 1999.

⁸ WA-LIST (00) 1, last updated on 1 December 2000. See www.wassenaar.org/list/ML%20-%202009.pdf

Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 50/70 B of 12 December 1995.”⁹ As the Group of Experts observed, small arms are those weapons designed for personal use and light weapons are those designed for use by several persons serving as a crew.

4. “Arms Services”: mean technical assistance or training related to the supply, delivery, manufacture, maintenance or use of arms.

This definition adopts language consistently used in U.N. Security Council Resolutions imposing arms embargoes to describe arms services.¹⁰

5. “National Authority”: means the department or agency designated by a State Party for the purposes set out in this Convention.

The Convention envisages that the principal regulation of arms brokering activities will be administered at the national level by national authorities.

Article 2 – Jurisdictional Scope

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over brokers and brokering activities, and the offenses laid down by this Convention, when present or performed in whole or in part in its territory.
2. Each State Party may take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over brokers and brokering activities, including the offenses laid down by this Convention, when the brokers are its nationals or persons who habitually reside in its territory.
3. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over offenses laid down by this Convention when the allegedly offending broker is present in the State Party’s territory and it does not extradite that person to another country solely on the basis of the nationality of that person.
4. Each State Party shall review whether its current basis of jurisdiction is effective to regulate brokering activities in accordance with this Convention. If it is not, the State shall take remedial action.

Article 2 is largely based on the Inter-American Convention, but this cascade technique for the assertion of jurisdiction has been used in other international legal instruments, including the OECD Convention on Bribery.

Article 2(1) encompasses the basic requirement that State Parties assert territorial jurisdiction where the regulated activities are performed in their territories.

In a manifestation of limited, and optional, extraterritorial jurisdiction, which is now often seen in international laws regulating areas of transboundary concern, Article 2(2) encourages States to exercise jurisdiction over persons with close legal ties to their territories. This permissive, and modest, extraterritoriality has, for example, been used in the Inter-American Convention, in the OECD Convention on Bribery, and in the U.N. Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988).¹¹

⁹ Report of 27 August 1997 (A/52/298, paragraph 26).

¹⁰ See, for example, U.N. Security Council Resolution 1333 (2000) (S/RES/1333 (2000)), paragraph 5(b).

¹¹ Document of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, E/CONF. 82/15.

Article 2(3) is also a well accepted formula under which States are required to either prosecute alleged violators of the provisions regulating brokering who are within their national territories or to extradite them on the basis of nationality. This type of jurisdictional clause has been contained in a number of international legal instruments including the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 1971 (the Montreal Aircraft Sabotage Convention),¹² and the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984.¹³

It is self-evident that reference in Article 2(1)-(3) to State Parties taking "such measures as may be necessary" is limited to legal measures as a matter of international law.

Finally, reflecting Article 4(4) of the OECD Convention on Bribery, State Parties agree to review their jurisdictional powers in order to ensure that they have the ability to fully regulate brokering activities in accordance with the draft Convention (Article 2(4)).

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

Article 3 – Registration of Brokers

1. Each State Party shall require all brokers subject to its jurisdiction to register with the national authority.
2. In order to register, brokers shall be required to provide information to the national authority, including their names, domicile, residence and place of business, and, in the case of legal entities, the names, domicile and residence of the persons responsible for the management and control of the legal entity. This information shall be stored in a domestic registry of brokers which shall be available for public inspection.

This registration requirement is a core provision of the draft Convention and is broadly modeled on Section 2778(b) of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act. It makes brokers subject to state regulation, not unlike those operating in other areas of commerce, e.g. the financial services sector, but also in the professions, e.g. lawyers, doctors, accountants. The aim of such registration is public accountability and consumer protection. The Convention recognizes that, in relation to the international arms trade, the "consumer" is often far remote from those who manufacture or trade in arms. Brokers who fail to register will be considered guilty of an offense under national law (see Article 6(a)). Article 3(2) requires brokers to provide basic information about themselves which will be publicly available.

