

**Reporting Template for the Implementation of
the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons
and Supplementary Decisions**

Reporting country: HUNGARY

Reporting date: 29 June 2017

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>DEV ELOP ING</i>
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?		x	
	a) Name of agency: b) Address: c) Contact details: i) Contact person: ii) Telephone number(s): iii) Fax number iv) Email:			
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 <i>Programme of Action on Small Arms</i> (PoA)?	x		
	2.1 Details: a) Name: Szilvia Balázs b) Organization or agency: MFAT c) Address: Hungary, 1027 Bem rakpart 47. d) Telephone number(s): +36 1 458 1105, +36 1 458 1588 e) Fax number: +36 1 458 5039 f) Email: szbalazs@mfa.gov.hu			
ITI 25	2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the <i>International Tracing Instrument</i> (ITI)?	x		
ITI 25	2.3 If the answer to Question 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?			
	2.3.1. Details: a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
GGE Report para 63(ix)	3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?	x		
	3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?			
	3.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
SALW Doc, Section	4. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3 or 3.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?	x		

IV, 1.	4.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?			
	4.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
FSC.DE C/4/08	5. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3, 3.1.1 or 4.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?	x		
	5.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?			
	5.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
	6. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?	x	
PoA II.2	6.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?	x	
	6.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country. - Act XXIV/2004 on the rules of firearms and ammunition, - Government Decree No. 253/2004 (VIII.31.) on Arms and Ammunition, - Act CIX/2005 for licensing the production of military articles and providing military services within the territory of Hungary. - Government Decree No. 301/2005. (XII. 23.) on the detailed rules of the licensing of the production of military articles and providing military services - Decree 32/2007 of the Ministry of Economy and Transport on marking of military equipments and record keeping of military equipments and services - Government Decree 156/2017. (VI.16.) on the detailed rules the licensing of military technology activities and the certification of enterprises, which came into force on the 22th of June 2017, replacing Govt. Decrees 3001/2005. (XII.23.) and 160/2011. (VIII.18.)		
	6.1.2 Does your country licence the manufacture of SALW?	x	
BPG, Manufac turing, IV (3) SALW Doc, Section II(A).	If yes, 6.1.2.1 Are licenses specific to location and non-transferrable?		x
	6.1.2.2 Are the licenses limited in the period of validity?		x
	6.1.2.3 Is approval of storage facilities a prerequisite for obtaining a manufacturing		x

BPG, Manufacturing, IV (1)	license? 6.1.2.4 Are there exceptions when licensing is not mandatory for SALW manufacturers? If so, describe 6.1.2.5 How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers? Regular on-site inspections are carried out by the Government Office of the Capital City Budapest, Unit of Defence Industry, in co-operation with other government agencies (intelligence services, mostly).		x																
PoA II.3	6.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	x																	
Marking at manufacture																			
PoA II.7; ITI 8a	6.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?	x																	
ITI 8a	6.2.1. 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) Proofing h) Other	<table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>x</td></tr> </table>	x		x		x		x		x		x		x			x	
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ITI 10	6.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? Main parts.																		
	6.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? 6.2.3.1 If so, describe		x																
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	6.2.4 Is it necessary for small arms manufacturers under your authority outside your country's territory to apply markings to the same standard as in your country?		x																
Record-keeping by manufacturers																			
PoA II.9; ITI 11	6.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	x																	
ITI 12a	6.3.1. 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 6.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept? a) Indefinitely b) 30 years c) Other	<table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> </table>	x		x		x		x			x			x				
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Actions taken during the reporting period																			
PoA II.6	6.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)? 4.4.1. Details.		x																
International assistance																			
PoA III.6	7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures?		x																
	7.1 What kind of assistance do you require?																		
	7.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		x																

