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PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO
TO THE ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

Prot.N. 2554/OSCE/CPC

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of San Marino to the OSCE presents its compliments to all Delegations of the Participating States to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and has the honour to transmit the Questionnaire on SALWs, as well as, as requested in the second part of Section 3 on International Transfers, point 8.9, the fac-simile of the nulla-osta certificate issued by the Gendarmerie to the buyers of weapons in the Republic of San Marino (in Italian).

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of San Marino to the OSCE avails itself on this opportunity to renew to all Delegations of Participating States to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, June 19, 2018

2 Attachments



To
All Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE
Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE
VIENNA

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

Reporting country: SAN MARINO

Reporting date: 30 MAY 2018

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources	Question	YES	NO	DEV ELO PIN G
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: Gendarmerie - Arms Office b) Address: Via 28 Luglio n. 212 - 47893 Borgo Maggiore (RSM) c) Contact details: +378 (0549) – 888018 – 888893 - 888067 i) Contact person: Colonel Maurizio FARAONE - Commander of the Gendarmerie of San Marino and Head of NCB INTERPOL San Marino. ii) Telephone number(s): +378 (0549) 888888 (central operation room 24/7) iii) Fax number +378 (0549) 888080 iv) Email: ufficioarmi.gendarmeria@pa.sm			
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: b) Organization or agency: b) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email: i			
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)?			
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?	X		
	2.3.1. Details: a) Name: INTERPOL San Marino b) Organization or agency: INTERPOL c) Address: Piazzale J.F. Kennedy nr. 11 47890 Rep San Marino d) Telephone number(s): +378 (0549) 888094 e) Fax number: +378 (0549) 888891 f) Email: interpolrsm@pa.sm			
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?	X		
	3.1.1 Details a) Name: Gendarmerie - Arms Office b) Organization or agency: Gendarmerie of San Marino c) Address: Via 28 Luglio n. 212 - 47893 Borgo Maggiore (RSM) d) Telephone number(s): +378 (0549) – 888018 – 888893 - 888067 e) Fax number: +378 (0549) 888080 f) Email: ufficioarmi.gendarmeria@pa.sm			

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?	X		
	4.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: Department of Foreign Affairs c) Address: Contrada Omerelli, 31 – 47890 San Marino d) Telephone number(s): +378 (0549) 882156 e) Fax number: +378 (0549) 992018 f) Email: dipartimentoaffariesteri@pa.sm			
FSC.DEC/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. Law nr. 122 dated 10/08/2012; Law nr. 119 dated 30/07/2015 (art. 47 and art. 61); Decree n. 117 dated 24/08/2016; Decree n. 74 dated 04/07/2017. “Regulation on weapons and explosives” The aforementioned regulation replaces all the previous laws in the matter of arms and explosive.		
	6.1.2 Does your country licence the manufacture of SALW?		
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (3) SALW Doc, Section II(A).	If yes,		
	6.1.2.1 Are licenses specific to location and non-transferrable?		
	6.1.2.2 Are the licenses limited in the period of validity?		
	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? If so, describe		

BPG, Manufacturing, IV (1)	6.1.2.5 How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers?		
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?		
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		
ITI 10	6.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?		
	6.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?		
	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?		
Record-keeping by manufacturers			
PoA II.9; ITI 11	6.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?		
	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		
ITI 12a	6.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely		
	b) 30 years		
	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. Law nr. 122 dated 10/08/2012; Law nr. 119 dated 30/07/2015 (art. 47 and art. 61);		

	Decree n. 117 dated 24/08/2016; Decree n. 74 dated 04/07/2017. “Regulation on weapons and explosives” The aforementioned regulation replaces all the previous laws in the matter of arms and explosive.		
Licencing 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	
PoA II.11	8.5. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorization.		
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)?		
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? The procedure prior the exportation of a SALW to another country is the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– the police authority of the importing country must provide the authorization;– the Arms Office of the Gendarmerie of San Marino must provide the authorization to export the SALW.		
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	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	
FSC.DEC/ 5/04	9) Date of issue and register number and the duration of the EUC	X	
	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.DEC /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? A certificate (in Italian language) issued by the Arms Office of the Gendarmerie to the end user of a SALW buyer is provided, herewith attached.		

	8.10. What types of licences does your country issue?		
	a) Individual licences		X
	b) General licences		
BPG, Export, IV.5	8.11. What is the period of validity for licences? The validity of the authorization is limited to the time requested by the importer to carry the SALW in his country.		
	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		
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:		
	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:		
	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		
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?		X
ITI 8b	9.19.1. Who is required to mark the SALW? The SALW that are imported in our country are previously marked by the Italian authorized company "Banco Nazionale di Prova Armi – BNP" located in Gardone Valtrompia (Brescia- Italy), https://www.bancoprova.it/index.php/it/home.html. The a/m company is officially recognized by our State.		
ITI 8b	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		
ITI 8b	9.19.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?		
	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?		X
	9.19.4.1 Details:		

OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (B), 7	9.20. Under what circumstances does your country permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW? Only marked SALW (with registration number mark and state of origin mark) are authorised to be transferred.		
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		
	c) Other - Nr. 50 years after the closure of exporters / importers business activity.	X	
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. Law nr. 122 dated 10/08/2012; Law nr. 119 dated 30/07/2015 (art. 47 and art. 61); Decree n. 117 dated 24/08/2016; Decree n. 74 dated 04/07/2017. “Regulation on weapons and explosives” The aforementioned regulation replaces all the previous laws in the matter of arms and explosive.		
	11.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national export control system?	X	
FSC.DEC/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. – entities that operate in our country are required to have a licence issued by our competent national authorities;		

