



UN Programme of Action

National Reporting Tool

Switzerland

2015

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources 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 : Inter-Departmental Working Group SALW Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) Directorate for Political Affairs Human Security Division Multilateral Peace Policy Section

b) Address : Bundesgasse 32 3003 Berne, Switzerland

c) Contact details :

 i) Contact person : Anina Mathis

 ii) Telephone number(s) : +41 58 462 36 49

 iv) Email : pd-ams-multilaterale-friedenspolitik@eda.admin.ch

Sources 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 : Anina Mathis

 b) Organization or agency : Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) Directorate for Political Affairs Human Security Division Multilateral Peace Policy Section

 c) Address : Bundesgasse 32 3003 Berne, Switzerland

 d) Telephone number(s) : +41 58 462 36 49

 f) Email : pd-ams-multilaterale-friedenspolitik@eda.admin.ch

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)? No ▼

ITI 25 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? Yes ▼

2.3.1 Details:

 a) Name : intentionally blank

 b) Organization or agency : Federal Department of Justice and Police Federal Office of Police Central Office for Arms

 c) Address : Nussbaumastrasse 29 3003 Berne, Switzerland

 d) Telephone number(s) : +41 58 464 54 00 (Pikett 0830-1200 / 1400-1630)

 f) Email : infozsw@fedpol.admin.ch

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2 3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? Yes ▼

3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? Yes ▼

3.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country

Since the Swiss Federal Authorities do not manufacture SALW, the relevant legislations are those applying to civilian SALW. Relevant laws and regulations: - Federal Act on Weapons, Weapons Accessories and Ammunition (Weapons Act, WA), SR 514.54 - Ordinance on Weapons, Weapons Accessories and Ammunition (Weapons Ordinance, WO), SR 514.541 - Ordinance on Minimal Requirements for Business Premises of Arms Trading License Holders, SR 514.544.2 - Federal Act on War Material (WMA), SR 514.51 - Ordinance on War Material (WMO), SR 514.511

3.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW? Yes ▼

PoA II.3 3.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country? Yes ▼

Sources Marking at manufacture

PoA II.7; ITI 8a 3.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? Yes ▼

ITI 8a 3.2.1. 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

ITI 10a **3.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?**
 Article 18a, para 1 WA requires manufacturers of assembled firearms, essential components thereof, and weapons accessories to mark such items individually and thus render them identifiable and traceable. Article 18a, para 2 WA also covers imported firearms, requiring them to be marked individually. Article 31 WO defines the markings to be applied.

3.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? Yes ▾

3.2.3.1. If so, describe
 Yes, if the firearms are imported for the purpose of processing, exhibition or demonstration (Article 31, para 4 WO)

Sources Record-keeping by manufactures

PoA II.9; ITI 11 **3.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?** Yes ▾

ITI 12a **3.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?**

- a) Quantity of SALW manufactured
- b) Type or model of SALW manufactured
- c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW
- d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)
- e) Other

ITI 12a **3.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?10 years** Other ▾

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6 **3.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)?** Yes ▾

3.4.1. Details.
 Enforcement of the WMA falls within the competence of the Confederation while the enforcement of the WA falls within the competence of the cantons. Investigations concerning illegal manufacture, trade, possession, stockpiling (among others), are carried out by the competent cantonal authorities (i.e. police, prosecutors etc.). The Central Office for Arms of fedpol within the Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP) operates a database of persons with confiscated weapons and refused licences.

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6 **4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?** No ▾

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2, 12 **5. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?** Yes ▾

PoA II.11 **5.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.**
 Weapons in the stockpiles of armed and security forces are decommissioned before their transfer and are hence also subject to the WA. Relevant laws and regulations: - Federal Act on Weapons, Weapons Accessories and Ammunition (Weapons Act, WA), SR 514.54; - Ordinance on Weapons, Weapons Accessories and Ammunition (Weapons Ordinance, WO), SR 514.541; - Ordinance on minimal requirements for arms trading premises of arms trading license holders, SR 514.544.2; - Federal Act on War Material (WMA), SR 514.51; - Ordinance on War Material (WMO), SR 514.511; - Federal Act on the Control of Goods (CGA), SR 946.202; - Ordinance on the Control of Goods (CGO), SR 942.202.1; - Federal Act on the Implementation of International Sanctions (EmbA), SR 946.231

