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ENGLISH only



NOTE VERBALE

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The Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the OSCE presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and in accordance with OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (FSC.GAL/38/11) has the honor to submit Slovakia's report to the Questionnaire on Small Arms and Light Weapons for the year 2020.

The Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the OSCE avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 1 July 2021



To:

All Delegations/permanent Missions of the OSCE participating States
and to Conflict Prevention Center

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

Reporting country: SLOVAKIA

Reporting date: 30 June 2021

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

National Coordination Agency				
PoA II.4	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?	X		
	a) Name of agency: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic b) Address: Hlboká cesta 2, Bratislava, 833 36, Slovak Republic c) Contact details: i) Contact person: Mr. Rastislav Križan ii) Telephone number(s): +421-2-5978 3621 iii) Fax number: +421-2-5978 3629 iv) Email: rastislav.krizan@mzv.sk			
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		
	2.1 Details: a) Name: Mr. Daniel Ontko b) Organization or agency: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic c) Address: Hlboká cesta 2, Bratislava, 833 36, Slovak Republic d) Telephone number(s): +421-2-5978 3621 e) Fax number: +421-2-5978 3629 f) Email: daniel.ontko@mzv.sk			
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?	N/A		
	2.3.1. Details: a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
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?	N/A		
	3.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number:			

	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?	N/A		
	4.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: 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?	X		
	5.1.1 Details a) Name: Rastislav TOMAJKO b) Organization or agency: MOD, Slovak Verification Center c) Address: Kutuzovova 8, Bratislava, 832 47, Slovak Republic d) Telephone number(s): +421-960 313 005 e) Fax number: +421-960 311 965 f) Email: Rastislav.TOMAJKO@mod.gov.sk			

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. Act No. 455/1991 on Business as altered and amended Act No. 190/2003 on Firearms		
	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? They are monitored by the Ministry of Interior and in relation to arms transfers		

turing, IV (1)	by the Ministry of Economy.			
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			
ITI 10	6.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? All main parts.			
	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			
ITI 12a	6.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?			
	a) Indefinitely			
	b) 30 years			
	c) Other			X ¹
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	
	6.4.1. Details. Actions taken against individuals who carried out re-activation of arms and selling to crime-related individuals; actions taken against organized groups in possessions of illegal arms, ammunition and explosives; international cooperation with EUROPOL and INTERPOL to identify and trace the arms leading to disclosure of individuals and groups abroad			
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?			X

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Question	YES	NO
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		

¹ 20 years after the end of validity of documents.

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. 1. Act No. 392/2011 on trading with defence industry products and on amendments and supplements of certain acts. 2. Act No. 144/2013 on Trade with specified products, ownership of which is limited due to security reasons		
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 2) Criminal penalty 3) Other	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. UN, EU, OSCE arms embargoes, REGULATION (EU) No 258/2012 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, WA, OSCE, UN PoA SALW commitments and guidelines etc.		
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)? Act No. 392/2011, Act No. 144/2013 as have been mentioned above and criteria stipulated in the EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP		
BPG, Export, IV.1	8.7 Do exporters in your country require government's consent to enter into negotiations with a potential importer?		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)? 1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology 2) Contract number or order reference and date 3) Final destination country 4) Description of the end-use of the SALW 5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name) 6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature) 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user 9) Date of issue and register number and the duration of the EUC 10) Assurances of use only by end-user and for the stated end-use	X	
FSC.DE C/5/04		X	
	11) Other: Antireexport Clause, Customs Tariff Number		
	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? 8.9.1 If not , have you attached a copy of the end-user certificate to this report ?	X	
	8.10. What types of licences does your country issue? a) Individual licences b) General licences	X X	
BPG, Export, IV.5	8.11. What is the period of validity for licences? Mostly 1 year; for exhibition shorter period (3 - 6 months) depending on duration and place of the exhibition.		
	8.12. When exporting, does your country place 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 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: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs verifies the EUCs, IICs.	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: EUC template for SALW import includes protective elements – specialized paper – watermark and protective elements as the unique number of EUC linked with the Import Licence No.; copy of the issued EUC is filed at the Ministry of Economy.	X	
	8.15. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?	X	
	8.15.1 If so, under what circumstances? a) Peacekeeping b) Temporary exports c) Equipment needed for training exercises d) Equipment needed for repair e) Delivery of spare parts f) Other	X 	 X X X X X
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? 9.17.1. Details: Submission of DVC is not a permanent condition for granting an export licence; it is done on a case-by-case basis in specific cases.	X	
	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?	X	
ITI 8b	9.19.1. Who is required to mark the SALW? Manufacturer or importer. 9.19.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)? a) Country of import b) Year of import c) Other	X X 	
ITI 8b	9.19.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? 9.19.3.1. If so, describe.		X

