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PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

STÄNDIGE VERTRETUNG
DES FÜRSTENTUMS LIECHTENSTEIN

NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe presents its compliments to the Delegations of the OSCE participating States and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and, with reference to the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1), has the pleasure to inform about national procedures and regulations related to Small Arms and Light Weapons for the year 2017.

The electronically submitted data includes information in accordance with §II(D), §III(F), and §IV(E) of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as with FSC.DEC/12/08 and FSC.DEC/17/10.

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Delegations of the OSCE participating States and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.



Vienna, 5 April 2018

G.6.5./dm

SECRET

**To all Delegations/Permanent Missions
of OSCE participating States and
to the Conflict Prevention Centre
OSCE
Vienna**

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LECHTENST

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources	Question	
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?	Yes
	a) Name of agency: Office for Foreign Affairs b) Address: Kirchstrasse 9, Postfach 684, 9490 Vaduz c) Contact details: i) Contact person: Martin Hasler ii) Telephone number(s): 004232367476 iii) Email: martin.hasler@llv.li	
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 Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)?	Yes
	2.1 Details: a) Name: Martin Hasler b) Organization or agency: Office for Foreign Affairs c) Address: Heiligkreuz 14, Postfach 684, 9490 Vaduz d) Telephone number(s): 004232367476 e) Email: martin.hasler@llv.li	
ITI 25	2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?	Yes
	2.3 If the answer to Question 2.2 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) Email:	
SALW Doc, Section IV, 1	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 the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions, including for projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?	Yes
FSC.DEC/4/08	3.1 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?	
	3.1.1 Details: a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Email:	

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Question	
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
	4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 5]	No
PoA II.2	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?	
	4.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country.	
	4.1.2 Does your country licence the manufacture of SALW?	
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (3) SALW Doc, Section II(A).	If yes, 4.1.2.1 Are licenses specific to location and non-transferrable? 4.1.2.2 Are the licenses limited in the period of validity? 4.1.2.3 Is approval of storage facilities a prerequisite for obtaining a manufacturing license? 4.1.2.4 Are there exceptions when licensing is not mandatory for SALW manufacturers? If so, describe 4.1.2.5 How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers?	
BPG, Manufacturing, IV (1)		
PoA II.3	4.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	
Marking at manufacture		
PoA II.7; ITI 8a ITI 8a	4.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 4.3]	
	4.2.1. 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 [if other, please explain]	
ITI 10	4.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? 4.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? 4.2.3.1 If so, describe	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	4.2.4 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	4.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	

ITI 12a	<p>4.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Quantity of SALW manufactured</p> <p>b) Type or model of SALW manufactured</p> <p>c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW</p> <p>d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)</p> <p>e) Other [if other, please explain]</p> <p>4.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept? [if other, please explain]</p>	
Actions taken during the reporting period		
PoA II.6	<p>4.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.) [if no, go to 5]</p>	
	4.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution):	
International assistance		
PoA III.6	5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures?	No
	5.1 What kind of assistance do you require?	
	5.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Question	
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.2, 12	6. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 7]	Yes
	<p>6.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.</p> <p>Swiss law is applicable to the import, export and transit of military material on the basis of the Customs Union Treaty (Swiss Military Material Act and Ordinance). The Sanctions Act allows to limit or inhibit trade with foreign States in order to fulfil international obligations by which Liechtenstein is bound. This law provides the basis for the implementation by Government ordinance of all sanctions and embargoes adopted by the United Nations Security Council as well as the autonomous sanctions of the European Union.</p> <p>On the basis of the Customs Union Treaty, Swiss law is applicable for import, export and transit operations (Swiss Weapons Act and Ordinance). Commercial transactions involving weapons require a weapons trading permit. Weapons trading permits are issued by the Liechtenstein Government. The trader is required to maintain a list covering his sales of handguns and automatic or semi-automatic weapons. This list must indicate the date of the sale, the exact personal details of the purchaser, and the type and manufacturer's serial number of the weapon. The weapon acquisition permit must also be attached to this list. Record books and copies of weapons acquisition permits are to be kept for a period of 10 years and then handed over to the authorities (police). Approval for commercial imports, exports and transit operations involving weapons and ammunition is given by the Swiss Central Weapons Office upon receipt of the appropriate application form. Authorization for non-commercial imports, exports and transit operations is given by the Swiss customs authorities and the police. Oversight authority over sales in Liechtenstein is the Liechtenstein National Police.</p>	
Licencing and authorization		
PoA II.11	6.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorization to transfer SALW from/into your country?	Yes
PoA II.3	6.3. 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?	Yes
OSCE SALW Doc	6.4 What penalties does your country apply for trading SALW in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions?	
	a) Administrative sanctions	

