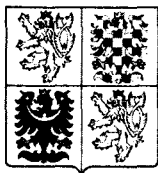


CAB



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
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New York, 24 November 2006

Excellency,

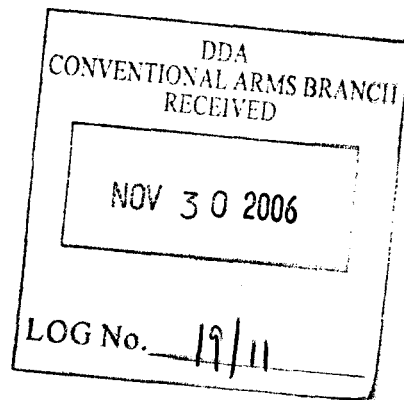
I have the honour to transmit herewith the Czech Republic's National Report 2006 of the implementation of the *Programme of action to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspect (2001)* and of the *International instrument to enable states to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons (2005)*.

The Czech Republic welcomes all activities concerning the illicit small arms and light weapons and reiterates its readiness to continue its active cooperation with the Secretariat of the United Nations in achieving the goals of the above Programme of Action and of the International Instrument.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Martin Palouš
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Mr. Nobuki TANAKA
Under-Secretary-General
for Disarmament Affairs
United Nations
New York



**ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE UN PROGRAMME OF ACTION
TO PREVENT, COMBAT AND ERADICATE THE ILLICIT TRADE IN SMALL
ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN ALL ITS ASPECTS OF 2001
AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT TO ENABLE STATES TO
IDENTIFY AND TRACE, IN A TIMELY AND RELIABLE MANNER, ILLICIT
SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS OF 2005**

THE CZECH REPUBLIC'S NATIONAL REPORT PRESENTED IN 2006

Steps to implement the Programme of Action and of the International Instrument

Political control, research, and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

II/4. To establish, or designate as appropriate, national coordination agencies or bodies and institutional infrastructure responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. This should include aspects of the illicit manufacture, control, trafficking, circulation, brokering and trade, as well as tracing, finance, collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons.

The body responsible for political control of the fight against illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW) is the Government of the Czech Republic. There are several government authorities involved in these activities, but no national coordinating body has been created. Cooperation is mostly taking place between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence.

Office for liaison with other States in matters pertinent to the implementation of the Programme of Action

II/5. To establish or designate, as appropriate, a national point of contact to act as liaison between States on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action.

The national contact office for liaison with other States in matters pertinent to the implementation of the Programme of Action is the UN Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, Loretánské náměstí 5, 118 00 Praha 1, phone no. +420 224182324, fax no. +420 224182026, e-mail osn_sekretariat@mzv.cz. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinates its steps to implement the Programme of Action with other ministries (in particular the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Industry and Trade, General Customs Directorate), NGOs (Transparency International Czech Republic) and interest groups (Association of the Defence Industry of the Czech Republic, Association of Producers and Dealers in Arms and Ammunition).

National contact point responsible for the implementation of the International Instrument

The national contact point is the Czech Republic Police Headquarters, Administrative Tasks Service Directorate, Strojnická 27, 170 00 Praha 7, phone no. +420 974834435, fax no. +420 974834707, e-mail rsscp@mvr.cz. It closely collaborates with the Czech Arms and Ammunition Proofing Authority, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government authorities.

Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

II/2. To put in place, where they do not exist, adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the production of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction and over the export, import, transit or retransfer of such weapons, in order to prevent illegal manufacture of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, or their diversion to unauthorized recipients.

In the Czech Republic, the handling of SALW is regulated by laws and regulations of the competent ministries, responsible for the handling of SALW in the territory of the Czech Republic, for their export, import and transit. These laws and regulations are compatible with the relevant EU directives, in particular with Council Directive 91/477/EEC on the control of the acquisition and possession of weapons, and Council Directive 93/15/EEC on the harmonization of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses. Crucial regulations are contained in:

- 1. Act No. 119/2002 on firearms and ammunition, as amended (the Arms Act),** which regulates production, purchase/sale, export, import and transit of all categories of firearms, including those taken out of service with the Czech Republic's army and public armed corps and marked as SALW. Before its entry into effect, the Arms Act was amended by Act No. 320/2002, introducing changes related to the abolishment of district authorities. After its entry into effect, it was amended by Act No. 227/2003, introducing some minor changes in Section 41, related to the adoption of the amendment to Act No. 156/2000 concerning proofs of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic devices. The most important amendment to the Arms Act was included in Act No. 228/2003, which introduced rules for unexploded ordnance clearance in private and public spaces carried out by private companies. Section 22 of the Arms Act, concerning the assessment of moral integrity of a person, has been amended by Act No. 537/2004 to correspond to the amended Criminal Code. In 2005, two minor amendments to the Arms Act were introduced: Act No. 359/2005 changed the rules for handling of found arms, ammunition and explosives in the context of the amended Civil Code, and Act No. 444/2005 shifted the responsibility for enforcement of fines from revenue offices to customs authorities. In 2006, the Arms Act was amended by Act No. 310/2006, which introduced a more precise definition of the B-category of arms, compatible with the EU legislation, and some other changes resulting from practice; in particular it changed the definition of a historical weapon, which is currently inconsistent with Article 82 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 1990.

The Arms Act does not apply to SALW in service with the army and public security corps.

There are seven principal regulations implementing the Arms Act (and some other regulations concerning administrative procedures):

- Interior Ministry Regulation No. 384/2002 concerning the implementation of certain provisions of the Arms Act, as amended by Regulation No. 431/2003,
- Government Directive No. 338/2002 concerning technical requirements for the safety of arms and ammunition stockpiles, and the conditions for storage, stockpiling and handling of black hunting gunpowder, smokeless gunpowder and firing mechanisms, as amended by Government Directives No. 347/2003 and No. 503/2005,
- Regulation of the Ministry of Industry and Trade No. 369/2002 concerning the procedure to be followed by the Czech Arms and Ammunition Proofing Authority in categorizing arms and ammunition,
- Regulation of the Ministry of Industry and Trade No. 370/2002 concerning the permitted design of a gas weapon, expansive weapon and ammunition,
- Regulation of the Ministry of Industry and Trade No. 371/2002 concerning the procedure to be followed in decommissioning and destroying arms, ammunition and in producing their sections, as amended by Regulation No. 632/2004,
- Health Ministry Regulation No. 493/2002 concerning medical checks for the purposes of issuance or validity of an arms permit, and the content of first-aid-kits to be kept by shooting range owners, and
- Government Directive No. 151/2004 defining firearms and ammunition that may be transferred to the Czech Republic from other EU Member States without prior consent of the competent authorities of the Czech Republic.

Other regulations applicable to SALW include:

2. **Act No. 156/2000 concerning proofs of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic devices**, which defines technical requirements that must be met by firearms and ammunition before their placing on the market in the Czech Republic and in the contracting countries of the CIP international organisation.
3. **Act No. 38/1994 concerning foreign trade in military material, as amended.**
4. **Act No. 228/2005 on the control of trade in products the possession of which is restricted in the Czech Republic for security reasons.**
5. **Act No. 455/1991 to regulate trades licensing, as amended**, laying down special qualification requirements for business activities in the field of SALW.

These principal regulations cover the scope and requirements of the UN Programme of Action in respect of SALW and are compatible with other international commitments, in particular the commitments arising from the EU membership.

