

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

**Reporting country: LITHUANIA**

**Reporting date: 2018-06-05**

## SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources	Question	YES	NO	DEV ELOP ING
<b>National Coordination Agency</b>				
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: b) Address: c) Contact details: i) Contact person: ii) Telephone number(s): iii) Fax number: iv) Email:			
<b>National Point of Contact</b>				
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: Ms. Ieva Karpavičiūtė b) Organization or agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs c) Address: J.Tomo-Vaižganto g. 2, LT-01511 Vilnius, Lithuania d) Telephone number(s): +370 706 52521; +370 706 52520 e) Fax number: f) Email: <a href="mailto:ieva.karpaviciute@urm.lt">ieva.karpaviciute@urm.lt</a> , <a href="mailto:tbspd@urm.lt">tbspd@urm.lt</a>			
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?			
	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?			
	3.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
SALW Doc, Section	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		

IV, 1.	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: 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?			
	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
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
	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. <b>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition (LCAA)</b> Current edition in Lithuanian: <a href="https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.389CB90C666D/vRaRIUmPQI">https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.389CB90C666D/vRaRIUmPQI</a> (with last amendments of 1 January 2018) Edition in English: <a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.175433?jfwid=-19kda1irc0">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.175433?jfwid=-19kda1irc0</a>  <b>Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Approval of Licensing Regulations of Commercial Activity Concerning Arms and Ammunition</b> Current edition in Lithuanian: <a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/aca261f120d711e79f4996496b137f39?jfwid=-19kda1irc0">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/aca261f120d711e79f4996496b137f39?jfwid=-19kda1irc0</a>		
	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? 6.1.2.4 Are there exceptions when licensing is not mandatory for SALW manufacturers?	X	X

BPG, Manufac turing, IV (1)	If so, describe  6.1.2.5 How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers? <i>Police department under the Ministry of the Interior and territorial police units monitors SALW manufacturers by arranging inspections. At least the police executes 2 inspections per year. Thorough inspection of storage, manufacture records and reputation of the persons involved in manufacturing of SALW is carried out constantly.</i>		
PoA II.3	6.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	X	
<b>Marking at manufacture</b>			
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 b) Country of manufacture c) Serial number d) Year of manufacture e) Weapon type/model f) Caliber g) Proofing h) Other	<div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div>	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> </div>
ITI 10	6.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? <i>Barrel, receiver, lock (bolt, slide), frame, cylinder.</i> 6.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? 6.2.3.1 If so, describe	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div>	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> </div>
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	
<b>Record-keeping by manufacturers</b>			
PoA II.9; ITI 11	6.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	X	
ITI 12a	6.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)? a) Quantity of SALW manufactured b) Type or model of SALW manufactured c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW) e) Other 6.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept? a) Indefinitely b) 30 years c) Other	<div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div>	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> </div> 20 years
<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>			
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.  <i>In 2017 the Lithuania's LEA in close cooperation with the UK and the Europol completed an international operation in the framework of investigations conducted in respective countries regarding to the illicit trafficking in firearms. During the operation 7 persons (LT nationals) were detained and 5 of them were charged for criminal offense (2 of them were arrested and deported to the UK under the European Arrest Warrant).</i>		
<b>International assistance</b>			
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
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
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	
	<p>8.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.</p> <p><b>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition (LCAA)</b> Current edition in Lithuanian: <a href="https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.389CB90C666D/vRaRIUmPOI">https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.389CB90C666D/vRaRIUmPOI</a> (with last amendments of 1 January 2018) Edition in English: <a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.175433?jfwid=-19kda1irc0">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.175433?jfwid=-19kda1irc0</a></p> <p><b>Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (LCSG)</b> Current edition in Lithuania: <a href="https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.AB5C4F8C996B/RljPSgwVHi">https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.AB5C4F8C996B/RljPSgwVHi</a> (with last amendments of 1 January 2018) Current edition in English: <a href="http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=451914">http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=451914</a> (with last amendments of 11 October 2011).</p> <p><b>Resolution of the Government of Lithuania No 932 on the Approval of the Licensing Rules for Export, Import, Transit, Brokering and Intra-EU Transfer of Strategic Goods, the Rules on the Implementation of Control of Strategic Goods and the Rules on the Certification of Recipient Undertakings Manufacturing Military Equipment (The resolution implements the provisions of LCSG).</b> Current edition in Lithuanian: <a href="https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.AB5C4F8C996B/RljPSgwVHi">https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.AB5C4F8C996B/RljPSgwVHi</a> (with last amendments of 1 January 2018). Edition in English: <a href="http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.susije_l?p_id=426206&amp;p_rys_id=14">http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.susije_l?p_id=426206&amp;p_rys_id=14</a> (with last amendments of 29 May 2012).</p> <p><b>Resolution of the Government of Lithuania No 938 on the Approval of the Regulations of Transportation of Military Goods of Foreign States across the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania</b> <a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.13742/DIcBKRHgaN?positionInSearchResults=0&amp;searchModelUUI=D=a953dc86-f50a-4447-a0fb-7de27c1e3b4a">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.13742/DIcBKRHgaN?positionInSearchResults=0&amp;searchModelUUI=D=a953dc86-f50a-4447-a0fb-7de27c1e3b4a</a> (with last amendments of 17 January 2002). Edition in English: <a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.37075?jfwid=1bc6m501ix">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.37075?jfwid=1bc6m501ix</a></p>		
<b>Licensing and authorization</b>			
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	X	
	2) Criminal penalty	X	
	3) Other		X
PoA II.11	8.5. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arms Trade Treaty;</li> <li>- EU Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment (OL 2008 L 335, p. 99—103);</li> <li>- 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, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition (OL 2012 L 94, p. 1—15);</li> <li>- Wassenaar Arrangement Initial Guidelines, etc.</li> </ul>		