Article 4 – Licensing of Brokering Activities

1. Subject to prohibitions contained in Article 5, each State Party shall require a broker subject to its jurisdiction to be in possession of a license, issued by the national authority, for each and every transaction or course of dealing involving brokering activities carried out by that broker.
2. In order to obtain a license, a broker shall be required to provide to the national authority detailed information, including
 - (a) the names, nationalities, residence and place of business of the other parties involved in the relevant transaction or course of dealing;
 - (b) a detailed identification of the relevant restricted goods or services;

¹² The Montreal Aircraft Sabotage Convention entered into force on 26 January 1973 and is available at 10 I.L.M. 1151 (1971).

¹³ This convention was adopted on 10 December 1984 by G.A. Res. 39/46, U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 51) at 197.

- (c) the names, nationalities, residence and place of business of the relevant manufacturers of the arms and the relevant providers of the arms services.

The licensing requirement is the second key provision facilitating the regulation of brokering activity by the State however, it is far from an exceptional requirement. As Stephen Byers, the former U.K. Trade and Industry Secretary, famously stated, "You need a license to go fishing to marry, to drive a car, you even need a license to run a raffle. But you don't need a license to broker and traffic in arms."¹⁴

The Article 4 licensing provision is primarily based on U.S. domestic legislation regulating arms brokering. Article 4(1) ensures that brokers must seek permission for every deal they do involving brokering activities. This has a number of benefits. First, it means that the national authority will be able to assess proposed brokering deals and have the opportunity to refuse a license where a brokering activity is improper or contrary to international law or policy (as defined by Article 5 and, additionally, contrary to each State's national law and policy according to its national legislation). Secondly, it will allow legitimate brokers to carry on their trade with the approval of the national authorities. Thirdly, the disclosure requirements should enable the national authority to conduct investigations into potential illicit brokering activities. Fourthly, it will facilitate swift prosecution of anyone involved in arms brokering outside the licensing system without needing to prove some other offense.

Article 5 – Prohibitions

State Parties shall prohibit brokering activities and refuse to grant licenses if the brokering activities will, or seriously threaten to:

- (a) result in acts of genocide or crimes against humanity;
- (b) violate human rights contrary to international law;
- (c) violate international humanitarian law;
- (d) lead to the perpetration of war crimes contrary to international law;
- (e) violate a United Nations Security Council arms embargo;
- (f) support international terrorism;
- (g) result in a breach of a bilateral or multilateral arms control or non-proliferation agreement.

These prohibitions are self-explanatory and essentially reflect State Parties' general commitments under international law. They are mostly drawn from Article 10 of the Polish Law on brokering of 29 November 2000, and from Sections 120-130 of the ITAR. Obviously, each State Party retains the prerogative to identify additional situations where brokering activities should be prohibited.

Article 6 – Offences

Each State Party shall, in accordance with its domestic legal principles, take such measures as are necessary to establish as offenses under its law:

¹⁴ "Stricter Controls on UK arms dealers," BBC News Online, 28 September 2000 (http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/in_depth/uk_politics/2000/conferences/labour/newsid_946000/946403).

- (a) A failure to register as a broker as described in Article 3, and a failure to provide full and accurate information for the purpose of such registration.
- (b) Direct or indirect participation in brokering activities without a valid license issued by the national authority as described in Article 4.
- (c) Failure by a broker to disclose full and accurate information required in order to obtain a license as outlined in Article 4, paragraph 2.
- (d) Any brokering activity in contravention of the prohibitions set out in Article 5.

Article 6 gives force to the registration and licensing provisions of the sanctions; and groups under a single Article the various different offenses to which the three previous Articles give rise. It recognizes the need for legislation to reflect the domestic laws and/or constitutions of State Parties.