SALW in service with the Czech Republic's army, police, etc. are subject to special laws, such as Act No. 219/1999 on the armed forces of the Czech Republic and Act No. 283/1992 on the Czech Republic Police.

A separate problem in the Czech Republic is the very notion of SALW which is not defined in any of the Czech laws or regulations.

In 2005, Act No. 228/2005, on the control of trade in products the possession of which is restricted in the Czech Republic for security reasons, entered into force. It replaced the provisions Act No. 62/2000 regarding international trade in arms and ammunition for hunting, sports and self-defence.

The Arms Act was amended twice in 2005.

The first amendment results from Act No. 359/2005, which amends Act No. 140/1964, the Civil Code as amended and some related acts. Act No. 359/2005 inserts in Section 68 of the Arms Act new paragraph 3 stating that a police unit must deposit a found firearm belonging to A, B or C-category or found ammunition and ensure its safekeeping for six months from the date of deposit. If the owner does not claim it within this period, the firearm becomes the property of the state (the previous time-limit under the Civil Code was one year).

The second amendment to the Arms Act (Act No. 119/2002) is introduced by Act No. 444/2005, which amends Act No. 531/1990 on the territorial revenue authorities, as amended, and some other acts. In accordance with Part 46 Article XLVII of this act, the expression “revenue office” is replaced by “customs authority” in Section 76 paragraph 4 of the Arms Act. According to this amendment, enforcement of unpaid fines newly falls within the competence of customs authorities instead of revenue offices.

In 2005, an amendment was made to Government Directive No. 338/2002 concerning technical requirements for the safety of arms and ammunition stockpiles, and the conditions for storage, stockpiling and handling of black hunting gunpowder, smokeless gunpowder and firing mechanisms, as amended by Government Directive No. 347/2003. Government Directive No. 503/2005 replaced the previous reference to ČSN (Czech National Standard) P 165110 by a reference to ČSN EN 1300 standard.

The Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament currently discusses a draft act to regulate the handling of certain assets that can be used for defence or security purposes in the territory of the Czech Republic and to amend Act No. 455/1991 on trade licensing, the Trade Licensing Act, as amended (the Act on the handling of security material). An amendment to Act No. 61/1998 on mining, explosives and the National Mining Administration, as amended, is also being drafted.

Internal regulation of trade in SALW

Small arms and light weapons are mostly of military nature. After being taken out of service with the army or police, they belong to the category of prohibited weapons. Their possession in the Czech Republic is subject to exemptions granted by the Czech Republic Police, and to police supervision and control. Trading in such arms is permitted only to arms licence holders, who are strictly supervised by government authorities.

According to the Competences Act, arms and ammunition, including trading in this commodity in the Czech Republic, fall within the competence of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Foreign trade in SALW

II/11. To assess applications for export authorizations according to strict national regulations and procedures that cover all small arms and light weapons and are consistent with the existing responsibilities of States under relevant international law, taking into account in particular the risk of diversion of these weapons into the illegal trade. Likewise, to establish or maintain an effective national system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit, for the transfer of all small arms and light weapons, with a view to combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

II/12. To put in place and implement adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to ensure the effective control over the export and transit of small arms and light weapons, including the use of authenticated end-user certificates and effective legal and enforcement measures.

Trade in small arms and light weapons classified as military material is regulated by Act No. 38/1994 concerning foreign trade in military material. The field is open only to legal entities established in the Czech Republic (business entities dealing in arms and ammunition, holders of the appropriate trade licence in terms of the Trades Licensing Act) that have obtained the appropriate permit from the Ministry of Industry and Trade and hold an arms licence for the appropriate arms group in terms of the Arms Act.

Applications for permits are consulted with the Defence and Interior Ministries (national security interests) and with the Foreign Ministry (foreign policy interests). Permit holders must obtain a licence for each individual transaction. The licence is also issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, subject to the consent of the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry's approval is crucial to make sure that the deal does not violate international control regimes and embargoes imposed by the UN or EU.

Trade in non-military SALW is regulated by Act No. 228/2005 on the control of trade in products the possession of which is restricted in the Czech Republic for security reasons. Permits to transfer such arms are also governed by the Arms Act.

Legislation on foreign trade in SALW in the Czech Republic falls within the competence of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, which issues permits and licences required for individual transactions.

Estimated risk of diversion to the illicit trade, use of verified end-user certificates, in the event of purchase/sale (retransfer), notification of the original exporting State before retransfer

II/13. To make every effort, in accordance with national laws and practices, without prejudice to the right of States to re-export small arms and light weapons that they have previously imported, to notify the original exporting State in accordance with their bilateral agreements before the retransfer of those weapons.

These aspects are thoroughly examined within the licensing procedure, taking into account the operative legislation and the Czech Republic's international obligations.

Brokering

II/14. To develop adequate national legislation or administrative procedures regulating the activities of those who engage in small arms and light weapons brokering. This legislation or procedures should include measures such as registration of brokers, licensing or authorization of brokering transactions as well as the appropriate penalties for all illicit brokering activities performed within the State's jurisdiction and control.

Czech legislation on foreign trade in military material provides an adequate basis for the control of brokering activities. Although Act No. 38/1994 concerning foreign trade in military material did not explicitly refer to brokering, its definition of activities regarded as "foreign trade in military material" made it quite clear that brokers fell within its scope. To make its interpretation easier, the definition has been amended to include an explicit reference to brokering (Act No. 357/2004 amending Act No. 38/1994).

Like other business activities in this sphere, brokering must meet the conditions laid down by law. The act complies with the Elements for Effective Legislation on Arms Brokering, adopted by the Wassenaar Arrangement Plenary in December 2003; as a result, no major legislative changes were necessary for the adoption of the Elements.

In the Arms Act, Section 2 paragraph (2) (d), the term "dealer in arms and ammunition" includes i.a. a natural person or legal entity brokering the acquisition, sale or cession of arms. Brokers are thus bound by the same regulations as other persons and entities trading in arms. In Act No. 156/2000 regulating proofs of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic devices, Section 2, paragraph (1) (e), "distributors" are defined as persons who sell SALW, broker their sale or otherwise make SALW available to end-users, but whose activities have no direct effect on the properties of the SALW.

Internal restrictions on illicit SALW

II/3. To adopt and implement, in the States that have not already done so, the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction, in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can be prosecuted under appropriate national penal codes.

II/6. To identify, where applicable, groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit small arms and light weapons, and take action under appropriate national law against such groups and individuals.

II/15. To take appropriate measures, including all legal or administrative means, against any activity that violates a United Nations Security Council arms embargo in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

In general, illicit production, holding, stocking of and trading in SALW is a crime under the "unauthorized arming" clause of the Criminal Code (Section 185 of Act No. 140/1961, the Criminal Code). This crime is committed by a person who, without due permission, manufactures arms, obtains them for himself or for others, or possesses arms. The offender is liable to punishment even if he has manufactured, obtained or possessed only one firearm. The crime is aggravated if the offender manufactures, obtains or possesses a weapon with mass destructive effects or its component, if he stockpiles arms, if he belongs to an organized group, if he commits the crime on an extensive scale, or if he commits the crime during the state of national emergency.

Illicit trading in military arms is also a crime under Section 124 (d) - (f) of the Criminal Code ("violations of the regulations on foreign trade in military material"). This crime is committed by a person who engages in foreign trade in military material without a permit or licence, or who violates his duties or issues a false document to help an ineligible applicant obtain a permit or licence, or who attaches false documents to his application, etc.

