



Permanent Mission
of the Czech Republic to the United Nations,
OSCE and other International Organizations
in Vienna

Penzingerstrasse 11-13
A-1140 Vienna
tel.: +431 899 58 140, fax: +431 894 57 98
email: czechmission.vienna@aon.at
email: mission.vienna@embassy.mzv.cz
www.mzv.cz/mission.vienna

No: 244/2017

FSC.EMI/244/17
30 June 2017
RESTRICTED
ENGLISH only

NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the United Nations, OSCE and other International Organisations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Missions and Delegations to the OSCE in Vienna and the Conflict Prevention Centre, and with reference to the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (FSC.GAL/38/11) has the honour to provide herewith the Czech Republic's report to the Questionnaire on Small Arms and Light Weapons for the calendar year 2016.

The Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the United Nations, OSCE and other International Organisations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 29 June 2017



To: the Missions and Delegations of the participating States to the OSCE
Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)

V i e n n a



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The Secretariat

Conflict Prevention Centre

Vienna, 23 March 2011

**Reporting Template for the Implementation of
the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons
and Supplementary Decisions**

In accordance with the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Sections II (D), III (F) and IV (E), participating States (pS) should provide annual updates on relevant SALW related information by 30 June.

In line with its mandate to facilitate the implementation of agreed commitments, the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre conducted a comparative analysis of the reporting mechanisms under the UN Programme of Action on SALW and the OSCE Document on SALW (FSC.GAL/50/2010).

One of the recommendations of the study was to align or harmonize information exchanges submitted to the UN and the OSCE in order to improve their numbers and their quality with possible input from other regional arrangements.

Following the above recommendation, the CPC, in close coordination with the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs, developed an updated tool for reporting on the implementation of SALW related commitments agreed in the OSCE framework.

- The questionnaire is fully based on the new reporting template on the UN Programme of Action on SALW produced in June 2010 (distributed at BMS4 meeting and available at <http://www.poa-iss.org/poa/poa.aspx>).
- No original questions contained in the new UN reporting template have been amended or deleted. Additional questions added to reflect OSCE commitments **are highlighted**. Questions that are not highlighted constitute the UN reporting template on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW.
- Once completed, the questionnaire can be used for reporting both on the OSCE SALW related commitments as well to report on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW.

The purpose of the new reporting template is to ease the reporting burden on States through 1) standardized questions; 2) harmonized UN and OSCE questionnaires. At the same time, the new questionnaire aims to ensure better comparability and increase the number of participating States that report on OSCE SALW related commitments.

The questionnaire replaces the OSCE Model Answer produced by the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre in March 2002 (FSC.GAL/39/02). Both highlighted and non-highlighted questions should be answered.

According to the OSCE Document on SALW, the deadline for submitting the completed questionnaire is 30 June. Participating States are encouraged to use the attached format of the questionnaire for the information update due **on 30 June 2011**.

The OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre is grateful for feedback and comments on how the questionnaire can be improved.

**Reporting Template for the Implementation of
the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons
and Supplementary Decisions**

Reporting country:

Reporting date:

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>DEV ELOP ING</i>
National Coordination Agency				
PoA II.4	<p>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?</p> <p>More ministries and institutions involved – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Finance, and Police</p>		X	
	<p>a) Name of agency: b) Address: c) Contact details: i) Contact person: ii) Telephone number(s): iii) Fax number iv) Email:</p>			
National Point of Contact				
PoA II.5, 24	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 <i>Programme of Action on Small Arms</i> (PoA)?	X		
	<p>2.1 Details: a) Name: MFA b) Organization or agency: UN Department c) Address: Loretanske namesti 5, Prague 1 d) Telephone number(s) : +42022418 2324 e) Fax number: f) Email: osn@mzv.cz</p>			
ITI 25	2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the <i>International Tracing Instrument</i> (ITI)?	X		
ITI 25	2.3 If the answer to Question 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?			
	<p>2.3.1. Details: a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:</p>			
GGE Report para 63(ix)	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?		X	
	3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?			
	<p>3.1.1 Details a) Name: Ministry of Industry and Trade b) Organization or agency: Licensing Office of the Ministry of Industry and Trade c) Address: Na Františku 32, Prague 1 d) Telephone number(s): +420224 907643 e) Fax number: +420224907690</p>			