	<i>The above mentioned international instruments are also referring to other international obligations as necessary to take into account (such as IHL, HRL, common international law principles, etc.).</i>		
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)? <i>All criteria set out in the Arms Trade Treaty, the EU Common Position, international export control regime, and national legislation as pointed out above.</i>		
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	X	
	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	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?	X	
	6.9.1 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	X	
	b) General licences	X	
BPG, Export, IV.5	8.11. What is the period of validity for licences? <i>Individual licences, except for the individual intra-EU transfer licence, are valid for one year from the date of licence issue.</i> <i>Global export licence, i.e. an authorization granting an exporter the right to export military equipment of a certain type as specified in the licence to one end-user in a third country is valid for 2 years;</i> <i>Global intra-EU transfer licence, i.e. an authorisation granting a supplier the right to transfer military equipment of a certain type specified in the licence to one or several recipients in other Member States is valid for 3 years;</i> <i>General licences do not have validity term, though they are applicable only for EU transfers and to the following end-users or for below indicated purposes only:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>general licence for intra-EU transfer of military equipment to the armed forces of other Member States, i.e. an authorisation for suppliers established in the Republic of Lithuania and compliant with the conditions set out in the licence to transfer the military equipment specified in the licence to the armed forces of another Member State or to a contracting authority in the field of defence purchasing for the exclusive use by the armed forces of a Member State;</i></li> <li><i>general licence for intra-EU transfer of military equipment to certified undertakings in other Member States, i.e. an authorisation for suppliers established in the Republic of Lithuania and compliant with the conditions set out in the licence, to transfer the military equipment specified in the licence to a recipient certified undertaking located in another Member State;</i></li> <li><i>general licence for intra-EU transfer of military equipment for demonstration, evaluation or exhibition purposes, i.e. an authorisation for suppliers established in the Republic of Lithuania and compliant with</i></li> </ul>		