In criminal proceedings, the court may order forfeiture or seizure of arms under Section 55 or Section 73 of the Criminal Code. Arms are forfeited or seized also in proceedings concerning minor offences or administrative infractions. In general, forfeited or seized assets become State property, regulated by Act No. 219/2000 concerning the property of the Czech Republic and its representation in legal relations as amended. Management of forfeited or seized arms or ammunition is the responsibility of the Interior Ministry.

According to the Arms Act and Act No. 156/2000, all illicit SALW found in the territory of the Czech Republic are marked, registered or destroyed as soon as possible. Before their marking or registration, these SALW are safely deposited in accordance with Part IV of the International Instrument to enable states to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons.

Stocking of SALW

II/10. To ensure responsibility for all small arms and light weapons held and issued by the State and effective measures for tracing such weapons.
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The Czech Republic's armed forces, other security structures, armed personnel of the Customs Service and of the intelligence services are established by special laws, which also regulate the holding, carrying and use of their SALW. In addition to these laws, the above-mentioned services have internal regulations for the stocking of SALW. An integral part of their stockpile management policies are checks on arms stocks. In a few isolated cases the stockpile management regulations were breached, mainly as a result of failing of the human factor. In such cases the guilty person is duly prosecuted and internal measures are taken to maximize the effectiveness of the applicable regulations.

There are slightly different safeguards for the three types of stocks in the Czech Republic:

- Central arms stockpiles are safeguarded like the stockpiles of major formations, but movements of arms are more frequent there. The handling points for acceptance, issue,

- maintenance and other essential activities are adapted to this. They are guarded by armed civilian personnel. Sophisticated intrusion detection systems are being gradually introduced, as well as high-quality electronic security systems (ESS).
- Stockpiles of major formations or military facilities are again safeguarded according to the regulations. As a rule, only one person is responsible for each stockpile, i.e. a stock manager with financial liability for damage. The stockpile is guarded on a 24-hour basis and equipped with ESS. Guards are not permitted access to the stocks. The Defence Ministry internal standards regulate also the control of keys to the storage facility.
 - Stockpiles at the unit level are guarded by designated persons and ESS, with 24-hour monitoring of the situation and regular checks on the number of arms in stock. Storage facilities have prescribed uniform structural features and equipment (elements of the doors, windows, walls, stands, cabinets and boxes) as well as security features. Until the end of 2004, these stockpiles were guarded by alternating shifts composed mainly of conscripts. Since 1 January 2005, when the transition to a fully professional army was completed, the stocks are guarded by regulars on alternating shifts.

Destroying arms

II/16. To ensure that all confiscated, seized or collected small arms and light weapons are destroyed, subject to any legal constraints associated with the preparation of criminal prosecutions, unless another form of disposition or use has been officially authorized and provided that such weapons have been duly marked and registered.

II/19. To destroy surplus small arms and light weapons designated for destruction, taking into account, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on methods of destruction of small arms, light weapons, ammunition and explosives (S/2000/1092) of 15 November 2000.

II/23. To make public national laws, regulations and procedures that impact on the prevention, combating and eradicating of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and to submit, on a voluntary basis, to relevant regional and international organizations and in accordance with their national practices, information on, inter alia, (a) small arms and light weapons confiscated or destroyed within their jurisdiction; and (b) other relevant information such as illicit trade routes and techniques of acquisition that can contribute to the eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

The handling of arms owned by the State is regulated by Act No. 219/2000 concerning the property of the Czech Republic and its representation in legal relations, as amended. There is no legislation requiring the destruction of all unserviceable and surplus SALW (mainly from army and police stocks), and of SALW seized or forfeited in criminal or administrative proceedings.

The Ministry of Defence may (under Act No. 219/2000 and Act No. 38/1994 on foreign trade in military material, as amended, under its internal regulations, or under a government decision) transfer such arms to another government authority, sell or decommission them, donate them to another State (subject to a government decision) or destroy them. All transferred arms must be entered in the central register. Their movement after leaving the Czech Republic's armed forces is managed in accordance with the Czech legislation.

Surplus arms held by the Czech Republic Police may be transferred in accordance with Act No. 219/2000 to natural persons or legal entities authorised to acquire arms according to the Arms Act. Transferred arms must be marked with a recognized proofmark and their movements duly recorded according to the Arms Act.

The Interior Ministry did not destroy any weapons in 2005.

Disarmament and arms collecting

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programme, other forms of arms collection

II/21. To develop and implement, where possible, effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, including the effective collection, control, storage and destruction of small arms and light weapons, particularly in post-conflict situations, unless another form of disposition or use has been duly authorized and such weapons have been marked and the alternate form of disposition or use has been recorded, and to include, where applicable, specific provisions for these programmes in peace agreements.

There is no need for a demobilization programme, because the Czech Republic has not experienced an armed conflict for a long time and the acquisition of arms has always been subject to legal regulation and control.

There is no special policy for destroying all surplus, seized or collected arms. The Czech Republic's policies comply with the Programme of Action, because the procedures for handling seized arms rule out any risk of diversion.

In connection with the adoption of the new Arms Act, owners of illegally held arms who surrendered their arms to the Czech Republic Police between 1 January and 30 June 2003 were exempted from criminal liability under the "unauthorized arming" clause. In this period the police received 4,192 weapons, including 178 prohibited weapons.

A similar campaign took place on 1 March-31 December 1996.

In 2005, the Czech Republic Police handled 508 cases of unauthorized arming under Section 185 of the Criminal Code (decrease by 61 compared to 2004), 472 of which have been cleared (clearance rate 92,9%). In this context, 669 illegally held arms, 49,945 rounds of ammunition and several kilograms of various explosives were seized.

In 2005, the Czech Republic Police issued 343 arms waybills for permanent non-trade import of arms and ammunition; 566 arms (517 from EU countries) and 7,287 rounds of ammunition (2,054 from EU countries) were imported on their basis. The Czech Republic Police issued 352 arms waybills for permanent non-trade export of arms and ammunition; 508 arms (497 in EU countries) and 377,173 rounds of ammunition (375,668 to EU countries) were exported on their basis.

Partnership with the civil society/nongovernmental organizations

II/40. To encourage the relevant international and regional organizations and States to facilitate the appropriate cooperation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, in view of the important role that civil society plays in this area.

Partnership starts to develop in the Czech Republic (e.g. contacts with representatives of the NGOs People in Need and Transparency International). Cooperation with civil society has a significant controlling function in a democratic society and the government should attach ever-greater importance to it. Such policy is in line with the transparency advocated by the Czech Republic within international control regimes and within the cooperation with the EU. Its limited scope is partly due to insufficient coordination and relative lack of experience on the part of the relevant Czech NGOs.

Regional cooperation for the strengthening of administrative procedures

II/28. To encourage, where needed, regional and subregional action on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in order to, as appropriate, introduce, adhere, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures.

III/7. States should, as appropriate, enhance cooperation, the exchange of experience and training among competent officials, including customs, police, intelligence and arms control officials, at the national, regional and global levels in order to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

Within the police cooperation with neighbouring states, there is a Czech-German working group to combat arms trafficking, meeting on a regular basis.

Trans-border customs cooperation

II/27. To establish, where appropriate, subregional or regional mechanisms, in particular trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information-sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons across borders.