	<p>b) Criminal penalty</p> <p>c) Other</p> <p>[if other, please explain]</p>	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (A)	<p>6.5 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)?</p> <p>See 6.1</p>	
	<p>6.6. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorizing an export of SALW to another country?</p>	
PoA II.12	<p>a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country. [if no, go to 6.6b]</p> <p>i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Yes
FSC.DEC/5/04	<p>10) Assurances of use only by end-user and for the stated end-use</p>	
	<p>11) Other</p> <p>[if other, please explain]</p> <p>b) Other types of end-user documentation</p>	
FSC.DEC/12/08	<p>6.7. Has your country provided a sample end user certificate to the OSCE?</p>	Yes
	<p>6.7.1 If not, have you attached a copy of the end-user certificate to this report?</p>	
PoA II.12	<p>6.8. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?</p>	Yes
	<p>6.8.1 Details:</p> <p>Export of small arms and light weapons (SALW) from Liechtenstein to a state outside the Swiss-Liechtenstein customs area are subject to Swiss regimentation and certification procedures. Liechtenstein does not issue enduser certificates (EUC). For non-commercial exports of SALW into a Schengen state, an accompanying document issued by the Swiss Federal Office of Police (Fedpol) is necessary (Art. 22b Swiss Weapons Act and Art. 45 Swiss Weapons Ordinance). The non-commercial export of SALW into non-Schengen-states and their commercial export in general are subject to authorisation by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). According to the Swiss Military Material Act an EUC ("Nichtwiederausfuhr-Erklärung") is necessary for an authorisation by the SECO (Art. 18 Military Material Act). Liechtenstein companies that commercially export SALW in states outside the Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Area have to present a EUC for War Material to the Export Control Authorities of the Swiss Confederation. However, Liechtenstein's annual SALW reports show that no commercial exports of SALW have been carried out in the past. Due to the foregoing explanations Liechtenstein is not able to provide a sample format of an end-user certificate.</p> <p>Liechtenstein follows the same procedure as Switzerland when authenticating EUCs: Before granting an authorization, the respective non-re-export declaration will be assessed in a formal manner. If there is an indication for irregularities, further measures will be taken (incl. verification). The verification of information in EUCs is not regulated by law but subject to an internal directive on this matter. Switzerland requests confirmations stating that the material arrived at the intended destination on a case-by-case basis. In important cases SECO stipulates the right to conduct post-shipment verification (PSV) checks to ensure that the war material arrived at the intended destination and is used for the purposes stated in the export licence. The question of whether or not to launch a verification procedure is decided on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Switzerland established the Central Office for Combating the Illegal Trade in War Material within the Federal Department of Defense, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS). This office is responsible in particular for checking the arrival of deliveries at the designated and approved destination. Checks include that the end-user is requested by Switzerland to confirm in writing that the exported weapons arrived as planned.</p>	
PoA II.12	<p>6.9. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other</p>	Yes

	types of end-user documentation?	
	6.9.1 Details: The signatures are verified through diplomatic channel via the Swiss Embassy in the country of destination.	
Post delivery controls		
	6.10. 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?	Yes
	6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	Yes
	6.11.1 Details: The Central Office for Combating the Illegal Trade in War Material within the Federal Department of Defense, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS) controls systematically if the exported SALW has reached its planned and approved destination (Article 20 Swiss WMO).	
	6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to exporting State to conduct physical check at point of delivery?	No
Marking at import		
ITI 8b	6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?	Yes
ITI 8b	6.13.1. Who is required to mark the SALW? According to Article 25 of the Liechtenstein Weapons Act, manufacturers of firearms or substantial components and accessories thereof are obliged to mark these individually for the purpose of identification and traceability.	
ITI 8b	6.13.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)? a) Country of import b) Year of import c) Other [if other, please explain] According to the Liechtenstein Weapons Ordinance, the name of the manufacturer and an individual numerical or alphabetical label must be marked on the SALW. Furthermore, substantial SALW components and accessories thereof have to be marked.	
ITI 8b	6.13.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?	No
ITI 8b	6.13.3.1. If so, describe.	
ITI 8b	6.13.4. 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?	Yes
	6.13.4.1. Details: Every imported firearm has to be marked, see 6.13.2.	
Record-keeping		
PoA II.9; ITI 12	6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 6.15]	Yes
ITI 12b	6.14.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)? a) Quantity of SALW traded b) Type or model of SALW traded c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW d) Transactions i) Identity of buyer/seller ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from iii) Date of delivery e) Other [if other, please explain]	
ITI 12b	6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept? [if other, please explain] 10 years, afterwards records have to be handed over to the authorities (National Police) where they are kept for another 20 years.	Other
Actions taken during the reporting period		
PoA II.6	6.15. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.)	No