	<p><i>the conditions set out in the licence to transfer the military equipment specified in the licence to another Member State for the purposes of demonstration, evaluation or exhibition on condition that this equipment will be returned after the demonstration, evaluation or exhibition;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>general licence for intra-EU transfer of military equipment for technical maintenance or repairs, i.e. an authorisation for suppliers established in the Republic of Lithuania and compliant with the conditions set out in the licence to transfer the military equipment specified in the licence for the purposes of technical maintenance or repairs to a recipient of military equipment located in another Member State, which is the originating supplier or producer of the military equipment, on condition that the equipment will be returned following technical maintenance or repairs.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Permissions to import (export) arms and ammunition of B, C, D categories are valid for one year from the date of issue.</i></p>		
	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		X
	b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval	X	
	c) Other		
PoA II.12	8.13. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?	X	
	8.13.1 Details: <i>The decision to verify EUC or other types of end-user documentation is made on a case by case basis and depends on a situation.</i>		
	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?	X	
	8.14.1 Details: <i>The authenticity of documentation is verified through information exchange with the relevant countries or institutions. A forensic checking can also be performed.</i>		
	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	X	
	b) Temporary exports	X	
	c) Equipment needed for training exercises	X	
	d) Equipment needed for repair	X	
	e) Delivery of spare parts	X	
	f) Other		
	<i>Lithuania applies simplified procedures for the temporary export or the re-export as described in Regulation (EU) No. 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</i>		
	<i>A licence to be issued by the Ministry of Economy, shall not be required for re-export of military equipment for repair or maintainance, where repairs and maintainance is provided under contracts of purchase and sale or under warranty and where this equipment has been imported by the Ministry of National Defence, an authorized national defence institution or the Lithuanian Army.</i>		
<b>Post delivery controls</b>			
	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	
<b>Marking at import</b>			
ITI 8b	9.19. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?	X	
	9.19.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?		
	<i>Manufacturers, importers, exporters, traders and brokers of weapons have to mark firearms. Article 21(2)(10) LCAA indicates that a licensee (producer, importer or exporter) must mark all firearms of category B, C which are imported to the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.</i>		



ITI 8b	9.19.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	a) Country of import		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	b) Year of import		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	c) Other		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8b	9.19.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	9.19.3.1. If so, describe.		
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	9.19.4.1 Details: <i>According to Article 7(2) LCAA: "Firearms with rifled and smooth-bore barrels of categories A, B and C, which do not possess identification numbers shall be prohibited in the Republic of Lithuania". Article 24 (3) (3) LCAA prohibits selling firearms which do not possess identification numbers .</i>		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (B), 7	9.20. Under what circumstances does your country permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW? <i>Lithuania does not permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW.</i>		
<b>Record Keeping</b>			
PoA II.9; ITI 12	9.21. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	9.21.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW traded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Type or model of SALW traded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	d) Transactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	i) Identity of buyer/seller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	iii) Date of delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Other		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ITI 12b	9.21.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	b) 20 years		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	c) Other. <i>70 years</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>			
PoA II.6	9.22. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	9.22.1 Details. <i>In 2017 the Lithuania's LEA in close cooperation with the UK and the Europol completed an international operation in the framework of investigations conducted in respective countries regarding to the illicit trafficking in firearms. During the operation 7 persons (LT nationals) were detained and 5 of them were charged for criminal offense (2 of them were arrested and deported to the UK under the European Arrest Warrant).</i>		
<b>International assistance</b>			
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?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	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
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA	11. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