Sources Licensing and authorisation

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?** Yes ▾

PoA II.3 **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?** Yes ▾

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** Yes ▾

- 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

none

PoA II.12

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

Yes ▾

5.5.1 Details:

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 verifications (PSV) in order to ensure that the war material remained at the intended destination and is used for the purposes stated in the export licence. Since 2013, based on a risk assessment, regular PSV have been conducted by SECO in cooperation with experts from the Swiss Armed Forces. 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 export weapons arrived as planned.

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?

Yes ▾

5.6.1 Details:

The signatures are verified through diplomatic personnel of the Swiss Embassy in the country of destination.

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?

Yes ▾

5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?

Yes ▾

5.8.1 Details

Swiss authorities regularly verify the authenticity of the given documents.

5.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?

Yes ▾

Sources Marking at import

ITI 8b

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

Yes ▾

5.10.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?

The manufacturer of firearms or the holder of a licence to trade firearms.

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?

Yes ▾

5.10.3.1. If so, describe.

Yes, if the firearms are imported for the purpose of processing, exhibition or demonstration (Article 31, para 4 WO).

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?

Yes ▾

5.10.4.1 Details:

Every imported firearm has to be marked as specified in Article 31 WO (see 38).

Sources Record-keeping

PoA II.9; ITI 12

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

Yes ▾

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?

Other ▾

Broker for 10 years; responsible agency for another 20 years

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6 5.12. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6 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?

SECTION 4: BROKERING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.14 7. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?

7.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.
 Brokering activities of legal entities and persons domiciled in Switzerland intending to trade in firearms for business purposes are required to obtain a general trader's license (Article 17 WA). Brokering activities for recipients abroad fall within the scope of the WMA. Brokering on Swiss territory (regardless of nationality) of war material on a professional basis for recipients abroad, irrespective of the location of the war material, requires an initial license (Article 9, para. 1 WMA). No initial license is required for those acting as professional brokers for hand guns and small arms and holding. Therefore, a general trading license under the legislation on weapons. In addition to the initial license in terms of Article 9 WMA or the general trading license under the legislation on weapons, any brokering activity of war material on Swiss territory for a recipient abroad requires a specific authorization for each individual case (Article 15, para. 1 WMA). No specific authorization is required, if the person engaged in brokering activities operates his own production plant for the manufacture of the war material involved in the brokerage in Switzerland (Article 6, para. 1 WMO). In any case, the brokering of war material destined to the countries listed in Annex 2 to the WMO is not subject to a specific authorization (Article 6, para. 2 WMO). All SALW brokers are registered either by fedpol or by SECO.

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

7.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?

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

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

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

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

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

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

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6

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

No ▾

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.17

9. 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?

Yes ▾

PoA II.17

9.1. 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 authorised personnel
- g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss
- h) Other

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

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.19

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

No ▾

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?

SECTION 6: COLLECTION

Sources Collection

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

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6 13 Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources Marking

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?

14.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.

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?

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

15.1 Details

WA requires that markings be put in a manner that they cannot be removed or altered without mechanical treatment.

Record-keeping

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

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)?

According to Article 21 WA manufacturers are required to keep records of manufacture, acquisition and transfer of SALW for ten years, and to hand over the record books to cantonal authorities after this period of time where they are kept for another period of 20 years. Non-compliance with this obligation is sanctioned in accordance with Article 33, para. 1 (d) WA. WMO Article 17 stipulates a ten year record-keeping duty for manufacturing, acquisition, sales and brokering of war material. Each canton has a competent authority which grants permission to individuals for the acquisition of weapons. Information about the weapons, purchaser and seller are kept in a computerized database for at least 30 years (Article 66, para. 2 WO). Data regarding the transfer of SALW of the Armed Forces to private property is kept for 20 years.

ITI 12 a,b 16.2. How long does the government keep such records?
 See question 16.1

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?