	f) Email:			
SALW Doc, Section IV, 1.	4. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3 or 3.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?		X	
	4.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?			
	4.1.1 Details a) Name: MFA b) Organization or agency: Security Policy Department c) Address: Loretanske namesti 5, Prague 1 d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
FSC.DE C/4/08	5. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3, 3.1.1 or 4.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?	X		
	5.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?			
	5.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Question	YES	NO
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
	6. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?	X	
PoA II.2	6.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?	X	
	6.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country. <i>Act No. 119/2002 Coll on firearms and ammunition, as amended</i> <i>Act No. 156/2000 Coll., on the proof of firearms and ammunition</i>		
	6.1.2 Does your country licence the manufacture of SALW?	X	
BPG, Manufac turing, IV (3) SALW Doc, Section II(A).	If yes, 6.1.2.1 Are licenses specific to location and non-transferrable?	X	
	6.1.2.2 Are the licenses limited in the period of validity?		X
	6.1.2.3 Is approval of storage facilities a prerequisite for obtaining a manufacturing license?	X	
	6.1.2.4 Are there exceptions when licensing is not mandatory for SALW manufacturers? If so, describe		X
BPG, Manufac	6.1.2.5 How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers? Police monitoring and supervision of SALW manufacturers.	X	

turing, IV (1)	An electronic registration of every SALW must be recorded in the on-line electronic registration system run by the Police (“Central Firearms Register” which is a non-public information system, however, every manufacturer has a user’s account for entering data about SALW produced by him). Control of the required marking of firearms by the Czech Proof House.		
PoA II.3	6.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	X	
Marking at manufacture			
PoA II.7; ITI 8a	6.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?	X	
ITI 8a	6.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	X	
	b) Country of manufacture	X	
	c) Serial number	X	
	d) Year of manufacture	X	
	e) Weapon type/model	X	
	f) Caliber	X	
	g) Proofing	X	
	h) Other	X	
ITI 10	6.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? Firearms and all main parts of a firearms – barrel, insertion barrel, insertion cartridge chamber, frame, revolver cylinder, breech casing or body and breech.		
	6.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?		X
	6.2.3.1 If so, describe		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	6.2.4 Is it necessary for small arms manufacturers under your authority outside your country’s territory to apply markings to the same standard as in your country?	X	
Record-keeping by manufacturers			
PoA II.9; ITI 11	6.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	X	
	6.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured	X	
	b) Type or model of SALW manufactured	X	
	c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW	X	
	d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)	X	
	e) Other		
	The scope of data		
	1. the data on acquisition, transfer, surrender or taking over of a firearm,;		
	2. the reason for acquisition, transfer, surrender or taking over a firearm,;		
	3. the data on a firearm,		
	4. personal data or data identifying a legal person from which a firearm, ammunition,;		
	5. personal data or data identifying a legal person who has assumed possession of a firearm, or to whom a firearm, have been transferred, including authorisation;		
ITI 12a	6.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely		
	b) 30 years	X	
	c) Other		
Actions taken during the reporting period			

PoA II.6	6.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)?	X	
	4.4.1. Details.		
International assistance			
PoA III.6	7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures?		X
	7.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	7.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.2, 12	8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	X	
	8.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. Act No. 38/1994 Coll on foreign trade with military material, as amended Act No. 119/2002 Coll on firearms and ammunition, as amended Act No. 228/2005 Coll on control of trade in products the possession of which is restricted in the Czech Republic for security reasons, as amended		
Licensing and authorization			
PoA II.11	8.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorization to transfer SALW from/into your country?	X	
PoA II.3	8.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc	8.4 What penalties does your country apply for trading SALW in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions? 1) Administrative sanctions – YES case-by-case 2) Criminal penalty – YES case-by-case 3) Other – YES revocation of licence/authorisation	X X X	
PoA II.11	8.5. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorization. EU - the Council Common Position No. 2008/944/CFSP EU – the Directive on Intra-Community Transfers No. 2009/43/EC UN Firearms Protocol UN Arms Trade Treaty EU – Regulation 258/2012		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (A)	8.6 What other criteria does your country take into account when considering exports of SALW and technology related to their design, production, testing and upgrading (i.e. respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms)? EU - the Council Common Position No. 2008/944/CFSP ATT		
BPG, Export, IV.1	8.7 Do exporters in your country require government's consent to enter into negotiations with a potential importer? They are obliged to have a permission on foreign trade with defence-related products issues by the competent authority.	X	
	8.8. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorizing an export of SALW to another country?		
PoA II.12	a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?	X	