In combating illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic uses all available legal instruments. The Czech Customs Administration participates in joint customs operations organized at EU level to support cooperation of EU Member States in combating illicit trade in general, including illicit trade in weapons. One of the recent activities is the Joint Customs Operation with Sweden against illicit weapons trafficking using road carriers in the EU. This operation will continue until the end of 2006.

Financial aid for the implementation of the Programme of Action provided to another State, international or regional organisation or obtained from another State, international or regional organisation

III/3. States and appropriate international and regional organizations in a position to do so should, upon request of the relevant authorities, seriously consider rendering assistance, including technical and financial assistance where needed, such as small arms funds, to support the implementation of the measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects as contained in the Programme of Action.

III/4. States and international and regional organizations should, upon request by the affected States, consider assisting and promoting conflict prevention. Where requested by the parties concerned, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, States and international and regional organizations should consider promotion and assistance of the pursuit of negotiated solutions to conflicts, including by addressing their root causes.

III/6. With a view to facilitating implementation of the Programme of Action, States and international and regional organizations should seriously consider assisting interested States, upon request, in building capacities in areas including the development of appropriate legislation and regulations, law enforcement, tracing and marking, stockpile management and security, destruction of small arms and light weapons and the collection and exchange of information.

III/14. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should provide assistance in the destruction or other responsible disposal of surplus stocks or unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons.

III/15. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should provide assistance to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism.

In 2005, the Czech Republic continued to implement its national targets set by the UN Programme of Action, including legislative measures. At the regional as well as global levels, the Czech Republic supported all initiatives leading to greater transparency and creation of universal standards. This effort is reflected in its voluntary contribution to the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs (UNDDA) Trust Funds in the amount of CZK 2.11 million (CZK 110,000 = USD 4,497.14 for UN information programmes in the field of disarmament and CZK 2,000,000 = USD 81,766.15 for the strengthening of peace through practical disarmament measures).¹

Record-keeping on the manufacture, possession and transfers of SALW

II/9. To ensure that comprehensive and accurate records are kept for as long as possible on the manufacture, holding and transfer of small arms and light weapons under their jurisdiction. These records should be organized and maintained in such a way as to ensure that accurate information can be promptly retrieved and collated by competent national authorities.

II/17. To ensure, subject to the respective constitutional and legal systems of States, that the

¹ The sum does not include the Czech Republic's voluntary contribution to UNDDA demining projects.

armed forces, police or any other body authorized to hold small arms and light weapons establish adequate and detailed standards and procedures relating to the management and security of their stocks of these weapons. These standards and procedures should, inter alia, relate to: appropriate locations for stockpiles; physical security measures; control of access to stocks; inventory management and accounting control; staff training; security, accounting and control of small arms and light weapons held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel; and procedures and sanctions in the event of thefts or loss.

II/18. To regularly review, as appropriate, subject to the respective constitutional and legal systems of States, the stocks of small arms and light weapons held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies and to ensure that such stocks declared by competent national authorities to be surplus to requirements are clearly identified, that programmes for the responsible disposal, preferably through destruction, of such stocks are established and implemented and that such stocks are adequately safeguarded until disposal.

The Czech Republic keeps records on SALW within its jurisdiction.

According to the Arms Act each arms licence holder must keep a record on his transactions concerning arms and ammunition. The record must be held for thirty years. The Arms Act requires the Police to maintain registers in the field of arms and ammunition. Starting from the expiry date of a document, data entered in the document must be kept in the register for five years on paper and for fifteen years in electronic format. These registers hold data on all arms that are subject to registration under the Arms Act.

In 1995 the Czech Army established a Central Register of Arms and Ammunition, which records arms according to their serial numbers in accordance with the Guidelines for keeping registers of firearms and ammunition of the Ministry of Defence (reference number 20/2-280-OM of 1998). The Central Register keeps track of lost, destroyed, sold and liquidated (disposed of) arms. The movements of a given arm and its location can be also traced in the Central Register.

Transparency

Publication of laws, directives and procedures

20. To develop and implement, including in conflict and post-conflict situations, public awareness and confidence-building programmes on the problems and consequences of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, including, where appropriate, the public destruction of surplus weapons and the voluntary surrender of small arms and light weapons, if possible, in cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations, with a view to eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

The Czech Republic's laws and implementing regulations, including those applicable to the national control system preventing illicit trading in small arms and light weapons, are published in "Sbírka zákonů" (Statute Book), which is available to the public. Laws forming the legislative basis for the national control system are also available on the websites of the competent ministries in amended versions. For example, the Interior Ministry website

includes the Arms Act as amended and the website of the Ministry of Industry and Trade includes i.a. Act No. 38/1994 on foreign trade in military material, as amended, blank applications for a permit and a licence, and a brief article on foreign trade in military material for interested businessmen.

The main principles of the Czech Republic's policy concerning SALW can be found on the Foreign Ministry website and in the annual reports on the Czech Republic's foreign policy in the years 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 (International Cooperation chapter). The Foreign Ministry website (Foreign Policy section) includes annual "Information on the Czech Republic's approach to international negotiations on the issue of small arms and light weapons and on the exports, imports and numbers of arms held by arms permit and licence holders" for 2001, 2002 and 2003. Starting from 2003, the scope of this information has been broadened to cover the whole field of military material.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs organizes one-day seminars for businessmen and producers in the field of military material. The most recent one, organized with the support of the Defence Industry Association, took place on 21 June 2005.

In 2005, the Czech Republic Parliament took another step towards greater transparency in the field of arms exportation. On 2 June 2005, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies established the Subcommittee for external economic relations and control of trade in military material in order to reinforce parliamentary control over the export of military material.

Supplying information to international organisations

III/5. States and international and regional organizations should, where appropriate, cooperate, develop and strengthen partnerships to share resources and information on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.
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The Czech Republic presented detailed information on the national control system and its key elements, the control system in the Czech Army and in other armed corps, the control powers of the State in foreign trade in military material and non-military arms, marking of SALW, the holding of small arms by civilians, and the production of SALW and ammunition in the publication "The Czech Republic and Small Arms and Light Weapons" distributed by the delegation of the Czech Republic to the UN and to all countries participating in the UN Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in 2001. The publication contained information on stockpile security and methods of destroying SALW in the Czech Army, but no details on the methods of illicit trade in SALW. Its appendices included statistical data on non-trade permanent exports of arms and ammunition from the Czech Republic (1995-2000) and the share of SALW in exports and imports of military material (1996-2000).

Within the framework of regional cooperation the Czech Republic supplies the required information on SALW to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and its member countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic presented the "Annual Report on export control of military equipment and small arms for civilian use in the Czech Republic in

2004", "Information on the Czech Republic's approach to international negotiations on the issue of military material and on the volume of manufacture, exports, imports and numbers of arms in the possession of holders of arm permits and licences in the Czech Republic in 2003", and similar information for 2001 and 2002 (covering only SALW) to international and regional organisations through the Permanent Missions of the Czech Republic in New York, Geneva and Vienna, and the Permanent Mission to the European Union and the Permanent Delegation to NATO in Brussels.

Marking and tracing

II/7. To ensure that henceforth licensed manufacturers apply an appropriate and reliable marking on each small arm and light weapon as an integral part of the production process. This marking should be unique and should identify the country of manufacture and also provide information that enables the national authorities of that country to identify the manufacturer and serial number so that the authorities concerned can identify and trace each weapon.

III/12. States are encouraged to exchange information on a voluntary basis on their national marking systems on small arms and light weapons.