II.14	brokering of SALW?		
	<p>11.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition (LCAA)</b> Current edition in Lithuanian: <a href="https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.389CB90C666D/vRaRIUmPQI">https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.389CB90C666D/vRaRIUmPQI</a> (with last amendments of 1 January 2018) Edition in English: <a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.175433?jfwid=-19kda1irc0">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.175433?jfwid=-19kda1irc0</a></li> <li>- <b>Law on the Control of Strategic Good (LCSG)</b> Current edition in Lithuanian: <a href="https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.AB5C4F8C996B/RljPSgwVHi">https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.AB5C4F8C996B/RljPSgwVHi</a> (with last amendments of 1 January 2018) Current edition in English: <a href="http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=451914">http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=451914</a> (with last amendments of 11 October 2011).</li> <li>- <b>Resolution of the Government of Lithuania No 932 on the Approval of the Licensing Rules for Export, Import, Transit, Brokering and Intra-EU Transfer of Strategic Goods, the Rules on the Implementation of Control of Strategic Goods and the Rules on the Certification of Recipient Undertakings Manufacturing Military Equipment (The resolution implements the provisions of LCSG).</b> Current edition in Lithuanian: <a href="https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.0E9A4AB8CBCC/INWCntMxxK">https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.0E9A4AB8CBCC/INWCntMxxK</a> (with last amendments of 31 July 2015). Edition in English: <a href="http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=446708">http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=446708</a> (with last amendments of 29 May 2012)</li> <li>- <b>Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 739 “On the Transportation of Weapons and Ammunition (of 15 June 2011)</b> Current edition in Lithuanian: <a href="https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.8A6ECCE5ED73/yVYYJAKmhu">https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.8A6ECCE5ED73/yVYYJAKmhu</a> (with last amendments of 1 November 2017)</li> <li>- <b>Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 957 on the Approval of Rules on Registration of Brokers Trading in Weapons, Ammunition and their parts and Granting Permits to Engage in Brokering Activities to Foreign Producers, Importers, Exporters, Traders and Buyers of Weapons, Ammunition and their parts (RRB) (of 17 August 2011)</b> Current edition in Lithuanian: <a href="http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=404887&amp;p_tr2=2">http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=404887&amp;p_tr2=2</a></li> </ul>		
	11.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national export control system?	X	
FSC.DE C/8/04	<p>11.2. Does your country have a definition of brokering activities of persons and entities?</p> <p>11.2.1 If yes, provide the definition. <i>Brokering shall mean the negotiation and arrangement and execution of the transactions by the legal persons registered in the Republic of Lithuania and by branches of foreign legal persons and other organisations or natural persons permanently resident in the Republic of Lithuania for the transfer of military equipment outside the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, the territory of another Member State of the European Union or a third country to any other third country.</i></p> <p>11.3. Does your country require brokers to register before they can apply for brokering licences?</p> <p>11.4. Does your country make a background check on past involvement in illicit activities before registering a broker or issuing a brokering licence?</p>	X	
	11.5. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	X	
FSC.DE C/8/04	<p>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?</p> <p>11.7. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country's nationality?</p> <p>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?</p>	X	
BPG, Brokerin	11.9. What is the policy for deciding on the competent State to consider licence application and control? <i>There is no formal policy regarding jurisdiction (there was no such cases yet). All brokers, who have</i>		

g, V.1	<i>registered in Lithuania, are constantly controlled.</i>		
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		
	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?		X
	11.11.2.1 Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)		
	11.11.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorization?		
	<p><i>Brokers for getting one-time permit or prior consent must submit all required documentation, including, but not limited to: application (must include: data on applicant, seller and purchaser, description of goods (including weapons data and value of contract), written contract with client for the representation of the interests of a manufacture, importer, exporter, trader or buyer; End-use (where applicable) documentation (only for export to non-Member States of the European Union or the European Economic Area), etc..</i></p> <p><i>A licence shall not be issued if:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>the issuance thereof is in contravention of international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania, sanctions implemented under the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Enforcement of Economic and Other International Sanctions, the criteria listed in the Arms Trade Treaty and Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, provisions of international non-proliferation regimes and the foreign policy and national security interests of the Republic of Lithuania;</i></li> <li><i>there is an effective court judgment and unspent or unexpunged conviction in respect of the crimes against humanity and war crimes, criminal acts against the independence, territorial integrity and constitutional order of the State of Lithuania, public security, property, property rights and property interests, the economy and business practice, the financial system and government order as committed by the exporter, importer, supplier, recipient or broker;</i></li> <li><i>the circumstances related to the risk of the end-use of strategic goods or possible use thereof for the production of weapons of mass destruction transpire;</i></li> <li><i>the exporter, importer, supplier, recipient or broker of strategic goods has supplied misleading information or false data.</i></li> </ul>		
BPG, Brokerin g, V.3	11.11.4 Is ex post facto licencing possible?		X
	11.11.4.1 If yes, under which conditions?		
	11.12. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?	X	
	11.12.1 Describe those measures. <i>The authenticity of documentation is verified through information exchange with the relevant countries or institutions. A forensic checking can also be performed.</i>		
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		X
	c) Other: <i>the duration varies depending on the equipment in question from 10 years to a permanent keeping.</i>	X	
BPG, Brokerin g, V.4	11.14. Does your country require brokers to report regularly on their activities?		X
	11.14.1 If so, describe		