	1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology	X	
	2) Contract number or order reference and date	X	
	3) Final destination country	X	
	4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	X	
	5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	X	
	6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	X	
	7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction	X	
	8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user	X	
	9) Date of issue and register number and the duration of the EUC	X	
FSC.DE C/5/04	10) Assurances of use only by end-user and for the stated end-use	X	
	11) Other		
	b) Other types of end-user documentation		
FSC.DE C /12/08	8.9. Has your country provided a sample end user certificate to the OSCE? 6.9.1 If not, have you attached a copy of the end-user certificate to this report? We may provide International Import Certificate., End-User Certificate.		X
	8.10. What types of licences does your country issue? a) Individual licences b) General licences Transfer licences within EU as well as import/export licences outside EU.	X X	
BPG, Export, IV.5	8.11. What is the period of validity for licences? The period of validity in length of declared period of the business case but no longer than expiration date of the permit.		
	8.12. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW?	X	
	If so, what are the restrictions placed on re-export? a) Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval c) Other	X	
PoA II.12	8.13. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? 8.13.1 Details:	X	
	8.14. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation? 8.14.1 Details:	X	
	8.15. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances? 8.15.1 If so, under what circumstances? Defined within Section 3 of the Act No. 38/1994 Coll, as amended	X	
	a) Peacekeeping	X	
	b) Temporary exports		
	c) Equipment needed for training exercises		
	d) Equipment needed for repair		
	e) Delivery of spare parts	X	
	f) Other		
	This Act shall not apply to a) the export or handling of military material outside of the territory of the Czech Republic during the operation of the armed forces of the Czech Republic, security corps 1a), or basic units of the integrated rescue system of the Czech Republic 1b), in accordance with the announced international treaties by which the Czech Republic is bound, including their re-import, b) the import or handling of military material in the Czech Republic in connection with the operations of the armed or rescue forces of other countries, the United Nations, and other international organisations in		

	<p>the Czech Republic, in accordance with announced international treaties by which the Czech Republic is bound, including their re-export,</p> <p>c) the import or handling of military material in the Czech Republic for the purpose of the acceptance of humanitarian or development aid or involvement in international humanitarian rescue operations, including their re-import, or a gift from a representative of another state should the Government so decide, and subject to the conditions set by the Government,</p> <p>d) the import or handling of military material in the Czech Republic for the purpose of the acceptance of humanitarian aid, including their re-export, should the Government so decide, and subject to the conditions set by the Government.</p> <p>(2) Furthermore, this Act shall not apply to the provision of information, sending and receiving experts for the purpose of research, development, construction, production, modification, repair, maintenance, use, and control of military material in study programmes accredited under a special legal regulation 1c), which are carried out by a military institution of higher education.</p>		
Post delivery controls			
	9.16. 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?	X	
	9.17. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	X	
	9.17.1. Details		
	9.18. When importing, does your country grant the right to exporting State to conduct physical check at point of delivery?	X	
Marking at import			
ITI 8b	9.19. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? NOT for armed forces. For civil use, the SALW must be marked in accordance with C.I.P. treaty before their use on the market. The C.I.P. markings may be marked on the SALW in the time of their import (country of origin) or may be marked upon their import by the Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition. Markings and proofs of firearms imported from other C.I.P. member states are recognized.		
ITI 8b	9.19.1. Who is required to mark the SALW? Importer		
	9.19.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Country of import	X	
	b) Year of import	X	
	c) Other Name, caliber, model	X	
ITI 8b	9.19.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?		
	9.19.3.1. If so, describe. see above		
ITI 8b	9.19.4. If 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?		
	9.19.4.1 Details: Yes. Such marking then falls into the competence scope of the MoD, MoI in case of SALW for armed forces and CPHAA in case of SALW for civil use.		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (B), 7	9.20. Under what circumstances does your country permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW? Only for armed forces		
Record Keeping			
PoA II.9; ITI 12	9.21. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?	X	
	9.21.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW traded	X	
	b) Type or model of SALW traded	X	
	c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW	X	
	d) Transactions	X	
	i) Identity of buyer/seller	X	
	ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from	X	

