**Information on confidence building measures in the field of conventional arms**
**Czech Republic**
(According to resolution 79/59 adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 2024)

Arms control and non-proliferation is one of long-term priorities of the Czech foreign policy. It makes an effort to actively prevent armed conflicts through preventive diplomacy with emphasis on multilateral cooperation. Should a crisis or armed conflict arise, the Czech Republic seeks timely resolution by diplomatic means whenever possible.

The Czech Republic is party to the following international Treaties and Conventions in the field of conventional arms control, disarmament, confidence and security building measures and export control regimes:

- Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention
- Convention on Cluster Munitions
- Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
- United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the Implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons
- Vienna Document
- Open Skies Treaty
- The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual Use Goods and Technologies.

The Czech Republic continuously implements all commitments stemming from international agreements on conventional arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building measures in Europe. Their implementation is regularly reported to the pertinent organizations. Information exchange is taking place where required.

In accordance with Czech laws, promulgated treaties, to the ratification of which the Parliament has given its consent and by which the Czech Republic is bound, form a part of the legal order; if a treaty provides something other than that a statute provides, the treaty shall apply. Where necessary the provisions are implemented by special laws. In other cases the provisions are self-executing in the Czech Republic.

The Criminal Code of the Czech Republic (no. 40/2009 of the Collection of Laws) includes paragraph no. 280, called “Development, production and possession of prohibited means of combat”. This provision determines that it is a crime to develop, produce, import, export, store or accumulate weapons or means of combat prohibited by law or international treaty, or to dispose of these weapons or means of combat in any other way. This provision further determines possible punishment for such a crime – imprisonment for a term of two years up to eight years.

Law on prohibition of cluster munitions had been adopted on 21 June 2011 (no. 213/2011 of the Collection of Laws) to implement the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The Convention as well as the Law entered into force for the Czech Republic on 1 March 2012.

In 2025 the Czech Republic implemented all commitments stemming from international agreements on arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures. The verification activities were affected by the conflict in Ukraine.

The Czech Republic according to the **Vienna Document**:

- organized and conducted two inspections of specified area and one evaluation visit abroad;
- participated in three inspections of specified area;
- participated in two evaluation visits;
- participated in two training evaluation visits abroad;
- received one training inspection of specified area on the territory of the Czech Republic;
- organized and conducted visit to air base on the territory of the Czech Republic;
- organized and conducted visit to military facility on the territory of the Czech Republic;
- organized and conducted demonstration of new types of major weapon and equipment systems on the territory of the Czech Republic;
- participated in twelve visits to air base;
- participated in twelve visits to other military facilities;
- participated in five demonstrations of new types of major weapon and equipment systems;
- participated in one observation of certain military activities.

The Czech Republic according to the **Treaty on Open Skies**:

- conducted two multinational observation flights;
- conducted two multinational training observation flights.

The Czech Republic according to the **Dayton Peace Agreement**:

- participated as a guest OSCE observer in one Article IV inspection.

The Czech Republic according to the **Chemical Weapons Convention** (Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction):

- did not receive any international inspection on the territory of the Czech Republic.

The Czech Republic suspended the **Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe** in 2023 and since that time only training verification activities have been carried out. In 2025 the Czech Republic:

- participated in two training inspections abroad;
- received one international training inspection on the territory of the Czech Republic.