National Report on the implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA) and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)

Liechtenstein English SUBMITTED

Section 1: National coordination infrastructure

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
	National Coordination Body/Mechanism			
PoA II.4	1.1. Has your country established a National Coordination Body/Mechanism or other body that includes SALW control in its core tasks? [if no, go to 1.2]	\checkmark		
	a) Name of body/mechanism:			
	Office for Foreign Affairs			
	b) Address:			
	Kirchstrasse 9, Postfach 684, 9490 Vaduz			
	c) Contact details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	Ms.			
	i) Contact person:			
	Alina Brunhart			
	ii) Telephone:			
	004232367684			
	iii) Email:			
	alina.brunhart@llv.li			
	d) Composition:			
	i) Number of men:			
	ii) Number of women:			
	National Point of Contact			
PoA II.5, 24	1.2. 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)? [if no, go to 1.2.3]	\checkmark		
	1.2.1. Details:			
	[Mr/Ms.]			
	Ms.			
	a) Name:			
	Alina Brunhart			
	b) Organization or agency:			
	Office for Foreign Affairs			
	c) Address:			

	Kirchstrasse 9, Postfach 684, 9490 Vaduz		
	d) Telephone:		
	004232367684		
	e) Email:		
	alina.brunhart@llv.li		
ITI 25	1.2.2. Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?		
ITI 25	1.2.3. If the answer to Question 1.2.2 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?		
	If yes, provide details:		
	[Mr/Ms.]		
	a) Name:		
	b) Organization or agency:		
	c) Address:		
	d) Telephone:		
	e) Email:		
	National Action Plan		
RevCon3 outcome II.A.5.60	1.3. Does your country have a National Action Plan on SALW? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		
	National targets		
	1.4. Has your country set national targets relating to the implementation of the PoA and ITI?		
	1.4.1. If so, describe		
	Target year:		

Section 2: Manufacture

Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2]		
2.1.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2]		
2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country:		
2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?		
2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?		
Marking and manufacture		
2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3]		
2.2.1. 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) Other:		
[if other, please explain]		
2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?		
2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?		
2.2.3.1. If so, describe:		
Record-keeping by manufacturers		
$2.3.\mathrm{Does}$ your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to $2.4.4$]		
2.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
a) Quantity of SALW manufactured		
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures 2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2] 2.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2] 2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country: 2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW? 2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country? Marking and manufacture 2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3] 2.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)? a) Name of the manufacture b) Country of manufacture c) Serial number d) Year of manufacture e) Weapon type/model f) Caliber g) Other: [if other, please explain] 2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? 2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? 2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? 2.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 2.4.4] 2.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures 2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2] 2.1.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2] 2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country: 2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW? 2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country? Marking and manufacture 2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3] 2.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)? a) Name of the manufacture b) Country of manufacture c) Serial number d) Year of manufacture e) Weapon type/model f) Caliber g) Other: [if other, please explain] 2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? 2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? 2.2.3. If so, describe: Record-keeping by manufacturers 2.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 2.4.4] 2.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

	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:		
	[if other, please explain]		
ITI 12a	2.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
PoA II.6	2.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged		
	in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)? [if no, go to 2.5]		
	2.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): [if yes]		
	International assistance		
PoA III.6	2.5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 3.1]		\checkmark
	2.5.1. If yes, what kind of assistance do you require?		
	2.5.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?		
	[nossible to unload relevant files in Section 10]	\cup	\cup

[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

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Section	.5:	nternationa	I fransfers

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.2, 12	3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 3.2]		
PoA II.11	3.1.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.		
	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.		
	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 opeerations 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.		
	Licensing and authorisation		
PoA II.11	3.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	\checkmark	
	Licensing and authorisation		
PoA II.3	3.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?		
	Licensing and authorisation		
PoA II.11	3.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?		
PoA II.12	a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country. [if no, go to 3.4 b]	\checkmark	
	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	\subseteq	
2) Contract number or order reference and date		
3) Final destination country	\subseteq	
4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	\subseteq	
5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	\subseteq	
6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	\subseteq	
7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction	\subseteq	
8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user	\subseteq	
9) Date of issue	\subseteq	
10) Other:		
[if other, please explain]		
ther types of end-user documentation:		
ng and authorisation		
es your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user entation provided? [if no, go to 3.6]	\checkmark	
. Details: [if yes]		

22b Swiss Weapons Act and Art.

PoA II.12

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. 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. 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.

weapons arrived as planned.		
Licensing and authorisation		
3.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	\subseteq	
3.6.1. Details: [if yes]		
The signatures are verified through diplomatic channel via the Swiss Embassy in the country of destination.		
Post-delivery controls		
3.7. 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?	\checkmark	
Post-delivery controls		
3.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	\subseteq	
3.8.1. Details: [if yes]		
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).		
Post-delivery controls		
3.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?		\subseteq
Marking at import		
3.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? [if no, go to 3.11]	\subseteq	
3.10.1. Who is responsible for marking 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.		
3.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?		