Article 7 – Invalidity of Transactions

Each State Party shall, in accordance with its domestic legal principles, take such measures as are necessary to invalidate under its law any contract, agreement or other legal instrument made or entered into in connection with a transaction or course of dealing involving unlicensed brokering activities.

The Article provides a complementary means of deterring facilitation of, or connivance in, illicit brokering. In some national legal systems, it is clear that a transaction contrary to criminal law is invalid, and therefore no rights can be obtained under it. In many others, the position is less clear and can be a source of unnecessary contention and confusion. This provision would put the issue beyond doubt, and would enable parties finding themselves inadvertently involved in an unlicensed transaction to stop the contract and recover any payments made. By bringing commercial market forces into operation against unlicensed brokering activities, this provision will help to penalize illicit brokering so that the prohibitions against illicit brokering become more effective. Further, it will encourage businesses, including banks, insurance companies and arms manufacturers in particular, to take steps to identify arms brokers acting in breach of the Convention and thus enlist them as additional indirect enforcers of the Convention. This article finds its roots in U.N. Security Council resolutions, e.g. U.N. Security Council resolution 687 (3 April 1991), paragraph 29.

ENFORCEMENT

Article 8 – Sanctions (Penalties)

1. Each State Party shall make the offenses described in this Convention punishable by appropriate penalties, including effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal penalties.
2. State Parties shall take into consideration the particularly grave nature of brokering activity in contravention of Article 5 when deciding on appropriate penalties.

Like the OECD Convention on Bribery and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (1980), Article 8 leaves to individual State Parties to lay down appropriate penalties. This is consistent with each State's sovereignty in respect of criminal jurisdiction, and recognizes the different legal and constitutional systems within States. Significantly, it does not absolutely require criminal penalties as punishment for all offenses. This respects the great variation between the domestic criminal laws of the community of nations. However, as an overarching principle, Article 8 does require that penalties have enough force to be effective while remaining proportionate. Within that umbrella, discretion lies with

individual States. The monitoring mechanisms provided in Article 16 should serve to identify anomalies in national measures and facilitate the achievement of common standards.

Article 9 – Liability of Legal Entities

1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with its domestic legal principles, take the necessary measures to enable a legal entity located in its territory or organized under its laws to be held liable when a person responsible for the management or control of that entity has, in that capacity, committed an offense described in this Convention. Such liability may be criminal, civil or administrative.
2. Such liability is incurred without prejudice to the criminal liability of individuals who have committed the offenses.
3. Each State Party shall ensure that legal entities liable in accordance with paragraph 1. above are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal, civil or administrative sanctions, which may include monetary sanctions.

This provision is based on Article 5 of the U.N. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999).¹⁵ In that not dissimilar context, the provision was regarded as acceptable and an effective means for dealing with breaches of international law by legal entities. Article 9 implicitly recognizes that some States do not impose criminal liability on legal persons, and requires alternative means of enforcement in accordance with each State's constitutional rules.

Article 10 – Statute of Limitations

Any statute of limitations applicable to an offense described in this Convention shall allow an adequate period of time for the investigation and prosecution of that offense.

Article 10, which is based on Article 6 of the OECD Convention on Bribery, is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the Convention but recognizes the individuality of the laws of State Parties.

Article 11 – Money-Laundering

Each State Party shall ensure that the offenses described in this Convention are predicate offenses for the purpose of the application of its money laundering legislation.

It is well established that illicit arms brokers shelter the proceeds of their brokering activities through the usual money laundering corridors. A concerted effort has been made internationally and at the national level to restrict money laundering activities, especially where associated with narcotics trafficking. Article 11 aims to bring those laws to the service of the arms brokering Convention. The idea, which is taken from Article 7 of the OECD Convention on Bribery, is that money laundering linked with illicit brokering activities will be subject to national legislation controlling money laundering in other fields.