6.15.1 Details:

International assistance

PoA III.6	7. 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? [if no, go to 8]	No
	7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	
	7.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	

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

Sources	Question	
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.14	8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 9]	Yes
	8.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country. - Law on Brokering in Military Material - Ordinance on Brokering in Military Material	
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.2. Does your country have a definition of brokering activities of persons and entities?	Yes
	8.2.1 If yes, provide the definition. Law on Brokering in Military Material, Art. 5 "Brokerage" is: a. the creation of the essential requirements for the conclusion of contracts relating to the manufacture, offer, acquisition or passing on of war material, the transfer of intellectual property, including know-how, or the granting of rights thereto, insofar as they relate to war material; b. the conclusion of such contracts if this service is provided by third parties.	
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.3. Does your country require brokers to register before they can apply for brokering licences?	Yes
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.4. Does your country make a background check on past involvement in illicit activities before registering a broker or issuing a brokering licence?	Yes
	8.5. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	Yes
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.6. Does your country require a licence for SALW brokering activities on the territory of your country regardless of the nationality of the broker?	Yes
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.7. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country's nationality?	No
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.8. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by non-citizen residents who are established on your country's territory?	No
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.9. Does your country have a requirement for end-use documentation before authorizing each brokering activity?	Yes
	8.10.1 If so, describe Exports of small arms and light weapons (SALW) from Liechtenstein to a state outside the Swiss-Liechtenstein customs area are subject to Swiss regimentation and certification procedures. Liechtenstein does not issue end-user certificates (EUC). For non-commercial exports of SALW into a Schengen state, an accompanying document issued by the Swiss Federal Office of Police (Fedpol) is necessary (Art. 22b Swiss Weapons Act and Art. 45 Swiss Weapons Ordinance). The non-commercial export of SALW into non-Schengen-states and their commercial export in general are subject to authorisation by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). According to the Swiss Military Material Act an EUC ("Nichtwiederausfuhr-Erklärung") is necessary for an authorisation by the SECO (Art. 18 Military Material Act). Liechtenstein companies that commercially export SALW in states outside the Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Area have to present a EUC for War Material to the Export Control Authorities of the Swiss Confederation. However, Liechtenstein's annual SALW reports show that no commercial exports of SALW have been carried out in the past. Due to the foregoing explanations Liechtenstein is not able to provide a sample format of an end-user certificate.	
	8.11. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorization for each brokering transaction?	Yes
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.12. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?	Yes
	8.12.1 Describe those measures.	

	To validate the authenticity of the broker's data Article 26 of the Liechtenstein Law on Brokering in Military Material applies. Article 26 regulates all forms of cooperation to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by a broker.	
FSC.DEC/8/04	8.13. Does your country keep records of all issued licences or written authorizations?	Yes
	8.13.1 If yes, how long are the records kept for?	10 years
GGE Report para 44	8.14. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	Yes
	8.14.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated (check relevant boxes)? a) acting as dealers or agents in SALW b) Providing technical assistance c) Training d) Transport e) Freight forwarding f) Storage g) Finance h) Insurance i) Maintenance j) Security k) Other services [if other, please explain]	
Actions taken during the reporting period		
	8.15. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.)	No
	8.15.1 Details.	
International Assistance		
PoA III.6	9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 10]	No
	9.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	
	9.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	
	9.3. Does your country require training on controlling brokering activities in SALW?	

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources	Question	
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.17	10. 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?	Yes
PoA II.17	10.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?	
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles b) Physical security measures c) Control of access to stocks d) Inventory management and accounting control e) Staff training f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss h) Measures needed to provide adequate protection in emergency situations i) Other [if other, please explain]	
Characteristics of stockpile management and security of military stocks		

