SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

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?

   No

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

   a) Name: Arms Control and Terrorism Prevention Division, Transatlantic Cooperation and Security Policy Department
   b) Organization or agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania
   c) Address: J. Tumo-Vaižganto g. 2, LT-01511 Vilnius, Lithuania
   d) Telephone number(s): +370 706 5 2520
   e) Email: tspd@urm.lt

2.1. Details:

   a) Name: Arms Control and Terrorism Prevention Division, Transatlantic Cooperation and Security Policy Department
   b) Organization or agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania
   c) Address: J. Tumo-Vaižganto g. 2, LT-01511 Vilnius, Lithuania
   d) Telephone number(s): +370 706 5 2520
   e) Email: tspd@urm.lt

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

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

   No

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?

   No

5. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

   Yes

   5.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.


5.2. It is possible to validate the authenticity of documentation through exchanging information with interested countries or 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?

5.3. 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?

5.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?

5.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

5.5.1 Details: Usually no, but in some cases verify.

5.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?

5.6.1 Details: It is possible to validate the authenticity of documentation through exchanging information with interested countries or institutions. A forensic science checking can be performed.

Sources

**PoA II.11**

5.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?

**PoA II.13**

5.3. 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?

**PoA II.11**

5.4. 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

i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?

1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology

2) Contract number or order reference and date

3) Final destination country

4) Description of the end-use of the SALW

5) Exporter’s details (name, address and business name)

6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)

7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction

8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user

9) Date of issue

10) Other

b) Other types of end-user documentation

5.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

5.5.1 Details:

Usually no, but in some cases verify.

5.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?

5.6.1 Details:

It is possible to validate the authenticity of documentation through exchanging information with interested countries or institutions. A forensic science checking can be performed.

Sources

**Post-delivery controls**

5.7. 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?

5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?
### 5.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes ▼</th>
<th>No ▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 5.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes ▼</th>
<th>No ▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### 5.10.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?


According to paragraph 4 of the abovementioned Order all imported firearms in categories B, C (except pneumatic arms and arms with strings) should be adequately marked with letters "LT". Every importer has to assure that arms are adequately marked before they reach civil market or are transferred to third parties. Traders in arms and brokers are required to possess a licence from the Police Department and are permitted to import firearms of categories B, C and D only after marking them with letters "LT".

#### 5.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?

| a) Country of import □ |
| b) Year of import □ |
| c) Other □ |

#### 5.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No ▼</th>
<th>Yes ▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### 5.10.4. 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?

According to Article 7(2) LCAA: "Firearms with rifled and smooth-bore barrels of categories A, B and C, which do not possess identification numbers shall be prohibited in the Republic of Lithuania". Article 24 (3)(3) LCAA prohibits selling firearms which do not possess identification numbers.

### 5.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes ▼</th>
<th>No ▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### 5.11.1. 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 □ |

#### 5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?

20 years ▼

### Actions taken during the reporting period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes ▼</th>
<th>No ▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### 5.12. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?

5.12.1 Details.

2010 year - 1 case according to the Article 199 (Smuggling) of the Penal Code (PC). 2011 year - 1 case according to the Article 199 (Smuggling) of the Penal Code (PC). 2013 year - 1 case according to the Article 199 (Smuggling) of the Penal Code (PC).

### International assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes ▼</th>
<th>No ▼</th>
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</table>

6. 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?

No ▼
7. Does your country have laws, regulations and administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?

Yes

7.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.

Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition (LCAA) [Current version in Lithuanian, amendment from 30 September 2013]
Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Approval of Rules on Registration of Brokers Trading in Weapons, Ammunition and their parts and Granting Permits to Engage in Brokering Activities to Foreign Producers, Importers, Exporters, Traders and Buyers of Weapons, Ammunition and their parts (RRB) (on 17 August 2011 – No. 957)
Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Approval of Rules on Registration of Brokers Trading in Weapons, Ammunition and their parts and Granting Permits to Engage in Brokering Activities to Foreign Producers, Importers, Exporters, Traders and Buyers of Weapons, Ammunition and their parts (RRB) (on 17 August 2011 – No. 957)
Order of the Police Commissioner General of the Republic of Lithuania No. 5-V-166 of 28 February 2011 on Regulations of the Civil Circulation of Arms and Ammunition held by Legal Persons (last amended on 16 September 2013 – No. 5-V-733)

8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system?

Yes

8.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?

Yes

8.3 Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?

Yes

8.4 Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?

Yes

7.4 Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?

Yes

7.4.1. 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
b) Providing technical assistance
c) Training
d) Transport
e) Freight forwarding
f) Storage
g) Finance
h) Insurance
i) Maintenance
j) Security
k) Other services

7.5 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?

No

8. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?

No

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
d) Inventory management and accounting control

e) Staff training

f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel

g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss

h) Other

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**Sources**

**Surplus**

PoA II.18

9.2. 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

9.3. 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
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- g) Other

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**Sources**

**Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.19

9.4. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?

No

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**Sources**

**International assistance**

PoA II.29; III.6

10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?

No

PoA III.6; 14

11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?

No

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**SECTION 6: COLLECTION**

**Sources**

**Collection**

12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?

No
PoA III.6 13. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW? No

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

ITI 8d 14. 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? Yes

14.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. SALW of category A used by the Armed Forces have identification number, type and model of the weapon. All weapons purchased by the Armed Forces from 2009 must be marked with letters "LT". The Police Forces use firearms that have markings indicating a name of the manufacturer (model), serial number, caliber and, in most cases, manufacturing state and year of manufacture. Since 2005 all guns procured by the Police Forces are marked with letters "LT", indicating importing state. Weapons imported by the Weaponry Fund of Lithuania are also marked with "LT" letters, indicating importing state. Weapons that are in possession of Weaponry Fund of Lithuania are marked with identification numbers. Manufacturer, model, caliber, etc. are known.

ITI 8c 14.2. 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? No

ITI 8e 15. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? Yes

15.1 Details
As stated in Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition manufacturer must indicate on the manufactured weapons, their essential components and accessories the manufacturing country, name of the manufacturer, the year and number of the manufacturing.

PoA II.9 16. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? Yes

16.1. 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)?
In armed forces: distribution acts, invoices, bills of lading, arms of the receipt, weapons issue documents, arms accounting book, combat arms register. Records of firearms kept by Weaponry Fund of Lithuania contains following information: type of firearm, model, identification numbers, caliber, year of production, category (A, B, C or D), purpose, loading type, date and way of loss, date of annihilation, registration date and place of storage.

ITI 12 a,b 16.2. How long does the government keep such records?
In armed forces: distribution acts, bills of lading - 10 years, arms of the receipt, invoices - 10 years, weapons issue documents, arms accounting book - 10 years, combat arms register - 100 years In the Weaponry fund of Lithuania, records about fire arms are kept permanently. After the destruction or export of the firearm, records are still kept for 30 years.

ITI 13 163. 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

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

PoA II.10; ITI 27 17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping? No

18. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?
18.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?
International Liaison Office of Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau

18.2. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)
- Circumstances under which the SALW was found
- Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit
- The intended use of the information being sought
- Any markings on the SALW
- Type/calibre of SALW
- Other

19. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?

24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?

25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

26. 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?

SECTION 10: INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

28. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:
   - National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.

Note: Relevant information might have been provided in questions 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 18.1 in this report.