II/8. To adopt where they do not exist and enforce, all the necessary measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons.

Measures for reliable marking of SALW by licensed manufacturers in the production process

The Czech Republic has this type of laws, regulations and procedures.

Marking of SALW intended for non-military purposes is regulated by Act No. 156/2000 and its Implementing Regulation No. 335/2004. These SALW are marked in accordance with the Convention for the Reciprocal Recognition of Proof-Marks of Small Arms (Convention pour la reconnaissance réciproque des poinçons d'épreuves des armes à feu portatives), to which the Czech Republic acceded in 1969. The Convention was published in the Statute Book under No. 70/1975. It imposes obligations on arms manufacturers, importers and proofhouses in the field of the marking of arms. Each weapon must bear the manufacturer's registered trademark, name and code of the person or entity submitting the weapon to the proofhouse, serial number, model name, country of origin and calibre. These marks must be made on at least one of the main parts of the weapon; serial numbers must appear on the barrel, frame and breech. The manufacturer's marks are made in the production process, as a rule before the final assembly. Once this obligation is fulfilled, the Czech Arms and Ammunition Proofing Authority will attach the appropriate proof-mark. An unmarked weapon must be presented by its manufacturer or importer to the Czech Arms and Ammunition Proofing Authority for marking according to Act No. 156/2000 to regulate the proofs of arms, ammunition and pyrotechnic devices.

Small arms and light weapons intended for military purposes are marked with a manufacturer's code assigned by the Ministry of Defence, serial number, and a military acceptance mark with the last two digits of the year. The marking is done by the

manufacturer. The Czech Republic has not yet introduced a marking system for SALW intended for armed and security forces and corps, which would conform to the International Instrument to enable states to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons. Amendments to the Arms Act and to Act No. 156/2000 are currently being prepared.

Unmarked or inadequately marked SALW must not be marketed by manufacturers or importers; as a result, nobody may legally hold such arms. Though the marking system came into effect in the Czech Republic before adoption of the Programme of Action, it fully complies with its provisions.

Measures to prevent the production of any unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons

Prevention of the production of any unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons falls within the scope of Act No. 156/2000 concerning proofs of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic devices, as amended, and Act No. 227/2003 amending Act No. 156/2000. Manufacturers are required to submit arms for proofs and not to market them until they have been duly proofed and marked. Arms are proofed by the Czech Arms and Ammunition Proofing Authority, which also supervises compliance with Act No. 156/2000. The legislation includes sanctions for violators.

Measures to prevent transfers of any unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons

The legislation and measures necessary to prevent the transfers of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW are in place. They comply with the requirements of the Programme of Action and were introduced before its adoption.

Act No. 156/2000 is binding on manufacturers as well as importers, distributors, repairers and holders of arms. According to the Arms Act, persons transferring arms are obliged to report the acquisition or transfer. The report must state i.a. whether the arm has been proofed and duly marked. The Czech Republic has no specific regulation on brokering.

Measures to prevent stockpiling of any unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons

According to Act No. 156/2000 arms are to be marked at manufacture or when they are imported. For this reason no stockpiling of unmarked or inadequately marked arms should take place. Such cases constitute a breach of Act No. 156/2000 and the Arms Act and the violator faces criminal sanctions. The existing laws, regulations and administrative procedures were introduced before the adoption of the Programme of Action.

Measures to prevent holding of any unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons

According to the Arms Act, a newly acquired weapon must be reported by its holder to the competent police department within ten working days. On the basis of the report the police will register the weapon and issue a weapon passport. Weapons that should be proofed according to Act No. 156/2000 to regulate proofs of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic

devices are not registered unless they bear the required proof-mark. The Arms Act took effect on 1 January 2003. The previous regulations dealt with the situation similarly. The existing legislation was introduced before the adoption of the Programme of Action.

Monitoring arms transfers

III/9. States are encouraged to use and support, as appropriate, including by providing relevant information on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, Interpol's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System database or any other relevant database that may be developed for this purpose.

III/11. States undertake to cooperate with each other, including on the basis of the relevant existing global and regional legally binding instruments as well as other agreements and arrangements, and, where appropriate, with relevant international, regional and intergovernmental organizations, in tracing illicit small arms and light weapons, in particular by strengthening mechanisms based on the exchange of relevant information.

All transfers within the country as well as cross-border transfers are monitored. Natural persons and legal entities transporting SALW must report to the competent Police Inspectorate responsible for arms, ammunition and explosives. There are 80 arms inspectorates in the Czech Republic. Cross-border transfers are monitored by the Czech Republic Police Headquarters, Administrative Tasks Service, which serves as the chief police inspectorate responsible for arms, ammunition and explosives. It also serves as the national authority responsible for information exchange within the EU in terms of Directives 91/477/EEC and 93/15/EEC.

Information is shared with non-EU countries on request, but only through the INTERPOL.

Arms lost and found in the Czech Republic are entered in "P-Zbraně" register kept by the Czech Republic Police Headquarters. Data from the register can be obtained from the Administrative Tasks Service, Strojnická 27, 170 00 Praha 7, tel. 974834435, fax 974834707, e-mail rsscp@mvr.cz.

This service also conducts searches for SALW in the Czech Republic, including the identification of trading routes used by arms licence holders.

SYSTEM OF MARKING OF SALW IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The current system of marking of SALW in the Czech Republic is divided into two categories according to the type of SALW: marking of arms for hunting, sports and personal defence, i.e. for non-military (civilian) purposes, and marking of SALW for military purposes.

A. Marking of SALW for civilian purposes

In 1969, the Government of the Czech Republic acceded to the Convention for the Reciprocal Recognition of Proof-Marks of Small Arms; its executive body is the Permanent International Commission for the Proof of Small Arms (C.I.P. – Commission Internationale Permanente pour l'Épreuve des Armes à Feu Portatives) This Convention regulates and

provides guidelines for the whole marking system of small firearms by their type. Proofmarks are unique and allow definite identification and tracing of the country of import or manufacture, or origin of arm including the year of manufacture. In general, the Convention also defines duties of arms manufacturers, importers and proofhouses as regards arms marking. (In the Czech Republic, the Convention was published in the Statute Book as MFA Notice No. 70/1975). At its plenary sessions, C.I.P. approves resolutions to be transposed by the member countries into their legal and technical regulations.

In practice, the system of marking of firearms and ammunition based on C.I.P. regulations is recognized in 70 countries although only 13 of them are signatories (Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Chile, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Finland, French Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Hungary, Republic of Italy, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic). For almost ninety years of its existence, the C.I.P. Commission has strongly influenced arms producers throughout Europe.

In the Czech Republic, marking of firearms and ammunition is carried out by the Czech Arms and Ammunition Proofing Authority, in accordance with Act No. 156/2000 concerning proofs of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic devices and amending certain acts, and its Implementing Regulation No. 335/2004, issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. In part, C.I.P. resolutions are also incorporated into binding technical standards (Czech National Standard, class 39 – circa thirty standards). If the weapon meets safety requirements, the proofhouse marks it as follows:

- a) by stamping the relevant proofmark (according to the type of weapon) on each main part of the weapon, using a special stamp;
- b) by stamping a mark, next to the proofmark, indicating the year of proof, usually the last two digits of the year or a code as specified in the proofhouse register, at least on one of the main parts of the weapon.