	<p>11. Stockpile location: 11.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles? General remarks for the following points: Liechtenstein has no armed forces. Therefore, there are no military arsenals in Liechtenstein. Solely the Liechtenstein National Police carries a minor stock of SALW in an arsenal. This arsenal is divided into confiscated SALW from criminal proceedings and the SALW for the Liechtenstein National Police.</p> <p>Both arsenals are located in burglarproof rooms within a secure sector at the Liechtenstein police building. Additionally, security measures such as mechanic theft prevention devices and an alarm system are installed in order to secure the arsenals. Access to the room with SALW from criminal proceedings is granted to two Liechtenstein National Police Officers only. Access to the room with the SALW for the Liechtenstein National Police is granted to two police officers. In both cases the access control is done by code and badge.</p> <p>The SALW by the Liechtenstein National Police are stored in an operational state. The munitions are stored separately. The confiscated SALW are stored in an operational state but without munitions.</p>	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	12. Physical security measures:	
	12.1. Is security assessment conducted for each stockpile?	
	12.2. Is SALW and ammunition always stored separately in your country?	
	12.2.1 If no, in what cases is SALW and ammunition can be stored together?	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	13. Access control measures:	
	13.1. Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites.	
	13.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	14. Inventory management:	
	14.1. Is there a system in place in your country to manage inventory of SALW?	
	14.1.1 If yes, a) Is the system computerized? b) How long are the records of access to be maintained?	
	15. Security Plan: 15.1. Does each SALW storage site have a security plan?	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	16. Emergency situations and training:	
	16.1. Has your country developed measures to provide protection in emergency situations?	
	16.2. Are there regular sessions provided to personnel at storage sites on regulations behaviour and procedures related to security?	
	Surplus	
	17. Do you include inoperable/unrepairable weapons in "surplus" for the purposes of this questionnaire?	Yes
	18. Do you include obsolete weapons (weapons that no longer meet operational standards) in "surplus" for the purposes of this questionnaire?	No
	18.1. If no, describe your policy with regard to obsolete weapons, if any.	
	19. Are inoperable/unrepairable weapons categorized as "surplus weapons" in your country?	No
PoA II.18	20. 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 b) Take out of service c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number d) Store separately e) Other	

e) Other action: (specify)		
f) No action taken (only stored)	29	4

27.1.2 If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [if data is not available: go to 28]

a) How many SALW were seized?

i) First reporting year 32

ii) Second reporting year 13

b) How many SALW were surrendered?

i) First reporting year

ii) Second reporting year

c) How many SALW were found?

i) First reporting year

ii) Second reporting year

27.1.3 What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found? Specify and provide numbers. [if data is not available: go to 28]

	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
	Year 1st reporting year	2nd reporting year	1st reporting year	2nd reporting year	1st reporting year	2nd reporting year
27.1.2 seized/surrendered/found	[27.1.2.a i]	[27.1.2.a ii]	[27.1.2.b i]	[27.1.2.b ii]	[27.1.2.c i]	[27.1.2.c ii]
27.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked						
b) Recorded						
c) Destroyed	3	9				
d) Trace request issued						
e) Other action: (specify)						
f) No action taken (only stored)	29	4				

International Assistance

PoA III.6 28. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW? [if no, go to 29] No

28.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

28.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD-KEEPING

Sources	Question	
Marking		
	29. Has your country developed a national system for marking government-owned SALW?	Yes
ITI 8d	30. 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? [if no, go to 31]	Yes
	30.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. The Liechtenstein National Police receives its new SALW duly marked, furthermore the Liechtenstein National Police marks its SALW with the national emblem.	
	30.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country. According to the Liechtenstein Weapons Ordinance, the name of the manufacturer and an individual numerical or alphabetical label must be marked on the SALW. Furthermore, substantial SALW components and accessories thereof have to be marked.	

OSCE SALW Doc II (B)	<p>30.1.2. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>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 [if other, please explain] According to the Liechtenstein Weapons Ordinance, an individual numerical or alphabetical label is required on the SALW.</p>	
ITI 8c	30.2. 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?	Yes
ITI 8e	31. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	Yes
	<p>31.1. Details According to Article 25 of the Liechtenstein Weapons Act, the marking is to be put in a way that can only be removed or altered by mechanical methods. It has to include the individual numerical or alphabetical marking and the name of the manufacturer.</p>	
	32. Does your country have a policy on marking unmarked weapons?	Yes
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	<p>32.1. If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons?</p> <p>A) Seized unmarked weapons: i) Such weapons are destroyed ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency] iii) No formal policy iv) Additional information B) Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, police or other state security forces: i) Such weapons are destroyed ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency] iii) No formal policy iv) Additional information</p>	
Record-keeping		
PoA II.9	33. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 34]	Yes
ITI 12a, b	<p>33.1. 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)? The owner of a weapons trade permit must according to Article 28 of the Liechtenstein Weapons Act hand over his book keeping information (manufacturing, procurement, sale or distribution of weapons, weapon components, weapon accessories, ammunition and gunpowder) to the Liechtenstein National Police after: - the expiration of the retention period of ten years; - after going out of business; - after the revocation of the arms trade permit.</p> <p>33.2. How long does the government keep such records? [please detail] According to Article 53 of the Liechtenstein Weapons Ordinance, Personal details that are associated with the acquisition and transfer of a firearm will not be deleted.</p>	
	33.3 Does your country maintain a central register of state-owned SALW?	Yes
ITI 13	33.4. 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?	Yes
International Assistance		
PoA III.6; ITI 27	34. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping? [if	No