	– additional security checks are conducted by the Arm Office of the Gendarmerie on persons.		
	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.DEC/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, Brokering, V.1	11.9. What is the policy for deciding on the competent State to consider licence application and control?		
FSC.DEC/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 The a/m document is issued by the "Industry and Commerce Office" which is the competent Authority that releases the licences regarding the brokering of SALW in our country.		
	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) 11.11.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorization?		
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?		
	11.12.1 Describe those measures.		
FSC.DEC/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, Brokering, V.4 (ii)	11.14. Does your country require brokers to report regularly on their activities?	X	
	11.14.1 If so, describe Brokers are required to supply the Arm Office of the Gendarmerie with the sale/purchase invoices of all SALW treated. Furthermore, the Fortress Guard Corps performs administrative checks on incoming SALW.		
	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? Illegal brokering is a penal crime in our country (crimes provided by art. 251- 252 of our Penal Code)		
	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: 14.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles? Preliminary remarks: San Marino is surrounded by two Italian regions, Emilia Romagna and Marche. Its territory covers an area of only about 61 Sq. km. It has a resident population of about 32.000 inhabitants. In our country, there are small stockpiles of SALW. The main stockpile is located in the Gendarmerie of San Marino and it is monitored 24/7, controlled with video cameras, guards and alarm systems.		

	Private shop dealers of SALW have alarm systems, proof glasses and emergency alarm electronic connections with Gendarmerie and/or Private companies of Vigilances.		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<p>15. <u>Physical security measures:</u> Police Corps security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the Gendarmerie Corp has police officers that stand guard 24/7, video cameras and alarm surveillance; – the Civil Police Corp has police officers, video cameras and alarm surveillance; – the Fortress Guard Corp has police officers, electronic alarm surveillance. <p>Private entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – private entities of SALW have alarm systems, proof glasses and emergency alarm electronic connections with Gendarmerie and/or Private companies of Vigilances. 		
	15.1. Is security assessment conducted for each stockpile?	X	
	15.2. Is SALW and ammunition always stored separately in your country?	X	
	<p>15.2.1 If no, in what cases is SALW and ammunition can be stored together? They are deposited in the same stockpile within different sections.</p>		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<p>16. <u>Access control measures:</u> Video cameras – Guards – Alarm system – Secret digit code to access the stockpile – registration of the id details that access the stockpile.</p> <p>16.1. Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites. Video cameras – Guards – Alarm system – Secret digit code to access the stockpile – registration of the id details that access the stockpile.</p>		
	16.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained? Only for Police Corps	X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	17. <u>Inventory management:</u>		
	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. <u>Security Plan:</u>	X	
	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? We do not have considerable stockpiles of SALW in our country anyway, emergency situations are treated by the Gendarmerie of San Marino (in collaboration with the other Police Corps).		X
	19.2. Are there regular sessions provided to personnel at storage sites on regulations behaviour and procedures related to security?		X

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in the police forces specialized officers have been selected to storage SALW - periodically they are trained on regulations and behaviours related to security; – private shop dealers are obligated to attend trainings related to regulations behaviour and procedures related to security of stockpiles. Training sessions are organized by the Secretariat of State for Industries and Commerce (issuing authority). Specialized personnel of the Arms Office of the Gendarmerie are part of the trainers. 		
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? 10/15 YEARS		
	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		
	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.)	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		
	ii) Open-pit detonation		
	iii) Cutting/shredding	X	
	iv) Bending/crushing	X	
	v) Dumping at sea		
	vi) Burial on land		
	vii) Disassembly		
	vii) Other		
	27. Describe the SALW destruction process(es) applied in your country. Destruction process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creation of a data file; – the SALW is photographed from different angles; 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the SALW is sectioned; – after that the SALW is sectioned it is photographed again; – the SALW is transferred to a press where it is completely funded with other iron materials. 		
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. Nr. 13		
	28.2. Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public? Negative		
	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?		
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?		
	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?		

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 PoA II.16	33.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated? Nr. 22		
	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		
	c) Registered or recorded	X	
	d) Destroyed		X
	e) Other		
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?		
	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		
PoA II.16	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? None		
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?	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. No marks are applied to SALW in our country. See answer nr. 9.19.1		
	39.1.2. 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 (testing)		
	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?		
	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		
	ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]		
	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		
	ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]		
	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)? Files containing all identification details of SALW are kept for minimum 50 years.		
ITI 12a, b	42.2. How long does the State/government keep such records? unlimited		
	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? The companies must consign all records regarding SALW to the Gendarmerie (Arms Office), however all the data of SALW is previously monitored and electronically stored by the Gendarmerie of San Marino (Arms Office).		
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? NCB INTERPOL San Marino		
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			
	Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country? Gendarmerie – Arms office		
	44.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive? Nr. 0		
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	
ITI 35a	45.1. If so, in which areas? a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.		
ITI 35b	b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.	X	
ITI 35c	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	
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>RECEI VED</i>	<i>PRO VID ED</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? Negative			
PoA III.16 PoA III.6 PoA III.7	48.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)? a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues d. Law enforcement			
PoA III.7 PoA III.18	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:			

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