If the weapons have not been previously marked, a manufacturer or importer must submit each of them to the relevant national proofing authority. Each weapon, presented to a relevant arms proofing authority in a C.I.P. member country, must bear:

- a) a registered trademark, name and code of the person or entity submitting the weapon;
- b) serial number;
- c) model name;
- d) country of origin;
- e) calibre.

Proofmarks used by the Czech National Arms and Ammunition Proofing Authority



Individually proofed shotguns – higher-level proof



Homologation of gas arms, expansion arms and devices



Identification mark of the Czech Arms and Ammunition Proofing Authority in Prague



New individual proofs for all types of arms



Individually proofed shotguns – steel shots



Ammunition Type Proof



Propellant Type Proof



Individually proofed rifled arms, obligatory smokeless powder proof



Individually proofed signal, narcotising and gas arms, expansion arms and devices



Individually proofed arms designed exclusively for black powder



Individually proofed shotguns – standard proof



Proofmark for military arms not intended for the use by the Czech Army

B. Marking of SALW for military purposes

Small arms and light weapons for military purposes must currently have the following marking:

- a) specification of the manufacturer in the form of a code assigned by the Ministry of Defence on one of the main parts of the arm;
- b) serial number on one of the main parts of the arm;
- c) model name of the arm (type) on one of its main parts;
- d) army acceptance mark with the last two digits of the year on one of the main parts of the arm.

Marking is entirely at the responsibility of the manufacturer; a Military Administration officer checks SALW at random according to the arms acceptance plan, but only in SALW supplied to the army.

Over the past ten years, the manufacture of SALW for military purposes has practically stopped. Some types of SALW manufactured for civilian purposes are introduced in the army with modified calibres, corresponding to those used by the army.

The Defence Ministry's organisational units use military arms to fulfil tasks of the Czech Republic's armed forces under Act No. 219/1999, on armed forces of the Czech Republic as amended, namely by Act No. 546/2005, amending Act No. 219/1999 in respect of verifying compliance with technical requirements of military arms and ammunition and their registration.

Small arms and light weapons in service with the Czech Army are mainly Czech arms, or arms manufactured in former Czechoslovakia; for the rest they are imported from the former USSR, Russian Federation, Poland, Bulgaria, Austria and the US (mounted machine guns, sniper rifles, hand-held anti-tank weapons and special military arms); some individual items have been imported from other countries.

Arms are marked with inscriptions, signs and numbers according to the requirements of the national legislation (laws and regulations), to the rules applicable in each country of manufacture at the given time or to the requirements of the purchaser abroad. In the Czech Republic, the obligatory marks are included in the technical requirements for national defence products, defined by the manufacturer and subject to approval by the purchaser. The conditions applicable to such technical requirements are included in Czech Defence Standard (ČOS) No. 051625 and Defence Ministry Regulation No. 257/1999, which specifies the design of the military property mark, the national identification mark and the Castle Guard mark, and the procedure for marking military material by the military property mark and an internationally recognized identification mark; the Regulation also includes designs of military uniforms and insignia and rules for their wearing, and regulates marking of military equipment by the national identification mark, national emblem or Castle Guard mark.

Generally, arms (SALW) are marked for the purpose of their identification and registration and to enable verification of their technical condition throughout their service life, i.e. from their manufacture to final destruction. SALW must bear:

- a) **a serial (registration) number** on the specified (main) parts, as difficult as possible to alter or remove;
- b) in the process of manufacture and proofing, marks for each of the successive tests carried out to verify compliance with technical or technological requirements, or marks for technical proofs, high-pressure tests, proofs following final assembly, etc.; the marking is done by the manufacturer, purchaser or the Defence Ministry's quality testing officer;
- c) **specification of the manufacturer** (country, organization) by a mark (trademark, including registered trademark), by a full or abbreviated name of the manufacturer or a code;
- d) **property marks** of the user; the Defence Ministry's arms bear **the military property mark** (crossed swords);
- e) **year of manufacture or acceptance for use** in a four-digit or two-digit form (e.g. 1980 or 80);
- f) warning and alerting inscriptions, marks or colour distinctions on certain components concerning practical use and control of the arm, in particular on the safety catch (on/off); maximum number of cartridges in the magazine (magazine capacity 15 =15);
- g) additional markings, e.g. after major repairs or permanent modifications of the arm (decommissioning, production of sections, adding of components, etc.)

All SALW of domestic or foreign manufacture used by the armed forces of the Czech Republic are property of the Czech Republic in terms of Act No. 219/2000 on the property of the Czech Republic and its representation in legal relations, as amended.

Small arms and light weapons manufactured in former Czechoslovakia and in the Czech Republic bear a unique serial number. In arms made in Czechoslovakia, this number is stamped ("hammered out" in newer types) in accordance with technical requirements – formerly in accordance with technical requirements and design documentation – for a particular type of arm; precise localization of the number is specified in the design documentation. The same number is stamped on other main parts of the arm (removable barrel, breech, etc.). In addition to the serial number, these arms bear also the military property mark – two crossed swords, a code of the manufacturer (formerly) or the NCAGE code (some manufacturers) in accordance with Act No. 309/2000 regulating defence standardization, cataloguing, and national quality proofs of products and services intended for national defence, and amending the Trade Licensing Act, and the last two digits of the year of manufacture, unless included in the serial number. As a rule, arms bear also marks to confirm high-pressure tests, technical proofs, checks by a Military Administration officer (formerly) or the Defence Ministry's quality testing officer and other additional numbers, letters and marks stamped by the manufacturer. Some arms used by the Czech armed forces may also bear the marks required by Act No. 156/2000, on the proofs of arms, ammunition and pyrotechnic devices, although this act does not apply to them.

Arms are also stamped with marks identifying repairs or modifications at military repair facilities (VOZ, VOP or OZ); the marks include the year of repair in a two-digit form in accordance with the relevant Defence Ministry's internal regulation.

Since the Czech Army's equipment and stockpiles contain arms older than fifty years (e.g. 7.62mm pistols type 52), there may be some minor differences in their marking. However, all these arms are marked sufficiently to enable their identification under today's standards.

The imported SALW are marked in a similar manner, enabling their identification. Unlike arms manufactured in the Czech Republic, they do not bear the military property mark. As their percentage is very low and their marking is outside the control of the Czech Army, it will not be treated here in greater detail.

After 1950, some arms were manufactured according to licensing documentation provided by the former USSR (e.g. 26.5mm signal pistol type 44; 7.62mm heavy machine gun type 43; 7.62mm tank machine gun ZTDA; 12.7mm PL machine gun type 38/46). This was the case not only of former Czechoslovakia, but also of Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, etc. Out of these arms, the Czech Army currently uses only the 12.7mm PL machine gun type 38/46 as a mounted weapon in some weapon systems. Arms manufactured in this manner in other countries include RPG-7V light anti-tank weapons (Bulgaria) and PKT, NSV and KPVT machine guns (Poland).

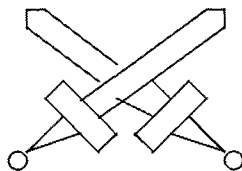
The original serial number is preserved until the arm is physically destroyed or transferred outside the Defence Ministry's field of competence. Arms are not allocated any further registration or additional numbers (e.g. numbers of army units, unit types or army unit serial numbers like arms used by the army, police and customs services in the period 1918-1938). The only exception are the modified and non-fireable 7.62mm self-loading rifles type 52/57 in service with the Castle Guard, bearing an additional HSxxxx code (e.g. HS0001), and with the Prague Garrison Headquarters, bearing a PVxxxx code (e.g. PV0001).