ITI 8b

	a) Country of import		
	b) Year of import		
	c) Other:	\subseteq	
	[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.		
	3.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?		\leq
	3.10.3.1. If so, describe:		
	3.10.4. If marked 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?	\leq	
	3.10.4.1. Details: [if yes]		
	Every imported firearm has to be marked, see 6.13.2.		
	Record keeping		
PoA II.9: ITI 12	3.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 3.12]	\checkmark	
	3.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW traded	\subseteq	
	b) Type or model of SALW traded	\subseteq	
	c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW		
	d) Transactions	\subseteq	
	i) Identity of buyer/seller	\subseteq	
	ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from	\subseteq	
	iii) Date of delivery	\subseteq	
	e) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	3.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?		
	Other		
	[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.		
	Diversion		
RevCon3 outcome II. A.1(c)20	3.12. Does your country collect information on domestic incidents of diversion related to international transfers?		

	3.12.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to international transfers:	
	3.12.1.1. Details:	
	Actions taken during the reporting period	
PoA II.6	3.13. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)	\subseteq
	3.13.1. Details:	
	International assistance	
PoA III.6	3.14. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 4.1.]	abla
	3.14.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	
	3.14.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	

Section 4: Brokering

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.14	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 4.2]	\square	
	4.1.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	- Law on Brokering in Military Material - Ordinance on Brokering in Military Material		
	4.1.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	\subseteq	
	4.1.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	\subseteq	
GGE Report para 44	4.2. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	\square	
	4.2.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Acting as dealers or agents	\subseteq	
	b) Providing technical assistance		
	c) Training		
	d) Transport		
	e) Freight forwarding	\subseteq	
	f) Storage	\checkmark	
	g) Finance	$\overline{\checkmark}$	
	h) Insurance		
	i) Maintenance	\checkmark	
	j) Security		
	k) Other services:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
RevCon3 outcome II. A.1(c)20	4.3. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?		$ ilde{oldsymbol{ol}oldsymbol{oldsymbol{oldsymbol{oldsymbol{ol}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}$
	4.3.1. Details: [if yes]		

International assistance

PoA III.6	4.4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 5.1]	\checkmark
	4.4.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	
	4.4.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?	

Section 5: Stockpile management

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.17	5.1. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW? [if no, go to 5.2]	\subseteq	
PoA II.17	5.1.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	\subseteq	
	b) Physical security measures	\subseteq	
	c) Control of access to stocks	\subseteq	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	\subseteq	
	e) Staff training	\subseteq	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel	\checkmark	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	\subseteq	
	h) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Surplus		
PoA, II.18	5.2. 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:	\checkmark	
	[if other, please explain]		
	See 21.		
	Surplus		
PoA, II.18	5.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Destruction		
	b) Sale to another State		
	c) Donation to another State		
	d) Transfer to another state agency		

	e) Sale to civilians	\subseteq	
	f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)	\checkmark	
	g) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Diversion		
RevCon3			
outcome II. A.1(c)20	5.4. Does your country collect information on incidents of diversion related to national stockpile management?		
	5.4.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to stockpile management:		
	5.4.1.1. Details:		
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
PoA II.19	5.5. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? [if no, go to 5.4]		\subseteq
	5.5.1. How many SALW were destroyed?		
	i) First reporting year (2018)		
	ii) Second reporting year (2019)		
RevCon3 outcome II. A.3(b)46	5.5.2. Any good practice regarding destruction (e.g. detatils on method of destruction [burning, melting, cutting, crushing, others: specify])?		
	International assistance		
PoA II.29: III.6	5.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? [if no, go to 5.5]		\subseteq
	5.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	5.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?		
	International assistance		
PoA III.6: 14	5.7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? [if no, go to 6.1]		\subseteq
	5.7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	5.7.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		

Section 6: Collection

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Collection		
RevCon3			
Outcome II.		\checkmark	
B.1	6.1. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW ? [if no, go to 6.2]		
	6.1.1. How many SALW were collected? [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]		
	i) First reporting year (2018)		
	32		
	ii) Second reporting year (2019)		
	13		
	6.1.1.1. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide		

numbers of weapons collected. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

	SALW collected		
Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)	
6.1.1. Collected	32	13	
6.1.1. 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	

6.1.1.2. If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)
a) How many SALW were seized?	32	13
b) How many SALW were surendered?		
c) How many SALW were found?		

6.1.1.3 What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found? Specify and provide numbers. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

	SALW seized		SALW surrende	ered	SALW found	
Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)
6.1.1.2. seized / surrendered / found	32	13				
6.1.1.3 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				

6.1.1.4. Details (e.g. types of weapons) [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

International assistance

illicit SALW? [if no, go to 7.1] 6.2.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	\subseteq
6.2.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?	