ITI 12b	iii) Date of delivery	X	
	e) Other	X	
	9.21.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely		
	b) 20 years	X	
	c) Other	X	
10 years in case of information under d)			
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.6	9.22. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?	X	
	9.22.1 Details. Illicit trafficking and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition is a crime according to Art. 279 of the Czech Criminal Code. The offenders are subject to criminal prosecution on the regular basis.		
International assistance			
PoA III.6	10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?		X
	10.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	10.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

SECTION 4: BROKERING (in accordance with FSC Decision 17/10)

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.14	11. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?	X	
	11.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country. Act No. 38/1994 Coll on foreign trade with military material		
	11.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national export control system?	X	
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.2. Does your country have a definition of brokering activities of persons and entities? Definition in line with the Section 2 of the Act No. 38/1994 Coll	X	
	11.2.1 If yes, provide the definition. Section 2 of the Act No. 38/1994 Coll (1) For the purpose of this Act, trade in military material shall mean a) the export of military material from the Czech Republic to a country other than a European Union Member State, b) the import of military material to the Czech Republic from a country other than a European Union Member State, c) the purchase of military material from a foreign entity, the sale of military material to a foreign entity ¹⁾ , as well as the performance of other obligations with respect to a foreign entity and the acceptance of other deliverables from a foreign entity, provided that their subject is military material, and provided this trade with military material relates to countries other than European Union Member States, d) the transfer of military material within the European Union. (2) Trade in military material shall also mean a) the intermediation of the activities referred to in paragraph 1, b) the purchase of military material abroad and its resale to a country other than a European Union Member State. (3) For the purpose of this Act, a written expression of will directed at the conclusion of agreements regulating the relations referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall also be deemed to constitute trade in military material.		
	11.3. Does your country require brokers to register before they can apply for brokering licences?	X	
	11.4. Does your country make a background check on past involvement in illicit activities before registering a broker or issuing a brokering licence?	X	
	11.5. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	X	
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.6. Does your country require a licence for SALW brokering activities on the territory of your country regardless of the nationality of the broker?	X	

	All brokers must be registered according to national legislation.		
	11.7. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country's nationality? The competent authority has no instrument to do so.		X
	11.8. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by non-citizen residents who are established on your country's territory?		X
BPG, Brokering, V.1	11.9. What is the policy for deciding on the competent State to consider licence application and control? Czech export control authority applies the same policy for both exporters and brokers.		
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.10. Does your country have a requirement for end-use documentation before authorizing each brokering activity? 11.10.1 If so, describe Each application for brokering license must include same documents as exporters/importers.	X	
	11.11. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorization for each brokering transaction?	X	
GGE Report para 44	11.11.1 Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorization considered for approval on a case-by-case basis? 11.11.2 Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorization for a brokering transaction? 11.11.2.1 Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials) Armed forces are not allowed to engage in brokering activities. 11.11.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorization? The same criteria as in the case of a licence application as such apply.	X	X
BPG, Brokering, V.3	11.11.4 Is ex post facto licencing possible? 11.11.4.1 If yes, under which conditions?		X
	11.12. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker? The validity and authenticity can be verified on regular basis through operational communication with relevant foreign authorities.	X	
	11.12.1 Describe those measures.		
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.13. Does your country keep records of all issued licences or written authorizations? 11.13.1 If yes, how long are the records kept for? a) Indefinitely b) 10 years c) Other	X	
		X	
BPG, Brokering, V.4 (ii)	11.14. Does your country require brokers to report regularly on their activities? 11.14.1 If so, describe Every 6 months, the brokers are obliged to provide data on trade cases carried out in that period.	X	
	11.15. Is it a criminal offence to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?	X	
	11.16. Does your country share with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?		X
	11.17. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	X	
	11.17.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) acting as dealers or agents in SALW	X	
	b) Providing technical assistance	X	
	c) Training	X	
	d) Transport	X	
	e) Freight forwarding	X	
	f) Storage	X	
	g) Finance		X
	h) Insurance		X

	i) Maintenance	X	
	j) Security	X	
	k) Other services rental; sports, cultural nad hobby activities	X	
	11.18. What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities? Same as for exporters/importers – Section 25 of the Act No. 38/1994 Coll		
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
	11.19. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)? YES		
	11.19.1 Details.		
	International Assistance		
PoA III.6	12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?		X
	12.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	12.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		
	12.3. Does your country require training on controlling brokering activities in SALW?		