Three-letter codes identifying military weapons manufacturers in Czechoslovakia (the Czech Republic) were introduced in 1948 (1950):

rid	Česká zbrojovka Strakonice	7.62mm pistol type 52
she	Česká zbrojovka Uherský Brod	7.62mm sub-machine gun type 58P, V, Pi 9mm pistol type 82 9mm pistol types 75B and 75BD 26.5mm signal pistol type 44/81 (/67) 7.62mm sub-machine gun types 24 and 26 7.62 self-loading rifle type 52/57, etc.
czo	Zbrojovka Vsetín	7.62mm multipurpose machine gun type 59 7.62mm multipurpose machine gun type 59L 12.7mm sniper rifle types 96 and 99 12.7mm ranging weapon type ZH-59 7.62mm barrel insert type VH-7A 7.62mm and 20mm barrel inserts, etc.
tgf	Zbrojovka Brno	12.7mm PL machine gun type 38/46 7.62mm heavy machine gun types 43, 43/66 26.5mm signal pistol type 44
grv	Konstrukta Brno	weapon prototypes
aym	Povážské strojířny Povážská Bystrica	7.62mm self-loading rifle type 57
irv	Zeveta Bojkovice	14.5mm barrel insert type 85 68mm RPG type 75 - training weapon

There were tens of such codes assigned to weapons manufacturers. Some of the companies have turned to other lines of production but their weapons still exist. Since there have been some name changes, the best-known name of the company is retained in the list. The list names only their best-known products.

The military property mark was introduced in 1948.



Military equipment is marked according to material, using stamps, colour prints, burning, engraving, etching or vulcanisation.

The size of the military property mark varies according to the size and type of the arm. Rules for its use have been incorporated in **Act No. 219/1999 on the armed forces of the Czech Republic** (of 14 September 1999), MILITARY MATERIAL, Part 1: Military Material and its Marking, Section 31:

Article 1: “The armed forces are authorized to use military material to fulfil their tasks. Military material is marked with the military property mark.”

Article 2: “The Ministry shall define the design of the military property mark in its regulation, ...”

The Defence Ministry’s Regulation No. 257/1999 regulates the marking of military equipment by the military property mark in its Sections 1 and 2. The design of the mark remains unchanged.

Other marking of SALW falls within the competence of the manager of property group 2.2 (weapons and weapon systems) – the Director of the Defence Ministry’s Support and Training Forces.

The serial number is not standardized - possible alternatives include:

- numerical code:

9mm pistol type 82, e.g. **00001** to **210000**

26.5mm signal pistol type 44/81, e.g. **10001** to **50000**

- alphanumeric code:

7.65mm submachine gun type 61, e.g. **s1000** to **s9999** (letters x,V,Y,P,L,H,E,U,G, etc.) or **1000V** to **9999V**

7.62mm pistol type 52, e.g. **F10001** to **F20000** (letters A,E,G,M,R,S etc.) or **Y01** to **Y9999** or

AZ01 to **AZ9999** (letters CB,FK,JM,LB)

7.62mm submachine gun type 58, e.g. **50001k** to **80000k** (letters p,g,h,n,c,t,d,s,m etc.) or

K10001 to **K40000** (letters C,U,B,H,A,M etc.) or **10001A** to **30000A**

7.62mm machine gun type 59, e.g. **F30001** to **F31000** (letters H,D,P,A etc.) or

CD4001 to **CD5000** (letters BA,GH,JK,RS etc.)

- alphanumeric code combining manufacturer’s code and date of manufacture:

12.7mm ranging gun ZH-59, e.g. **0242czo0460**

The year of manufacture may be indicated in a two-digit form, e.g. **54**, **61**, **77** (in most weapons, located as a rule next to the property mark) or in a four-digit form, e.g. **1960**

(machine guns type 59); it may be also incorporated in the serial number, e.g. 0242czo**0460** (=the fourth month of 1960).

Repairs made in specialized military repair facilities are marked by a VOZ (VOP, OZ) letter code in an oval (according to the type of military repair facility) and the last two digits of the year in which the repair was made. Any other repairs of the same weapon are marked only by the last two digits of the year. These marks are located in accordance with the technical requirements for repairs of the specific type of weapon. Major modifications of the weapon are also marked (e.g. the **U** mark, identifying the modification of the 9mm pistol for safe use with Czech-made cartridges, is located on the body of the arm, in the ejection slot above the serial number of the arm).

Prague, November 2006.