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.2, 12	8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	x	
	8.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. - Government Decree 160/2011 (VIII.18.) on licensing the export, import, transfer and transit of military equipments and related services and certification of business entities, - Government Decree No. 253 of 2004 (VIII.31.) on Arms and Ammunition; - Government Decree 156/2017. (VI.16.) on the detailed rules the licensing of military technology activities and the certification of enterprises, which came into force on the 22th of June 2017, replacing Govt. Decrees 3001/2005. (XII.23.) and 160/2011. (VIII.18.)		
Licensing and authorization			
PoA II.11	8.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorization to transfer SALW from/into your country?	x	
PoA II.3	8.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?	x	
OSCE SALW Doc	8.4 What penalties does your country apply for trading SALW in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions?		
	1) Administrative sanctions 2) Criminal penalty 3) Other	x x	
PoA II.11	8.5. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorization. - EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment - REGULATION (EU) No 258/2012 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition - UN Arms Trade Treaty - UN Security Council Resolutions, EU sanctions, OSCE sanctions - other international commitments signed by Hungary		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (A)	8.6 What other criteria does your country take into account when considering exports of SALW and technology related to their design, production, testing and upgrading (i.e. respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms)? Criteria set out in EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment		
BPG, Export, IV.1	8.7 Do exporters in your country require government's consent to enter into negotiations with a potential importer?	x	
	8.8. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorizing an export of SALW to another country? Import licence or International Import Certificate, End-user Certificate Copy of the contract (if necessary) The relevant legislation entitles the licensing authority to require any kind of documentation other than the above mentioned to verify the end use of the product, if necessary.		
PoA II.12	a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country		

	<p>i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology</p> <p>2) Contract number or order reference and date</p> <p>3) Final destination country</p> <p>4) Description of the end-use of the SALW</p> <p>5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)</p> <p>6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)</p> <p>7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction</p> <p>8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user</p> <p>9) Date of issue and register number and the duration of the EUC</p> <p>10) Assurances of use only by end-user and for the stated end-use</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> </table>	X			X	X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
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FSC.DE C/5/04	11) Other																					
	b) Other types of end-user documentation																					
FSC.DE C/12/08	8.9. Has your country provided a sample end user certificate to the OSCE? 8.9.1 If not, have you attached a copy of the end-user certificate to this report?	X																				
	8.10. What types of licences does your country issue? a) Individual licences b) General licences	X X																				
BPG, Export, IV.5	8.11. What is the period of validity for licences? Individual licences – 1 year (can be renewed for 1 more year). General licences – until withdrawal Global licences – 3 years (can be renewed for 1 more year).																					
	8.12. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW?	X																				
	If so, what are the restrictions placed on re-export? a) Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval c) Other	X X																				
PoA II.12	8.13. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? 8.13.1 Details:	X																				
	8.14. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation? 8.14.1 Details:	X																				
	8.15. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances? 8.15.1 If so, under what circumstances?	X																				
	a) Peacekeeping																					
	b) Temporary exports	X																				
	c) Equipment needed for training exercises	X																				
	d) Equipment needed for repair																					
	e) Delivery of spare parts	X																				
	f) Other																					
	According to Article 2. (4) of Government Decree 160/2011 (VIII.18.) on licensing the export, import, transfer and transit of military equipments and related services and certification of business entities and its replacement, the G.D. 156/2017. (VI.16.): „A licence is not required if a) the military equipment is transported across Hungary's borders for the purposes of military operations approved by the Parliament or Government of Hungary, and for the fulfilment of obligations especially set out in international instruments, b) the military equipment is transported by the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, or the International Atomic Energy Agency for the fulfilment of their																					