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: It is prohibited to import unmarked SALW into Slovakia.		X
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (B), 7	9.20. Under what circumstances does your country permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW? Slovakia does not permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW.		
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	
ITI 12b	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	
	iii) Date of delivery	X	
	e) Other		
	9.21.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?		
a) Indefinitely			
b) 20 years	X		
c) Other			
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.		
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?		X

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. 392/2011 on trading with defence industry products and on amendments and supplements of certain acts.		
	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?	X	
	11.2.1 If yes, provide the definition. Mediating activities with regard to the agreement concluded between foreign interested persons and third persons whose purpose is production, acquisition or sales of military material including activities and services allowing production, acquisition or sales of the 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	
	11.7. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country's nationality?	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, Brokerin g, V.1	11.9. What is the policy for deciding on the competent State to consider licence application and control? Licence application should be obtained from the competent authorities of the state where these activities take place whether the broker is a citizen, resident or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of that state.		
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.10. Does your country have a requirement for end-use documentation before authorizing each brokering activity?	X	
	11.10.1 If so, describe EUC provided by the broker has to include the same information as the EUC provided by the exporter.		
	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?	X	
	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)		X
	11.11.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorization?		
BPG, Brokerin g, 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?	X	
	11.12.1 Describe those measures. The competence of verifying of the submitted papers by the brokers is carried out by the Intelligence Services, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Ministry of Interior and other relevant agencies.		
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.13. Does your country keep records of all issued licences or written authorizations?	X	
	11.13.1 If yes, how long are the records kept for?		
	a) Indefinitely	X	
	b) 10 years		
	c) Other		
BPG, Brokerin g, V.4 (ii)	11.14. Does your country require brokers to report regularly on their activities? 11.14.1 If so, describe Brokers are obliged to inform the Ministry of Economy about number and scope of brokering activities performed in the particular period. Each broker should submit information on mediating activity within 7 days from the day when it was carried out.	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		
	11.18. What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities? The same as in the cases of illegal trading with military material. The Ministry of Economy shall impose penalty of 330 EUR to 332 000 EUR to anybody violating the law. The amount of penalty shall be determined by the Ministry of Economy depending on a) the extent of threat to the foreign policy and security interests of the country b) material damage caused by the illicit action.		
	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)? No.		
	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?		X
	12.3. Does your country require training on controlling brokering activities in SALW?		X

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. Stockpile location: Military stocks are securely stored and guarded at authorized military facilities. They are stored in the Martin logistics base and within individual departments throughout Slovakia. 14.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles?		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	15. Physical security measures: Secured by mechanical and electronical security equipment, physical protection, regime measures and combinations thereof.		
	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, Section IV (B)	16. <u>Access control measures:</u> Every expenditure of weapons and ammunition must be recorded. Access control measures is stipulated by a regulation.. 16.1. Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites. Only authorized persons have access to the stockpile.		
	16.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	17. <u>Inventory management:</u> In accordance with applicable regulations..	X	
	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		
	ii) Other	X ²	
	18. <u>Security Plan:</u>		
	18.1 Does each SALW storage site have a security plan?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	19. <u>Emergency situations and training:</u>		
	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? Once a year, during the inventory.		
	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	
	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	26. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?		