(ii)			
	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		X	
	11.18. What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities? <i>Relevant provisions of the Penal Code (PC):</i> <i>Article 253(1). Illegal brokering for transfer of military equipment</i> <i>Under this article brokering for transfer of military equipment to another state outside the European Union incurs prohibition to engage in certain types of activities, or fine, or arrest, or up to 3 years of imprisonment.</i>		
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)?		
	11.19.1 Details. <i>Classified information.</i>		
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
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
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		
<b>Characteristics of stockpile management and security of military stocks</b>			
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>14. Stockpile location:</u> <i>New stockpile location is chosen according to the AASTP-1 (NATO guidelines for the storage of military ammunition and explosives) requirements.</i>		
	14.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles? 1. <i>Hazard division type in stockpile</i> 2. <i>Type of stockpile (soil covered storage, open-air stack)</i> 3. <i>Location (distance) from:</i> 3.1 <i>main roads;</i> 3.2 <i>other stockpile;</i> 3.3 <i>civilian buildings;</i> 3.4 <i>vulnerable constructions;</i> 3.5 <i>office.</i>		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>15. Physical security measures:</u>		
	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)	<u>16. Access control measures:</u> 16.1. Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites. <i>Special permission with authorized signature is needed to enter the storage site.</i> <i>Records of such permissions are kept for five years.</i> <i>Person in charge puts signature in the register before taking keys of the storage site.</i>		
	16.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>17. Inventory management:</u> <i>Computerized inventory management system is under creation.</i>		
	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?		
	b) How long are the records of access to be maintained?		
	i) Indefinitely		
	ii) Other		
	<u>18. Security Plan:</u>		
	18.1. Does each SALW storage site have a security plan?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>19. Emergency situations and training:</u>		
	19.1. Has your country developed measures to provide protection in emergency situations? <i>Personnel at storage sites have certain instructions how operate in emergency situations.</i> <i>There are cooperation arrangements between militaries and firemen.</i>	X	
	19.2. Are there regular sessions provided to personnel at storage sites on regulations behaviour and procedures related to security?	X	
<b>Surplus</b>			
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? <i>Armed Forces formation or unit commander (battalion and above) or his authorized person checks SALW and ammunition stocks at least twice a year. Firearms held by police institutions are checked four times per year. The stocks held by Border Police are checked at least twice per year. Surplus stocks is identified according to the Order of the Police Commissioner General on the approval of munitions.</i>		
	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		
	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	
PoA II.19	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		
	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. <i>At first Weaponry Fund dismantles all SALW to parts. After that rifles are burned, smooth barrel weapons and gas pistols, revolvers are shredded. For all ammunition burning method is used.</i>		
<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>			
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?		
	28.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?		
<b>International Assistance</b>			
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	30. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for destruction of		X