¹⁵ Adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution 54/109 of 9 December 1999.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Article 12 – Cooperation

1. State Parties shall cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels to achieve the goals of this Convention and particularly to regulate brokering activities and eliminate unlicensed brokering activities contrary to this Convention.
2. Each State Party shall designate its national authority as a single point of contact to act as a liaison between them for the purposes of information exchange and to ensure effective cooperation for the purpose of this Convention.

Like Article XIV of the Inter-American Convention, Article 12 sets forth the general principle of State cooperation in the implementation of the Convention. This is an essential feature of the Convention to ensure effective regulation of arms brokering and thus the elimination of illicit trade. Illicit arms brokering is very much an international phenomenon. Therefore, in order to be truly effective in combating illegal brokering the international community needs to act together in a coordinated and cooperative fashion.

Article 13 - Information Exchange

1. Upon request, or on their own initiative, State Parties shall exchange information, as appropriate, between and among themselves, such as:
 - (a) information in their national registries on brokers and information obtained during licensing procedures;
 - (b) full particulars of all individuals and legal entities convicted of offenses described in this Convention;
 - (c) information about individuals and legal entities suspected of committing offenses described in this Convention;
 - (d) information about the means of concealment used to prevent detection of unlicensed brokering activities, including related money-laundering activities;
 - (e) information about transportation routes, including shipping companies and others customarily or actually engaged in unlicensed arms brokering activities;
 - (f) information about individuals or legal entities involved in facilitating the transportation, financing, insuring and other activities related to unlicensed brokering activities.
2. Each State Party shall share, as appropriate, relevant scientific and technological information useful to law enforcement.

Article 13, which requires the exchanges of various types of information, is a specific manifestation of international cooperation on arms brokering. Inspired by Article XIII of the Inter-American Convention, Article 13 will be very important in the tracking of arms brokering activities (which is notoriously difficult), as well as the investigation of illegal activities and the prosecution of alleged offenders. Further, there is an implicit recognition in Article 13(2) that certain of the more technologically advanced, and perhaps wealthier, States can help others in the enforcement of the Convention.

Article 14 - Mutual Legal Assistance

1. Each State Party shall, to the fullest extent possible under its laws and relevant treaties and arrangements, provide prompt and effective legal assistance to any other State Party for the purpose of criminal investigations or proceedings brought by that other State Party and for non-criminal proceedings within the scope of this Convention. The requested State Party shall inform the requesting State Party, without delay, of any additional information or documents responsive to the request for assistance.
2. Where a State Party makes mutual legal assistance conditional on the existence of dual criminality, dual criminality shall be deemed to be met if the offense for which the assistance is requested falls within the scope of this Convention.
3. A State Party shall not decline to render mutual legal assistance for criminal matters within the scope of this Convention on the ground of bank secrecy or other obligation of confidentiality.

This provision is based on Article 9 of the OECD Convention on Bribery. As distinct from the general obligation to cooperate in Article 12, mutual assistance engages the formal assistance of the appropriate authorities of another State to facilitate the investigation or prosecution of offenses in the requesting State. The reality is that such formal cooperation is essential in order to investigate and prosecute violators of the Convention efficiently. While State Parties are required to provide a high level of assistance to each other, it is made clear that no State Party is required to depart from its own legal obligations in fulfilling those requirements.

Article 14(2) recognizes that some State Parties have a dual criminality requirement which conditions legal assistance upon the offense in question being criminal under the laws of both the requesting State Party and the requested State Party. Because State Parties will of course take differing approaches as to the definitions of offenses under the Convention, this article ensures that whether the States define the offenses specifically or more generally, all offenses under the Convention will be deemed as criminal for the purpose of dual criminality tests.

Article 14(3) relates to the fact that arms brokers who engage in unlicensed brokering activities take advantage of national secrecy rules, particularly in the banking field, to shelter their financial transactions. This makes illicit brokering very hard to control. As in other Conventions, e.g. the OECD Convention on Bribery, Article 14(3) aims to circumvent that problem for offenses under the Convention which are designated by national laws as criminal in nature.