	<p>obligations,</p> <p>c) the military equipment is transported for humanitarian relief or aid purposes in situations of disaster</p> <p>d) the military equipment is transported across Hungary's borders for the purposes of common military training or demonstration"</p>																								
Post delivery controls																									
	9.16. 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?	x																							
	9.17. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	x																							
	<p>9.17.1. Details</p> <p>The licensing authority asks for original copies of the documents. If the licensing authority has doubts, it asks for the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade to verify the authenticity of the document.</p>																								
	9.18. When importing, does your country grant the right to exporting State to conduct physical check at point of delivery?	x																							
Marking at import																									
ITI 8b	9.19. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?	x																							
ITI 8b	<p>9.19.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?</p> <p>IMPORTER</p> <p>9.19.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Country of import</p> <p>b) Year of import</p> <p>c) Other: Model, caliber, name of producer, country of production, year and type of transaction, serial number</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> </table>	x		x		x																		
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ITI 8b	9.19.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?		x																						
ITI 8b	<p>9.19.3.1. If so, describe.</p> <p>9.19.4. If 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?</p> <p>9.19.4.1 Details:</p> <p>Decree 32/2007 of the Ministry of National Economy on marking of military equipments and record keeping of military equipments and services: 3.§ (1) and (2) provides for the requirement of marking the imported SALW that doesn't bear a unique marking. The marking has to be arranged by the importer.</p>	x																							
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (B), 7	9.20. Under what circumstances does your country permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW?	There is no possibility for any kind of transfer of unmarked SALW.																							
Record Keeping																									
PoA II.9; ITI 12	9.21. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?	x																							
ITI 12b	<p>9.21.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Quantity of SALW traded</p> <p>b) Type or model of SALW traded</p> <p>c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW</p> <p>d) Transactions</p> <p>i) Identity of buyer/seller</p> <p>ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from</p> <p>iii) Date of delivery</p> <p>e) Other</p> <p>9.21.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?</p> <p>a) Indefinitely</p> <p>b) 20 years</p> <p>c) Other - For ML 1-3. 30 years.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td></td></tr> </table>	x		x		x		x		x		x		x						x		x		
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PoA II.6	9.22. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?		x
	9.22.1 Details.		
International assistance			
PoA III.6	10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?		x
	10.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	10.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		x

SECTION 4: BROKERING (in accordance with FSC Decision 17/10)

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.14	11. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?	x	
	11.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country. - Government Decree 160/2011 (VIII.18.) on licensing the export, import, transfer and transit of military equipments and related services and certification of business entities - Government Decree 156/2017. (VI.16.) on the detailed rules the licensing of military technology activities and the certification of enterprises, which came into force on the 22th of June 2017, replacing and 160/2011. (VIII.18.)		
	11.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national export control system?	x	
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.2. Does your country have a definition of brokering activities of persons and entities?	x	
	11.2.1 If yes, provide the definition. The relevant Government Decrees define brokering activity as follows: "broker activity: activity carried out by the broker in order to achieve the purchase/sale of military equipment or technical assistance between firms from two or more countries, this includes arranging the transaction, acting as an intermediary between the contracting parties, identifying the possibility of the transaction to either the buyer or the seller, as well as buying or selling on its own account – provided that the equipments do not enter the territories of Hungary."		
	11.3. Does your country require brokers to register before they can apply for brokering licences?	x	
	11.4. Does your country make a background check on past involvement in illicit activities before registering a broker or issuing a brokering licence?	x	
	11.5. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	x	
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.6. Does your country require a licence for SALW brokering activities on the territory of your country regardless of the nationality of the broker?	x	
	11.7. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country's nationality?	x	
	11.8. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by non-citizen residents who are established on your country's territory?	x	
BPG, Brokering, V.1	11.9. What is the policy for deciding on the competent State to consider licence application and control? The same criteria apply for brokering transactions as in case of exports, and the applications are evaluated on a case-by-case basis.		
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.10. Does your country have a requirement for end-use documentation before authorizing each brokering activity?		x
	11.10.1 If so, describe		
	11.11. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorization for each brokering transaction?	x	
GGE Report para 44	11.11.1 Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorization considered for approval on a case-by-case basis?	x	

