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

PoA II.4

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

PoA II.5, 24

   2.1. Details:
   a) Name:
   b) Organization or agency: United Nations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic
   c) Address: Lorentanske namesti 5, 118 00 Prague 1
   d) Telephone number(s): +420 224 182 324
   f) Email: osn_sekretariat@mzv.cz

   No

   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:
   b) Organization or agency: Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, Directorate of the Service for Weapons and Security Material
   c) Address: Olsanska 2, 130 00 Prague 3
   d) Telephone number(s): +420 974 834 278
   f) Email: nsbmi.firearms@mzcr.cz

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

   Yes

   PoA II.2

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

     Yes

     PoA II.3

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

     Firearms Act No. 119/2002 Coll. Act No. 156/2000 Coll., on the proof of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic objects, Act No. 228/2005 Coll., on control of trade in products whose possession is regulated in the Czech Republic for security reason, Act No. 115/2014, on securing weapons through transport

   3.1.2 Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

     Yes

     PoA II.7; ITI 8a

   3.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?

     Yes

     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

   Yes

   ITI 10a

   3.2.2 What part of the SALW is marked?

     Always at least one of the legally defined main parts ( barrel, barrel or chamber insert, frame, revolver cylinder, breech casing, body or frame, and breech or slide)
3.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?

No

3.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?

Yes

3.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

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

3.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?

30 Years

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

--- Select ---

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

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.

- Firearms Act No. 119/2002 Coll.
- Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on regulation of foreign trade with military material
- Act No. 228/2005 Coll., on control of trade in products whose possession is regulated in the Czech Republic for security reasons
- Act No. 156/2000 Coll., on the proof of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic objects
- Act No. 115/2014, on securing weapons through transport

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

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

- Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology
- Contract number or order reference and date
- Final destination country
- Description of the end-use of the SALW
- Exporter’s details (name, address and business name)
- End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)
- Information on other parties involved in the transaction
- Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user
- Date of issue
- Other

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

Yes

5.5.1. Details:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs can, in case of suspect, verify issued export documents in cooperation with relevant authorities of other countries.

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:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs can, in case of suspect, verify issued export documents in cooperation with relevant authorities of other countries.

### 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?  
No

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?  
Yes

### Sources Marking at import

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 importers (holders of firearms licences) must ensure that imported firearms are marked. The only relevant public authority to mark SALW is the Czech Firearms and Ammunition Proof House.

5.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?
- Country of import
- Year of import
- Other

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

5.10.3.1. If so, describe.
Firearms acquired by the Czech Firearms and Ammunition Proof House, Czech armed forces, the Police, intelligence services, and of similar foreign bodies and forces, are not compulsorily marked. However supplementary marking is common.

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?  

5.10.4.1 Details:
only for imported firearms from the countries which are not C.I.P. members

### Sources Record-keeping

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)?
- Quantity of SALW traded
- Type or model of SALW traded
- Markings appearing on transferred SALW
- Transactions
  - Identity of buyer/seller
  - Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from
  - Date of delivery
- Other trade mark, calibre, serial number

5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?  
30 years

### Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

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

### Sources International assistance

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.

Firearms Act No. 119/2002 Coll., Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on the regulation of foreign trade with military material Act No. 228/2005 Coll., on control of trade in products whose possession is regulated in the Czech Republic for security reasons Act No. 156/2000 Coll., on the proof of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic objects, Act No. 115/2014, on securing weapons through transport

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

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)?

- Acting as dealers or agents
- Providing technical assistance
- Training
- Transport
- Freight forwarding
- Storage
- Finance
- Insurance
- Maintenance
- Security
- Other services

PoA II.17 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

9.1 If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

- Appropriate locations for stockpiles
- Physical security measures
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

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

--- Select ---

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

No

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

No

SECTION 6: COLLECTION

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

No
**SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING**

### 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

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### 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.

**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  
Use of the best-available technology is required (e.g. laser marking).

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### 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)?  
Data on manufacturing, brokering, transfers, imports, exports and sale, export licences, firearm permits and licences holders, records on all registered firearms.

**ITI 12 a,b**  
16.2. How long does the government keep such records?  
Data recorded in electronic database systems kept according to the Firearms Act are stored 20 years after the end of validity period of appropriate permits and official documents.

**ITI 13**  
16.3. 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 records held by them to the government?  
Yes

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**Sources**

**International assistance**

PoA III.6, ITI 27  
17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?  
No

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**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

---

###.Tracing requests

**ITI 25; 31a**  
18.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?  
Police Presidium of the Czech Republic/ SIRENE, EUROPOL, INTERPOL national contact points and Directorate of Service for Weapons and Security Material
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
- 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?

- Yes
- No

PoA III.10; ITI 28

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

- Yes
- No

**SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE**

22. 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?

- Yes
- No

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**

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.

The Czech Republic is a member state of C.I.P., and the applicable marking standards thereof are codified in the national legislative acts: Firearms Act No. 119/2002 Coll. Act No. 156/2000 Coll., on the proof of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic objects; Decree No. 335/2004 Coll., on implementation of particular provisions of the Act on the proof of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic objects.

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.