



UN Programme of Action

National Reporting Tool

Liechtenstein

2016

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? No

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:

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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

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

On 23 March 1923, Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein concluded a Customs Union Treaty under which the national territories of Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein were brought together to form a common customs area. For this reason, a great number of Swiss laws are also applicable in the Principality of Liechtenstein, in particular with regard to the physical import, export and transit of goods. The provision of services, however, is not covered by that treaty and therefore regulated by Liechtenstein law. In the area of SALW there are two sets of legislation that apply, depending on whether the items concerned have been manufactured to military specifications (military material) or not. A distinction has therefore to be made between military material and non-military material on the one hand, and between the import, export and transit of such material and the provision of services related to such material (such as brokering) on the other. Swiss law is applicable to the manufacture of military material on the basis of the Customs Union Treaty (Swiss Military Material Act and Ordinance). The manufacture of non-military material is mainly regulated by the Swiss Weapons Act and its Ordinance. In addition, the Liechtenstein Weapons Act prohibits the manufacture of certain weapons which are considered to cause serious humanitarian concerns. The private manufacture or modification of weapons is prohibited. Commercial manufacture of weapons and essential components as well as ammunition requires a general licence. Holders of this licence are obliged to keep records on the manufacture and to provide the authorities, on their request, with such information.

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

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?
According to the Liechtenstein Weapons Act assembled firearms, essential components thereof and weapons

accessories have to be marked

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

No

Sources	Record-keeping by manufactures	
PoA II.9; ITI 11 ITI 12a	3.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? 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	Yes
ITI 12a	3.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept? manufacturer 10 years, responsible agency for another 20 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)?	No

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. 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 fulfill 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 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.	

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 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	Yes
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 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.

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 channel via 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

name of the manufacturer and an individual numerical or alphabetical label

5.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? No ▾

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

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)?

No ▼

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?

No ▼

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?

Yes ▼

7.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.
- Law on Brokering in Military Material - Ordinance on Brokering in Military Material

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

--- Select --- ▼

7.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?

Yes ▼

7.3 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?

--- Select --- ▼

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 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Providing technical assistance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Training | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Transport | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Freight forwarding | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Storage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Finance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i) Maintenance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j) Security | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k) Other services | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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)?

No ▼

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? No ▾

SECTION 6: COLLECTION

Sources Collection

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

Yes ▼

PoA II.21

12.1. How many SALW were collected?

12.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?

a) Stored securely pending further action b) Marked c) Registered or recorded d) Destroyed e) Other

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?

No ▼

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?

Yes ▼

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

The Liechtenstein National Police receive its new SALW duly marked, furthermore the Liechtenstein National Police mark its SALW with the national emblem.

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?

Yes ▼

ITI 8e

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

Yes ▼

15.1 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.

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?

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)?

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

16.2. How long does the government keep such records?

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

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 ▼

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?

Liechtenstein National Police

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) ?

No ▼

Sources International assistance

PoA II.36;
III.6; ITI 27

2420. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? <td>

No ▼

&n

PoA III.10; ITI 28

2521. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW? <td>

No ▼

&n

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

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) Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial Provided ▼

ii) technical --- Select --- ▼

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

CHF 10'000

c) Description of the assistance activity:

OSCE-project for demilitarisation (2014)

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

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

CHF 10'000

c) Description of the assistance activity:

OSCE project; "Upgrade of SALW and SCA storage facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina" (2014)

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

--- Select --- ▼

f. Action-oriented research

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

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

1. CHF 230'000.- for 2014 2. CHF 40'000.- for 2014/15

c) Description of the assistance activity:

1. Liechtenstein secondment to the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces 2. annual contribution to the Geneva Centra for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

&n

g. Children/youth

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

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

1. CHF 60'000 2. CHF 30'000 3. CHF 35'000 4. CHF 32'000 5. CHF 25'000

c) Description of the assistance activity:

1. Geneva Call; "Children and Armed non-State Actor (CANSAs)" programme; contribution 2014/15 2. Financial contribution to "Child Soldiers International" (2014) 3. "Lucid"; iPhone Application on Children in armed Conflicts (2014/15) 4. "Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict"; Activities of Child protection in Armed Conflicts (2014/15) 5. Justice Rapid Response "accountability for crimes against children"

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

h. Awareness-raising

--- Select --- ▼

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

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

1. CHF 40'000.- 2. CHF 50'000.- 3. CHF 350'000.- 4. CHF 60'000.- 5. CHF 200'000.- 6. CHF 50'000.-

c) Description of the assistance activity:

1. General contribution to the secretariat of the Police Cooperation Convention of South East Europe (2014/15) 2. General contribution to UNODC (2014/15) 3. General contribution to the budget of the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) (2014/15) 4. Contribution to the "Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme" of the OSCE/ODHIR (2014/15) 5. Contribution to the UNDP Combating Corruption Programme (2014/15) 6. Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (OECD) (2014/15)

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:**

j Other

--- Select --- ▼

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?td>**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:td>

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.