**ANNEX: EXAMPLES OF MARKING OF WEAPONS
AND THEIR MAIN PARTS**

7.62mm Submachine Gun type 58P, V or Pi

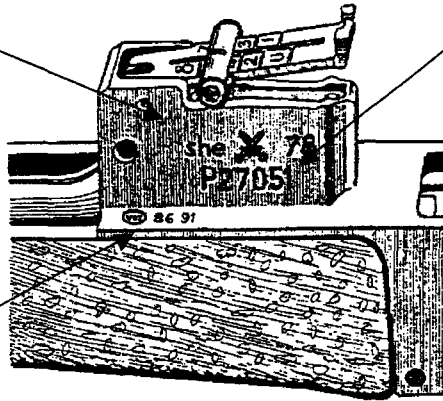
swords – military property mark

she – manufacturer's code

78 – year of manufacture (acceptance for use) = 1978

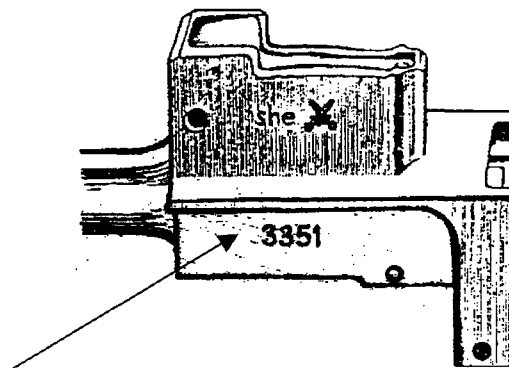
P – production series

27051 – serial (registration) number



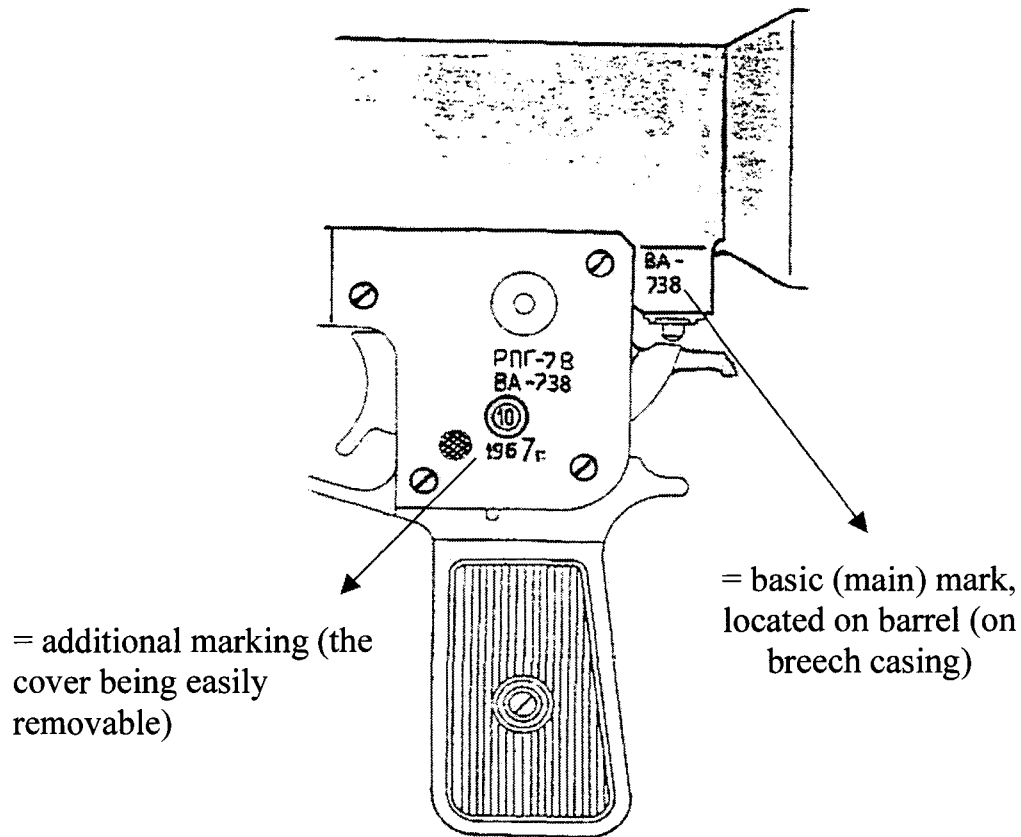
VOZ

- repairs; 86, 91 – years of repairs (1986; 1991)



**SERIAL NUMBER OF BREECH CASING WITH BARREL (REGISTRATION/SERIAL
NUMBER IS STAMPED AT ASSEMBLY)**

Light Anti-tank Weapon RPG-7V



Data on the barrel (on the breech casing)

BA – production series (translation from the Russian alphabet = VA)
738 – serial (registration) number



Data on the weapon – on the cover of the trigger

RPG-7V – weapon type
BA-738 – series and serial number of the weapon
10 – manufacturer's code (Bulgaria)
1967 – year of manufacture

NB: Data on the cover of the trigger – series and the serial number are identical with the data on the barrel (stamped at manufacture). The cover is easily interchangeable (during repairs or maintenance).

MARKING OF WEAPONS

Bulgaria








Weapons	Manufacturer	Mark	Code
Light Anti-tank Weapon RPG-7, -7V (since 1963, or 1966, until today manufactured under the USSR licence)	arsenal 100 Rozova dolina Str. 6100 Kazanlak Bulgaria		
15mm signal rockets projector	unknown	without marking	

Note:

1. Weapons in service with the Czech Army imported from Bulgaria include only light anti-tank weapons RPG-7, or RPG-7V, and 15mm signal rockets projectors.
2. Weapons manufactured in Bulgaria under a USSR licence are Ak-47 submachine guns and their later versions, PM pistols, PK machine guns and their versions.
3. A serial number is marked on the main parts of the weapon (barrel, breech, breech casing etc.)
4. The manufacturer's numerical code is always placed in a double circle (the only known small arms code is "10").
5. The number following the sequence of letters (probably) indicates the number of years since the establishment of the Bulgarian republic in November 1947, e.g.:
 - a) 20 = 1968
 - b) 18 = 1966
6. The main serial number and data on the arm are located as follows:
 - a) in light anti-tank weapons RPG-7: on the left on the cover of the trigger – type of arm, serial number, manufacturer, year of manufacture (unless incorporated in the serial number)
 - b) in PKT machine guns: on the top of the cover of the breech casing – manufacturer, serial number, year of manufacture (unless incorporated in the serial number)
 - c) in AK submachine guns: on the left on the breech casing - manufacturer, serial number, year of manufacture (unless incorporated in the serial number)
 - d) in PM pistols: on the left on the body of the pistol - manufacturer, serial number, year of manufacture (unless incorporated in the serial number)
7. Serial production was introduced in cooperation with other countries (e.g. with Poland).
8. Other well-known codes used by Bulgaria include:
 - a) 11 = Vazov engineering works Sopoty, production of ammunition
 - b) 21 = optical devices, e.g. sights for MUM mortars (used in 120mm mortars type 82 in service with the Czech Army)
 - c) 25 = ammunition material (demolition charge)
 - d) 16 = ammunition material (hollow charge)
 - e) 22 = Kintex, ammunition material (RGO-78)
 - f) 33 = ARCUS Liaskovetz, ammunition material (30-JOSvCv cartridge for K 2A42)
 - g) 61 = ammunition material (UZRGM fuze)

MARKING OF WEAPONS

Poland

Weapons	Manufacturer	Mark	Code
Machine gun 7.62mm PKT and its modifications PK	Zakłady Hipolita Ciagelskiego Poznań S.A. ul. 28 Czerwca 1956 nr.223ú229 61-485 Poznań		
Machine gun 12.7mm type 38/46 Machine gun 14.5mm KPVT Machine gun 12.7mm NSV	Zakłady Mechaniczne "TARNÓV" S.A. ul. Kochanowskiego 30 33-100 Tarnów		
Signal pistol 26.5mm Submachine gun 7.62mm AK, its modifications, pistols, ...	Zakłady Metalowe "LUCZNIK" S.A. ul. 1905 Roku 1/9 26-600 Radom		
Cannons, mortars, ...	Huta Stalowa Wola S.A. ul. Kwiatkowskiego 1 37-450 Stalowa Wola		

Notes:

1. Weapons in service with the Czech Army imported from Poland include 7.62mm machine guns PKT and PKS, 12.7mm machine guns NSV and type 38/46, 14.5mm machine gun KPVT
2. A whole range of weapons is manufactured in Poland under a USSR licence (AK-47 submachine gun and its later version, signal pistol type 44 and its modifications)
3. A serial number is marked on the main parts of the weapon (barrel, breech, breech casing etc.)
4. The manufacturer's numerical code is always placed in an oval (in NSV machine guns, the manufacturer's code is omitted)
5. Other well-known codes used in Poland include:
 - a) 12, 53, 93 = small arms (PPS-43 submachine gun, WIST-94 pistol)
 - b) 21 = Zakłady Metalowe "MESKO" S.A. (small arms ammunition)
 - c) 118, 135, 338, 343, 361 = ammunition (small-calibre ammunition, powder cartridges, explosives, artillery ammunition)
6. Weapons bear also control marks and military supervision marks.

MARKING OF WEAPONS

USSR

Weapons	Manufacturer	Mark	Code
7.62MM Sniper rifle SVD sporting weapons, pistols, submachine guns	Izhevsk Weapons Factory		
Aerial machine guns, cannons, pistols, submachine guns	Tula Weapons Factory		
30mm Grenade launcher AGS	Molot Weapons Factory		
Machine guns 14.5mm anti-tank rifle aerial machine guns	Kovrov Factory	<i>ЗиД</i>	

Note:

1. Weapons in service with the Czech Army imported from the USSR include 7.62mm machine guns PKT and PKS, 12.7mm machine guns NSV and type 38/46, 14.5mm machine gun KPVT.
2. A serial number is marked on the main parts of the weapon (barrel, breech, breech casing etc.) – mostly, the last three digits of the serial number are used.
3. Weapons are marked by the manufacturer's code or without any marking (except for the serial number or the year of manufacture).
4. Weapons bear also control marks and military supervision marks.