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources	Question	YES	NO
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.17	13. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other body authorized to hold SALW?	X	
PoA II.17	13.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	X	
	b) Physical security measures	X	
	c) Control of access to stocks	X	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	X	
	e) Staff training	X	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel	X	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	X	
	h) Measures needed to provide adequate protection in emergency situations	X	
	i) Other		
	Characteristics of stockpile management and security of military stocks		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	14. <u>Stockpile location:</u> Stockpiles are located inside the military camps. 14.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles? The formal assessment is focused on the possibility to secure the location.		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	15. <u>Physical security measures:</u> Stockpiles are secured by the military guard and an electronic security systems.		
	15.1. Is security assessment conducted for each stockpile?	X	
	15.2. Is SALW and ammunition always stored separately in your country?	X	
	15.2.1 If no, in what cases is SALW and ammunition can be stored together?		
OSCE SALW Doc,	16. <u>Access control measures:</u> Access to stockpiles is allowed only to authorized personnel. 16.1. Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites.		

Section IV (B)	Access control at storage sites is strictly regulated.		
	16.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	17. Inventory management: Computerized information system is used to effective inventory management in the armed forces and to keep record of all moves of SALW.		
	17.1. Is there a system in place in your country to manage inventory of SALW?	X	
	17.1.1 If yes,		
	a) Is the system computerized?	X	
	b) How long are the records of access to be maintained?		
	i) Indefinitely	X	
	ii) Other		
	18. Security Plan:		
	18.1. Does each SALW storage site have a security plan?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	19. Emergency situations and training:		
	19.1. Has your country developed measures to provide protection in emergency situations?	X	
	19.2. Are there regular sessions provided to personnel at storage sites on regulations behaviour and procedures related to security?	X	
Surplus			
PoA II.18	20. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?	X	
	21. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted? Reviews to identify surplus stocks of SALW in the possession of the armed forces are usually conducted twice a year.		
	22. Do you include inoperable/unrepairable weapons in ‘surplus’ for the purposes of this questionnaire?	X	
	23. Do you include obsolete weapons (weapons that no longer meet operational standards) in ‘surplus’ for the purposes of this questionnaire? 23.1. If no, describe your policy with regard to obsolete weapons, if any.	X	
	24. Are inoperable/unrepairable weapons categorized as ‘surplus weapons’ in your country?	X	
PoA II.18	25. 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	X	
	b) Take out of service	X	
	c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number	X	
	d) Store separately	X	
	e) Other		
PoA II.18	26. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Destruction	X	
	b) Sale to another State	X	
	c) Donation to another State	X	
	d) Transfer to another state agency	X	
	e) Sale to civilians		X
	f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)	X	
	g) Other		
PoA II.19	26.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.26.a, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?		
	i) Burning or melting	X	
	ii) Open-pit detonation		X

	iii) Cutting/shredding		X
	iv) Bending/crushing		X
	v) Dumping at sea		X
	vi) Burial on land		X
	vii) Disassembly		X
	vii) Other		
	27. Describe the SALW destruction process(es) applied in your country. SALW intended for destruction are put into the melting furnace under the supervision of an officially appointed committee.		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.19	28. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?		X
	28.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction.		
PoA II.20	28.2. Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?		X
	28.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?		
International Assistance			
PoA II.29; III.6	29. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures?		X
	29.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	29.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		X
PoA III.6; 14	30. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for destruction of weapons?		X
	30.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	30.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		X
	31. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for storage of weapons?		X
	31.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	31.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		X
	32. Does your country wish to receive training in stockpile management and security and/or destruction of weapons?		X