	11.11.2 Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorization for a brokering transaction? 11.11.2.1 Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials) 11.11.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorization? The same licensing criteria apply as in case of assessing an export application.			x
BPG, Brokering, V.3	11.11.4 Is ex post facto licencing possible? 11.11.4.1 If yes, under which conditions?			x
	11.12. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker? 11.12.1 Describe those measures. The licensing authority asks for original copies of the documents. When in doubt, the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Affairs is sought after to verify the authenticity of the documentation.		x	
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.13. Does your country keep records of all issued licences or written authorizations? 11.13.1 If yes, how long are the records kept for? a) Indefinitely b) 10 years c) Other		x	
BPG, Brokering, V.4 (ii)	11.14. Does your country require brokers to report regularly on their activities? 11.14.1 If so, describe Written reporting on each transaction is required on a quarterly basis.		x	
	11.15. Is it a criminal offence to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?			x
	11.16. Does your country share with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?		x	
	11.17. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW? 11.17.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated (check relevant boxes)? a) acting as dealers or agents in SALW b) Providing technical assistance c) Training d) Transport e) Freight forwarding f) Storage g) Finance h) Insurance i) Maintenance j) Security k) Other services		x	
	11.18. What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities? Administrative fine Actions taken during the reporting period			
	11.19. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)? NO			
	11.19.1 Details. International Assistance			
PoA III.6	12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?			x

	12.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	12.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		x
	12.3. Does your country require training on controlling brokering activities in SALW?		x

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.17	13. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other body authorized to hold SALW?	x	
PoA II.17	13.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	x	
	b) Physical security measures	x	
	c) Control of access to stocks	x	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	x	
	e) Staff training	x	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel	x	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	x	
	h) Measures needed to provide adequate protection in emergency situations	x	
	i) Other		
Characteristics of stockpile management and security of military stocks			
	<u>14. Stockpile location:</u>		
	14.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles?		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>15. Physical security measures:</u> Physical security measures are combined with security staff and security systems (doors, fencing, lightning, key controls, alarm system).		
	15.1. Is security assessment conducted for each stockpile?	x	
	15.2. Is SALW and ammunition always stored separately in your country?	x	
	15.2.1 If no, in what cases is SALW and ammunition can be stored together?		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>16. Access control measures:</u>		
	16.1. Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites. Only approved staff is authorized to have access.		
	16.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	x	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>17. Inventory management:</u>		
	17.1. Is there a system in place in your country to manage inventory of SALW?	x	
	17.1.1 If yes,		
	a) Is the system computerized?	x	
	b) How long are the records of access to be maintained?		
	i) Indefinitely	x	
	ii) Other		
	5 years	x	

	<u>18. Security Plan:</u>		
	18.1. Does each SALW storage site have a security plan?	x	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<u>19. Emergency situations and training:</u>		
	19.1. Has your country developed measures to provide protection in emergency situations?		x
	19.2. Are there regular sessions provided to personnel at storage sites on regulations behaviour and procedures related to security?	x	
Surplus			
PoA II.18	20. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?	x	
	21. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?		
	22. Do you include inoperable/unrepairable weapons in ‘surplus’ for the purposes of this questionnaire?	x	
	23. Do you include obsolete weapons (weapons that no longer meet operational standards) in “surplus” for the purposes of this questionnaire? 23.1. If no, describe your policy with regard to obsolete weapons, if any.	x	
	24. Are inoperable/unrepairable weapons categorized as “surplus weapons” in your country?	x	
	25. 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	x	
	b) Take out of service	x	
	c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number	x	
	d) Store separately	x	
	e) Other		
PoA II.18	26. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Destruction		
	b) Sale to another State	x	
	c) Donation to another State	x	
	d) Transfer to another state agency		
	e) Sale to civilians		
	f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)	x	
	g) Other		
PoA II.19	26.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.26.a, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?		
	i) Burning or melting		
	ii) Open-pit detonation		
	iii) Cutting/shredding		
	iv) Bending/crushing		
	v) Dumping at sea		
	vi) Burial on land		
	vii) Disassembly		
	viii) Other		
	27. Describe the SALW destruction process(es) applied in your country.		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.19	28. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?		x
PoA II.20	28.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction. 28.2. Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?		