III.6; 14	weapons?		
	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

Sources	Question	YES	NO
<b>Confiscation and seizure</b>			
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? <i>2016 year – 1573 firearms;</i> <i>2017 year – 1175 firearms.</i>		
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		
<b>Collection</b>			
	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		
	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?		
	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		
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? <i>2016 year – 1707 firearms;</i> <i>2017 year – 623 firearms.</i>		
<b>International Assistance</b>			
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
<b>Marking</b>			
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	
	<p>37.1. Details</p> <p><i>According to Article 7(1) LCAA: "Firearms with rifled and smooth-bore barrels of categories A, B and C, which do not possess identification numbers shall be prohibited in the Republic of Lithuania".</i></p> <p><i>Article 24 (3) (3) LCAA prohibits selling firearms which do not possess identification numbers.</i></p> <p><i>Article 21(2)(10) LCAA indicates that a licensee (producer, importer or exporter) must mark all firearms of category B, C and long single-shot shotguns of category D which are imported to the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.</i></p> <p><i>The Order of the Director of Weaponry Fund No. 1A-79 of 30 November 2004 on Rules of Marking of Imported Arms into the territory of Republic of Lithuania, as amended on 25 April 2005 sets the requirements and procedures for marking of imported arms and their main parts.</i></p> <p><i>According to paragraph 4 of the abovementioned Order, all imported firearms in categories B, C (except pneumatic arms and arms with strings) and long single-shot shotguns of category D should be adequately marked with letters "LT". Every importer has to assure that arms are adequately marked before they reach civil market or are transferred to third parties.</i></p> <p><i>Traders in arms and brokers are required to possess a licence from the Police Department and are permitted to import firearms of categories B, C and D only after marking them with letters "LT".</i></p>		
	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)	<p>39.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.</p> <p>39.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country.</p> <p><i>Laser marking/engraving.</i></p> <p>39.1.2. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Name of the manufacturer</p> <p>b) Country of manufacture</p> <p>c) Serial number</p> <p>d) Year of manufacture</p> <p>e) Weapon type/model</p> <p>f) Caliber</p> <p>g) Proofing (testing)</p> <p>h) Other</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>X</p>
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	<p>41.1. If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons?</p> <p>A) <u>Seized unmarked weapons:</u></p> <p>i) Such weapons are destroyed</p> <p>ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]</p> <p>iii) No formal policy</p> <p>iv) Additional information</p> <p>B) <u>Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, police or other state security forces:</u></p> <p>i) Such weapons are destroyed</p> <p>ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]</p> <p>iii) No formal policy</p> <p>iv) Additional information</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p>X</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>
<b>Record-keeping</b>			



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)? <i>The Weaponry Fund keeps the records of the following information: type of firearm, model, identification numbers, calibre, year of production, category (A,B,C or D), purpose, loading type, date and way of loss, date of annihilation, registration date and place of storage.</i>		
ITI 12a, b	42.2. How long does the State/government keep such records? <i>Records are kept permanently. After the destruction or export of the firearm, records are still kept for 30 years.</i>		
	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	
<b>International Assistance</b>			
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
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	44. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?	X	
<b>Tracing requests</b>			
	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? <i>Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau. All data on seized firearms are submitted to national information system and to INTERPOL database iARMS. All data on lost or stolen firearms are submitted to national information system and to Schengen information system (SISII)</i>		
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 (photo)	X	
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	
<b>Responses for tracing requests</b>			
	44.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country? <i>Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau</i>		
	44.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive? <i>23 tracing requests were received in 2017.</i>		
ITI 22	44.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?	No	
	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		
<b>Cooperation with INTERPOL</b>			
PoA II.37; ITI 33	45. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)?		X
ITI 35a	45.1. If so, in which areas?		
ITI 35b	a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.		
ITI 35c	b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.		
	c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.		
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	
<b>International assistance</b>			
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>REC EIV ED</i>	<i>PRO VIDE D</i>
<b>Assistance requested / received / provided</b>				
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? No			
PoA III.16	48.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?			
PoA III.6	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact			
PoA III.7	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)			
PoA III.7	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues			
PoA III.18	d. Law enforcement			
	e. Customs and borders			
	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			
	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:
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Any further comments on OSCE Document on SALW, PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?
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