Section 7: Making and record-keeping

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Marking		
ITI 8d	7.1 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 7.2]	\checkmark	
	7.1.1. 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.		
ITI 8c	7.1.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?	\checkmark	
	Marking		
ITI 8e	7.2. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	\checkmark	
	7.2.1. Details: [if yes]		
	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.		
	Marking		
RevCon3 II.A.4	7.3. In its marking practice, does your country take into account developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design (e.g. modular weapons, the use of new materials and 3D printing)?		
	7.3.1 Details: [if yes]		
	Information on national marking practice		
ITI 31	7.4. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the following information, updating it when necessary: a) National marking practices related to markings used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.		
RevCon3			
outcome III.E.20	Such information should be shared with INTERPOL to be included in relevant databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).		
	Record keeping		
PoA II.9	7.5. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 7.6]		

7.5.1. 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. ITI 12 a,b 7.5.2. 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. ITI 13 7.5.3. 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 $\overline{}$ records held by them to the government? International assistance PoA III.6, ITI 7.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking \subseteq and/or record-keeping? [if no, go to 8.1] 7.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 7.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 8: International tracing

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.10: ITI 14, 24	8.1. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 8.2]	\checkmark	
	Tracing requests		
ITI 25: 31a	8.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?		
	Liechtenstein National Police		
	Tracing requests		
ITI 17	8.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	\subseteq	
	b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit	\subseteq	
	c) The intended use of the information being sought	\checkmark	
	d) Any markings on the SALW	\checkmark	
	e) Type/calibre of SALW	\checkmark	
	f) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Technologies for tracing		
RevCon3			
outcome III.F.25	8.4. Has your country made use of technologies to improve tracing of illicit SALW?		
	Cooperation with INTERPOL		
PoA II.37: ITI 33	8.5. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?	\checkmark	
	International assistance		
PoA III.9	8.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 9.1]		riangle
PoA II.36: III.6:ITI 27	8.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	8.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Assistance requested/received/provided		
PoA III.3, 6	9.1. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? [if no, go to 10.1]		
	9.1.1. If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact and National Action Plan		
	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:		
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)		
	Provided		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	Provided		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	CHF 15'000		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	Contribution to OSCE Structured Dialogue on Disarmament Efforts		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	2019		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	See c)		
	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues		

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:
d. Law enforcement
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:
. Contains and handon
e. Customs and borders 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):
N Description of the society of the
c) Description of the assistance activity:
d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
a, Daradon of the assistance provided/received.

f. Research

Provided

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Provided

- ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

CHF 20'000

c) Description of the assistance activity:

General contribution to the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2019

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

See c

g. Gender considerations / women, men, girls and boys

Provided

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Provided

- ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
- 1. CHF 20'000; 2. CHF 50'000; 3. CHF 30'000
- c) Description of the assistance activity:
- 1. Contribution DCAF Programme Gender Equality in Security and Justice 2. Contribution to OMCT Project on combating torture of Children 3. Geneva Call on CAAC
- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2019

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

See c)

- h. Awareness-raising
 - 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: i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism Provided a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) Provided ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): 1. CHF 25'000; 2. CHF 30'000; 3. CHF 150'000; 4. CHF 50'000; 5. CHF 100'000; 6. CHF 40'000; 7. CHF 20'000; 8. CHF 50'000 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 UNDP Combatting Corruption Programme 6. Contribution to OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia 7. DCAF Secretariat Police Cooperation Convention 8. Contribution to Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF) d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: 2019 e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: See c) j. Other Provided Specify: a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) Provided ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

 $1.\,\mathrm{CHF}$ 200'000; $2.\,\mathrm{CHF}$ 40'000; $3.\,\mathrm{CHF}$ 300'000; $4.\,\mathrm{CHF}$ 60'000; $5.\,\mathrm{CHF}$ 10'000; $6.\,\mathrm{CHF}$ 25'000; $7.\,\mathrm{CHF}$ 25'000

- c) Description of the assistance activity:
- 1. 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. 2. OHCHR Trafficking Section 3. Global Fund to End Modern Slavery 4. Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking Initiative 5. UN Trafficking Victims Trust Fund
- 6. Boltzmann Institut CoE Trafficking Convention Kommentar 7. UNDP Study on Corruption and modern Slavery
- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2019

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

See c)

Section 10: Gender and additional information

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Gender considerations		
RevCon3 outcome	10.1. Does your country take into account gender considerations? [If yes, click where applicable]		
RevCon3 II.B.2.73	10.1.1. Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender-analysis)		
RevCon3 II.B.2.74	10.1.2. Promote the meaningful participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions		
BMS6.I.61	10.1.3. Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys		
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76	10.1.4. Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts		
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76	10.1.5. Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes		
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.65	10.1.6. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality		
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75	10.1.7. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women's civil society groups		
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75	10.1.8. Others. Specify:		
	Gender considerations		
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.79	10.2. Does your country collect disaggregated data on gender and SALW?10.2.1 Details:		
	Additional information – Key challenges and opportunities		
ITI 31	10.3. Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of PoA and ITI, and national laws, regulations and administrative procedures?		

- a) Details
- b) 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):