² Ministry of Interior - since 2007 when the system was computerized; Ministry of Economy - 10 years

II.18	a) Destruction b) Sale to another State c) Donation to another State d) Transfer to another state agency e) Sale to civilians f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.) g) Other	X	
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 ii) Open-pit detonation iii) Cutting/shredding iv) Bending/crushing v) Dumping at sea vi) Burial on land vii) Disassembly viii) Other	X	X X X X X X X
	27. Describe the SALW destruction process(es) applied in your country. Burning..		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.19	28. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?		X
PoA II.20	28.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction. 28.2. Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?	N/A	
	28.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?	N/A	
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?		
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?		
	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?		
	32. Does your country wish to receive training in stockpile management and security and/or destruction of weapons?		X

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

Source	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?	N/A	
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 b) Marked c) Registered or recorded	X	

	d) Destroyed		
	e) Other	Returned to the relevant departments of the Police	
Collection			
	34. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?	X	
PoA II.21	34.1. 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		
	34.2 How many SALW were collected?		
PoA II.16	34.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Stored securely pending further action	X	
	b) Marked	X	
	c) Registered or recorded	X	
	d) Destroyed		X
	e) Other		
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?	N/A	
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?		X

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?	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. The Slovak Armed Forces doesn't create their own weapons markings system. The main evidence datum is serial number. Weapons are stored in authentic portable case. On the storage list (tag) is written: Weapon type, Model, Caliber, Serial number, Military stock number (generated from information system SAP), Amount, Date of accounting; Every other information (data) is available in the IIS software (intergrated information system SAP): Manufacture, Technical data, References		
	39.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country. The marking (record) on material is kept in all levels:		
	• The central register (SAP integrated information system - depot list, register book) - weapon type, model, serial number, caliber.		
	• Departmental records, Storage records (SAP integrated information system, registration cards) – as above.		
	39.1.2. 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 (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 SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	41.1. If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons?		
	A) <u>Seized unmarked weapons:</u>		
	i) Such weapons are destroyed	X	
	ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]		X
	iii) No formal policy		X
	iv) Additional information		
	B) <u>Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, police or other state security forces:</u>		
	i) Such weapons are destroyed		X
ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]		X	
iii) No formal policy	X		
iv) Additional information			
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)? All that is mentioned above.		
ITI 12a, b	42.2. How long does the State/government keep such records? 10 years after their end of lifecycle (destruction, export...)		
	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?		X

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 Force=Europol National Unit, National Bureau of Interpol, Illegal Firearms Trafficking Unit (National Crime Agency, Police Force) as a National Firearms Focal point for Illegal Firearms		
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 Force=Europol National Unit, National Bureau of Interpol, Illegal Firearms Trafficking Unit (National Crime Agency, Police Force) as a National Firearms Focal point for Illegal Firearms		
	44.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?	100 +	
ITI 22	44.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?		
	a) Delayed	X	
	b) Restricted		X
	c) Refused		X
ITI22	44.7.1 On what grounds?		
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations	X	
	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?	X	
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? Financial assistance for improving capabilities of the Illegal Firearms Trafficking Unit.		
	46.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	X	
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

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?	X	
	48.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact		
PoA III.16	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)		

PoA III.6	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues			
PoA III.7	d. Law enforcement	X		
PoA III.7	e. Customs and borders			
PoA III.18	f. Action-oriented Research			
	g. Children/youth			
	h. Awareness raising			
PoA III.15	i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism			
	j Other			
48.2. Details of each assistance activity provided/received:				
	a) The nature of the assistance:			
	i) financial	X		
	ii) technical			
	b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): not yet			
	c) A description of the assistance activity: ISF Police project – EU fundings			
	d) The duration of the assistance provided/received: project 2017-2020			
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: EU			

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