	28.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?		
International Assistance			
PoA II.29; III.6	29. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures?		x
	29.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	29.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		
PoA III.6; 14	30. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for destruction of weapons?		x
	30.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	30.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		
	31. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for storage of weapons?		x
	31.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	31.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		
	32. Does your country wish to receive training in stockpile management and security and/or destruction of weapons?		x

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>
Confiscation and seizure			
PoA II.23a	33. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?	x	
PoA II.23a	33.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?		
PoA II.16	33.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seize or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Stored securely pending further action	x	
	b) Marked	x	
	c) Registered or recorded		
	d) Destroyed	x	
	e) Other		
Collection			
	34. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?		x
	34.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?		
	a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW		
	b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW		
	c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)		
	d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme		
	34.2 How many SALW were collected?		
	34.3. 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		
PoA II.23a	35. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 33.1 and 34.2 were destroyed?		
International Assistance			
PoA III.6	36. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?		x
	36.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	36.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>
Marking			
PoA II.8	37. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?	x	
	37.1. Details 32/2007. (III.19.) Ministry of Economy and Transport Decree on marking of military equipment and record keeping of military equipment and services		
	38. Has your country developed a national system for marking government-owned SALW?		
ITI 8d	39. 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?	x	
OSCE SALW Doc II (B)	39.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. 39.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country. 39.1.2. 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) Proofing (testing)		
	h) Other		
ITI 8c	39.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your country transferred the stocks?		
ITI 8e	40. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	x	
	40.1. Details		
	41. Does your country have a policy on marking unmarked weapons?		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	41.1. If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons? A) <u>Seized unmarked weapons:</u> i) Such weapons are destroyed ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency] iii) No formal policy iv) Additional information		
	B) <u>Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, policie or other state security forces:</u> i) Such weapons are destroyed ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency] iii) No formal policy iv) Additional information		
Record-keeping			
PoA II.9	42. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its terriroty?	x	
	42.1. 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)? Records of manufacturing, brokering, import, export, re-export and transit licences related to SALW are kept by the State.		
ITI 12a, b	42.2. How long does the State/government keep such records? The licening authority keeps records of the manufacturing, brokering, import, export, transfer, re-export and transit licences granted for 10 years on its premises, then the documents are transferred to the National Archives.		
	42.3 Does your country maintain a central register of state-owned SALW?		

ITI 13	42.4. 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?	x	
International Assistance			
PoA III.6; ITI 27	43. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?		
	43.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 43.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	44. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?	x	
Tracing requests			
	44.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?		
ITI 25; 31a	44.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?		
ITI 17	44.3. 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		
ITI 15	44.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country's tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information are guaranteed?		
Responses for tracing requests			
	44.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country? Police with ad hoc assistance from the Government Office of the Capital City Budapest		
	44.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?		
ITI 22	44.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?		
	a) Delayed		
	b) Restricted		
	c) Refused		
ITI22	44.7.1 On what grounds?		
	i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations		
	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information		
	iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information		
	iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations		
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
PoA II.37; ITI 33	45. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)?	x	
	45.1. If so, in which areas?		
ITI 35a	a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.		
ITI 35b	b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.	x	
ITI 35c	c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.		
PoA III.9	45.2. Does your country support/use the the Interpol's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?		x
International assistance			
PoA	46. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?		

II.36; III.6; ITI 27			
	46.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	46.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		
PoA III.10; ITI 28	47. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW, and measures to facilitate transfer of such technologies?		
	47.1. Details		

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>REQ UES TED</i>	<i>RE CEI VE D</i>	<i>PRO VIDE D</i>
Assistance requested / received / provided				
PoA III.3, 6	48. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 1-7 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?			
PoA III.16 PoA III.6 PoA III.7 PoA III.7 PoA III.18 PoA III.15	48.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)? a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues d. Law enforcement e. Customs and borders f. Action-oriented Research g. Children/youth h. Awareness raising i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism j Other			
	48.2. Details of each assistance activity provided/received:			
	a) The nature of the assistance: i) financial ii) technical			
	b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):			
	c) A description of the assistance activity:			
	d) The duration of the assistance provided/received:			
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:			

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