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27 17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?

No ▾

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24 18. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?

Yes ▾

Sources Tracing requests

ITI 25; 31a 18.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?
Federal Department of Justice and Police Federal Office of Police Central Office for Arms Nussbaumstrasse 29 3003
Berne, Switzerland Telephone number: +41 58 464 54 00 Email: infozsw@fedpol.admin.ch

ITI 17 18.2. 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

Sources Cooperation with INTERPOL

PoA II.37; ITI 33 19. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ?

Yes ▾

Sources International assistance

PoA II.36; ITI 28 2420.Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? td>

No ▾

&n

PoA III.10; ITI 2521.Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?td>

Yes ▾

&n 21.1. Details

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCEspan>

Sources Assistance requested / received / provided

PoA III.3, 6 2622.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?td>

Yes ▾

PoA III.16, PoA III. 6, PoA III.7, PoA III.18, PoA III. 15 22.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?

a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact

--- Select --- ▾

b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

--- Select --- ▾

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial --- Select --- ▼

ii) technical --- Select --- ▼

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

--- Select --- ▼

e. Customs and borders

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial --- Select --- ▼

ii) technical --- Select --- ▼

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:

f. Action-oriented research

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial --- Select --- ▼

ii) technical --- Select --- ▼

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:

g. Children/youth

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial --- Select --- ▼

ii) technical --- Select --- ▼

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:

&n

h. Awareness-raising

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial --- Select --- ▼

ii) technical --- Select --- ▼

b) The 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

--- Select --- ▼

j Other

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial ▼

ii) technical ▼

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

Switzerland pursues a policy of combining in-kind, material and financial assistance. Since several government agencies are involved, it is not possible to quantify the amount of financial assistance provided.

c) Description of the assistance activity:

During the reporting period, small arms and ammunition experts of the Swiss Armed Forces supported assessment visits and project implementation in Modova and Mali. The Swiss Armed Forces also supported SALW destruction and disposal projects of the EAPC PFP Trust Fund in Albania and Jordan. Experts of the Swiss Armed Forces, together with partners from the Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group (MSAG), developed several small arms courses on implementation, policy and technical issues. In the framework of EUFOR ALTHEA, small arms and ammunition experts of the Swiss, Austrian and Swedish Armed Forces took the lead to build capacities for ammunition and weapons storage site management within the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In all these projects, Switzerland applied UNPoA and ITI principles. Additionally, the Swiss Armed Forces provided expertise to the development of the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS). From 2007 to 2010, the Swiss Federal Customs Administration supported the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) Embargo Cell with customs advisors. The following is a non-exhaustive list of financial and other contributions from the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in support of the UN PoA and ITI as well as OSCE documents:

- Financial contribution to UNODA for the implementation of the UN Programme of Action (e.g. PoA-ISS, meetings in view of the Second Ministerial Review Conference, etc.);
- Financial support to UNODA / UNDP for the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) project;
- Financial support to UNODA for the development of technical guidelines on ammunition;
- Financial support to the Small Arms Survey (SAS) for action-oriented research;
- Promotion of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development (e.g. financial support to its secretariat and regional meetings, contribution to UNDP TTF CPR and CSO organizations etc.);
- Financial support to the Geneva Forum for various meetings (including for the Geneva Process) on the UN PoA, ITI and ATT;
- Increase transparency and information on SALW (e.g. financial contribution to NGO-lead project Gun.Policy.Org knowledge base);
- Financial support to UNMAS and MAG for multi-year PSSM projects in Libya;
- Financial support to various NGO for the inclusion of SALW and ammunition into the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT);
- Financial support to the UNRC in Nepal for the ATT process;
- Financial support to the OSCE for the Inaugural Conference on Tracing;
- Financial support to UNSCAR;
- Financial support to UNIDIR for the establishment of the International Small Arms and Ammunition Guidance Platform (ISAP)

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

Almost all above mentioned assistance activities are covered by a multi-year engagement.

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

See c)

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

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

SECTION 10: INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

Information on national marking practice

2823. 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.

Additional information such as images and illustrations may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

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