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Confiscation and seizure			
PoA II.23a	33. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?	X	
PoA II.23a	33.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?		
PoA II.16	33.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seize or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Stored securely pending further action	X	
	b) Marked		X
	c) Registered or recorded	X	
	d) Destroyed	X	
	e) Other		
Collection			
	34. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?	X	
	34.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?		
	a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW		X
	b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW		X
	c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)		X
PoA II.21	d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme		X

PoA II.16	34.2 How many SALW were collected? 34.3. 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 (mainly findings of lost historical firearms or firearms as escheated property)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.23a	35. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 33.1 and 34.2 were destroyed? majority		
International Assistance			
PoA III.6	36. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?		X
	36.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 36.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Marking			
PoA II.8	37. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW? Unmarked SALW are prohibited from entering market. Delivering such SALW to the market is punishable by fine up to 5.000.000,0 CZK	X	
	37.1. Details		
	38. Has your country developed a national system for marking government-owned SALW?	X	
ITI 8d	39. 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?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc II (B)	39.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. 39.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country. 39.1.2. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?	X (or a code of the manufacture)	
	a) Name of the manufacturer	X	
	b) Country of manufacture	X	
	c) Serial number	X	
	d) Year of manufacture	X (Year of prop)	
	e) Weapon type/model	X	
	f) Caliber	X	
	g) Proofing (testing)	X	
	h) Other		
ITI 8c	39.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your country transferred the stocks?	X	
ITI 8e	40. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	X	
	40.1. Details		
	41. Does your country have a policy on marking unmarked weapons?	X	
OSCE	41.1. If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons?		

SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	A) <u>Seized unmarked weapons:</u> i) Such weapons are destroyed ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency] iii) No formal policy iv) Additional information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		X	
	B) <u>Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, police or other state security forces:</u> i) Such weapons are destroyed ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency] iii) No formal policy iv) Additional information :	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		X	
Record-keeping			
PoA II.9	42. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?	X	
	42.1. 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)? Issued SALW licenses; registered SALW and their main parts; exported, imported and transferred SALW; issued SALW export, import and transfer licenses; lost and stolen SALW; seized and turned in SALW		
ITI 12a, b	42.2. How long does the State/government keep such records? indefinitely		
	42.3 Does your country maintain a central register of state-owned SALW?		X
ITI 13	42.4. 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?		X
International Assistance			
PoA III.6; ITI 27	43. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?		X
	43.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 43.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	44. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?	X	
Tracing requests			
	44.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?	X	
ITI 25; 31a	44.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? Police, Licensing Office of the Ministry of Industry and Trade		
ITI 17	44.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	X	
	b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit	X	
	c) The intended use of the information being sought	X	
	d) Any markings on the SALW	X	
	e) Type/calibre of SALW	X	
	f) Other		
ITI 15	44.4. 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 are guaranteed?	X	
Responses for tracing requests			
	44.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country? Police, Licensing Office of the Ministry of Industry and Trade		

	44.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?		
ITI 22	44.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?		
	a) Delayed		
	b) Restricted		
	c) Refused		
ITI22	44.7.1 On what grounds?		
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations		
	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information		
	iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information		
	iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations		
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
PoA II.37; ITI 33	45. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)?	X	
	45.1. If so, in which areas?		
ITI 35a	a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.	X	
ITI 35b	b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.	X	
ITI 35c	c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.	X	
PoA III.9	45.2. Does your country support/use the the Interpol's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?		
International assistance			
PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27	46. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?		X
	46.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	46.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		
PoA III.10; ITI 28	47. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW, and measures to facilitate transfer of such technologies?		X
	47.1. Details		

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>REQ UES TED</i>	<i>RE CEI VE D</i>	<i>PRO VIDE D</i>
Assistance requested / received / provided				
PoA III.3, 6	48. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 1-7 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?			
	48.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?			
PoA III.16	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact			
PoA III.6	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)			
PoA III.7	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues			
PoA III.7	d. Law enforcement			
PoA III.7	e. Customs and borders			
PoA III.18	f. Action-oriented Research			
	g. Children/youth			
	h. Awareness raising			
PoA	i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism			

III.15	j Other			
48.2. Details of each assistance activity provided/received:				
a) The nature of the assistance:				
i) financial				
ii) technical				
b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):				
c) A description of the assistance activity:				
d) The duration of the assistance provided/received:				
e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:				

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