Article 15 - Extradition

1. Each of the offenses to which this Convention applies shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offenses in any extradition treaty in force between or among the State Parties. The State Parties shall include such offenses as extraditable offenses in future extradition treaties concluded between or among them.
2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional upon the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention to be the legal basis for extradition in respect of the offenses contained herein. State Parties which do not make extradition conditional upon the existence of a treaty shall recognize offenses to which this article applies as extraditable offenses between themselves.

3. State Parties shall take necessary measures to ensure that they can either prosecute their nationals or extradite them for offenses allegedly committed under this Convention. Where a State Party declines a request for extradition solely on the basis of the nationality of the person sought, it shall submit the case to its competent national prosecuting authorities for the purpose of prosecution.

The effective prosecution of offenses under the Convention requires that the alleged violator be within the territory of the prosecuting State. As noted, arms brokering is a distinctly international phenomenon, so that Article 15 plays an important role to ensure that persons which one State Party need to prosecute can be extradited from another State Party. Essentially, Article 15 follows many other international provisions on extradition (including Article XIX of the Inter-American Convention) by making offenses under the Convention extraditable in so far as possible. In limited cases under a State's constitution where extradition is not granted on the ground of nationality, Article 15(3) obliges the requested State to prosecute the case itself.

Article 16 – Monitoring the Convention’s Implementation

1. State Parties shall co-operate in carrying out a program of systematic follow-up to monitor and promote the full implementation of this Convention.
2. The States Parties shall establish a Working Group on Arms Brokering for the purpose of monitoring and follow-up of the implementation of the Convention. The terms of reference of the Working Group shall include:
 - (a) dissemination of relevant information about brokers and brokering activities. This shall include the publication and dissemination of the identity of any broker who has been convicted of committing any offense described in Article 6 of this Convention;
 - (b) receipt of notifications and other information submitted by national authorities;
 - (c) regular reviews of steps taken by States Parties to implement the Convention and to make proposals, as appropriate, to assist States Parties in its implementation, such reviews to be based on complementary systems:
 - a system of self-evaluation, where States Parties’ responses to a questionnaire will provide a basis for assessing implementation of the Convention; and
 - a system of mutual evaluation, where each State Party will be examined in turn by the Working Group, on the basis of a report which will provide an objective assessment of the progress of the State Party in implementing the Convention. Particular attention shall be given to evidence showing that a State Party has registered or granted licenses to any broker previously convicted by any State Party of any offense described in Article 6 of this Convention, where the Working Group had disseminated the fact of that broker's conviction;
 - (d) examination of specific issues relating to international arms brokering;
 - (e) provision of regular information to the public on its work and activities and on implementation of the Convention; and
 - (f) the making of any recommendations which the Working Group deems necessary in order to give full effect to the Convention.

Article 16 is designed to make sure that the Convention is properly implemented. While it bears certain similarities to monitoring provisions contained in U.N. Security Council resolutions, it is primarily sourced in Article 12 of the OECD Convention on Bribery. Whereas Article 12 of the OECD Convention is expressed in short and general terms, the Working Group to monitor implementation had been established separately from the Convention. The terms of reference set out in Article 16(2) above closely follow those of the OECD Working Group,¹⁶ which has already demonstrated a constructive and effective role in facilitating implementation of the Convention on Bribery. In addition to ensuring transparency, the publication of the identity of persons convicted of committing offenses under the Convention will enable bona fide operators to avoid dealing with violators of the Convention.

CONCLUSION

Signature and Accession; Ratification; Entry into Force; Amendment; Withdrawal

¹⁶ The terms of reference for the OECD Working Group on Bribery are set out in Article VIII of the Revised Recommendation of the Council on Combating Bribery in International Business Transactions, 23 May 1997 (www.oecd.org/daf/nocorruption/revrece.htm).