	no, go to 35]	
	34.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	
	34.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources	Question	
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	35. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 36]	Yes
Tracing requests		
ITI 25; 31a	35.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? Liechtenstein National Police	
ITI 17	35.2. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)	
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit c) The intended use of the information being sought d) Any markings on the SALW e) Type/calibre of SALW f) Other [if other, please explain]	
Cooperation with INTERPOL		
PoA II.37; ITI 33	36. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.)	Yes
International assistance		
PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27	37. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?	No
	37.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 37.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	
PoA III.10; ITI 28	38. 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?	No
	38.1. Details	

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

Sources	Question	
Assistance requested / received / provided		
PoA III.3, 6	39. 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? (The reporting period covers two calendar years preceding the year of the submission.)	Yes
	39.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?	
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact	
	a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)	
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):	
	c) Description of the assistance activity:	
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:	
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:	
PoA III.16	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)	Provided

	<p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): CHF 10'000</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity: Contribution to OSCE Structured Dialogue on Disarmament Efforts</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: 2017</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: See c)</p>	Provided
PoA III.6	<p>c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>	
PoA III.7	<p>d. Law enforcement</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>	
PoA III.7	<p>e. Customs and borders</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>	
PoA III.18	<p>f. Action-oriented research</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): CHF 20'000</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity: General contribution to the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: 2017</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: See c)</p>	Provided
	<p>g. Children/youth</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): 1. CHF 30'000</p>	Provided

	<p>2. CHF 25'000 3. CHF 50'000 4. CHF 10'000</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity: 1. Contribution to programme „Children and Armed non-State Actors“ by Geneva Call 2. All Survivors Project: Global response to every survivor of sexual and gender-based violence in situations of conflict and displacement 3. Contribution to OMCT Project on combating torture of children 4. OHCHR global study on children deprived of their liberty</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: 2017</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: See c)</p>	
	<p>h. Awareness-raising</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity:</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:</p>	
PoA III.15	<p>i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): 1. CHF 25'000 2. CHF 30'000 3. CHF 100'000 4. CHF 50'000 5. CHF 100'000 6. CHF 100'000 7. CHF 20'000 8. CHF 20'000 9. CHF 50'000</p> <p>c) Description of the assistance activity: 1. UNODC Core Budget 2. Contribution to ODIHR's Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme 3. General contribution to International Centre for Asset Recovery 4. Contribution to International Centre for Asset Recovery for asset recovery expert training 5. Contribution to World Bank Fund „Strengthening Financial Market Integrity“ 6. Contribution to UNDP Combatting Corruption Programme 7. Contribution to OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia 8. DCAF Secretariat Police Cooperation Convention 9. Contribution to Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF)</p> <p>d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: 2017</p> <p>e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: See c)</p>	<p>Provided</p> <p>Provided</p>
	<p>j. Other</p> <p>Specify:</p> <p>a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)</p> <p>b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):</p>	<p>Provided</p> <p>Provided</p>

CHF 200'000

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Contribution to the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to assist in the investigation and prosecution of those responsible for the most serious crimes under international law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2017

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

See c)

SECTION 10: INFORMATION AND FILES TO BE SUBMITTED

Sources	Question
Information on national marking practice	
ITI Para.31	40. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:
	a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.
	b) Please upload/attach information such as images and illustrations:
	Uploaded information will be shared with INTERPOL, the global hub for firearms and ammunition databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).
Gender considerations	
BMS6 outcome 59	41. Does your country take into account gender considerations, including promotion of the meaningful participation and representation of women, in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the Programme of Action?
	41.1. Details: [if yes](e.g. percentage of members of the National Commission on SALW who are female, participation in national decision-making on SALW control by the government ministry responsible for women's affairs, participation of women's organisations in programmes relating to awareness-raising, community safety and armed violence reduction).
BMS6 outcome 60	42. Does your country collect disaggregated data on gender and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons?
	42.1. Details: [if yes] (e.g. percentage and number of women participating in weapons collection/destruction programmes; gender-specific impacts of small arms and light weapons; small arms ownership; homicide; domestic violence.)
Additional information	
	43. Any further comments on:
	a) PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities? [Please detail]
	b) OSCE Document on SALW, including implementation challenges and opportunities?
	c) Please upload/attach additional files (e.g. views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, a national action plan, project proposals, a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided):