Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosive Control Strategy and Action Plan 2017 – 2021
Executive summary

Government of the Republic of Kosovo remains committed to the management, control and combating the trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), explosives and their precursors. Trafficking and illegal possession, crimes with weapons, explosives and their precursors, although are dropping every year, they are still a threat to human life and public order and safety. When illegal weapons, ammunition and explosives are viewed in context of national security and threats, such as the war against terror, then the control, management and the fight against illegality of this sector takes a new dimension which requires special attention and resources.

Interaction and cooperation between criminal and terrorist groups knows no boundaries, therefore this Strategy employed a comprehensive approach. In addition to internal demand to enhance public safety, the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, through this Strategy, will contribute to regional and EU security through border control and by combating illegal export and import of weapons, ammunition, explosives and their precursors. If so far the security institutions were focused on preventing and combating illegal imports at the border entry points, they will also apply now the same approach to border exit points of the Republic of Kosovo.

War on terror obliges us that apart from control, management and combating of illegal weapons, ammunition and explosives to also set additional measures of control and oversight of staff as well as public and private and state legal persons engaged in import, retention and use explosives and their precursors. Special attention shall be given to further institutional capacity building as well as monitoring and early warning systems.

Since 2008 the Republic of Kosovo made tremendous progress in the field of arms and explosives. Two new laws governing the field of arms are drafted, and there is also the Law on civil use of explosives. In order to facilitate the enforcement of these laws, we drafted 30 Administrative Instructions. Also, 2016 marks the eighth year of drafting the first Small Arms and Light Weapons Control and Collection Strategy (2008-2012) and followed with second Strategy (2013-2016). During these years we established adequate mechanisms for implementing the legislation that governs the trade, possession, tracking, import of weapons and explosives for the private and governmental sector. Marking and tracing of weapons is functional and is of high standards. Kosovo Forensic Agency is equipped with IBIS technology system and generates intelligent data. National Firearms Focal Point (FFP)\(^1\) is appointed, and operates under ILECU\(^2\), a function that will generate analysis based on intelligence data and will serve as inter-institutional and inter-state focal point.

The Republic of Kosovo attends, on regular bases, at regional initiatives\(^3\) aiming to control small arms and light weapons in Southeast Europe region, namely Western Balkan countries. Illegal trade in weapons and ammunitions, and crimes with weapons have decreased significantly compared to

\(^1\) In professional terms it is known as FFP – Firearms Focal Point

\(^2\) International Law Enforcement Cooperation Unit – ILECU, Analytical Report on Weapons in Kosovo (2013-2016)

\(^3\) SEESAC - http://www.seesac.org/search/?search=Kosovo
previous years. Kosovo institutions have established adequate mechanisms for combating illicit trafficking and succeeded in identification of main trafficking routes. The Republic of Kosovo is recognized as a country with considerable success in confiscation and destruction of seized weapons, with an annual average of 1,600 weapons.

In this regard, the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, in addition to maintain the achieved progress, through this five year Strategy and Action Plan (2017 - 2021) will further develop its policy and legal framework. The Strategy and Action Plan for Control of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives considers the issues of national security in the Republic of Kosovo and addresses them through the following Strategic Objectives:

- **Strategic Objective 1**: Further legislation and policy development;

- **Strategic Objective 2**: Comprehensive approach in reduction of risks from weapons and explosives posing threats to the public order and security;

- **Strategic Objective 3**: Further development of institutional and investigative capacities;

- **Strategic Objective 4**: Inter-institutional coordination and further enhancement of international cooperation.

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5 Analysis of NCBM – Joint Intelligence, Risk and Threat Analysis Unit (JIRTAU)
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List of acronyms

MPB  Ministria e Punëve të Brendshme
DPS  Departamenti për Siguri Publike
MF  Ministria e Financave
MD  Ministria e Drejtësisë
MTI  Ministria e Tregtisë dhe Industrisë
AKI  Agjencia e Kosovës për Inteligjencë
MASHT  Ministria e Arsimit, Shkencës dhe Teknologjisë
MPJ  Ministria e Punëve të Jashtme
PK  Policia e Kosovës
AKF  Agjencia e Kosovës për Forenzikë
DK  Dogana e Kosovës
KGJK  Këshilli Gjyqësor i Kosovës
BE  Bashkimi Evropian
OKB  Organizata e Kombete të Bashkuara
UNDP  Programi i Kombeve të Bashkuara për Zhvillim
OSBE  Organizata për Bashkëpunim dhe Siguri në Evropë
KiE  Këshilli i Evropës
OJQ  Organizata Joqeveritare
AVL  Armët e Vogla dhe të Lehta
FFP  Pika Kontaktuese Nacional
DIEKP  Departamenti për Integrim Evropian dhe Koordinim të Politikave
QKMK  Qendra Kombëtare për Menaxhim Kufitar
NJPIARK  Njësia e Përbashkët për Inteligjencë, Analizë të Rrezikut dhe Kërcënimeve
GCKD  Grupi për Caktim dhe Koordinim të Detyrave
KPMM  Komisioni i Pavarur për Miniera dhe Minerale
VKKRO  Vlerësimit të Kërcënimit nga Krimet e Rënda dhe të Organizuara
ILECU  Njësia e Bashkëpunimit Ndërkomëtare për Sundimin e Ligjit
SEESAC  Shtëtipërshtatshëm Juglindore dhe Lindore për Kontrollin e Armëve të Vogla dhe të Lehta
SEEFEN  Rrjeti i Evropës Juglindore i Ekspertëve të Armëve të Zhjarrit
SEEFEG  Grupi i Evropës Juglindore i Ekspertëve të Armëve të Zhjarrit
1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

In October 2013, the Government adopted the Strategy for Control and Collection of Small Arms and the Action Plan (2013-2016). The Government was committed to provide an annual update on the Strategy implementation progress. The key aim of this five-year Strategy (2017-2021) is the full control over small arms and light weapons and explosives, based on internal needs, and EU, UN and OSCE standards.

This Strategic document aims to also set overall orientation for organizations and Agencies engaged in implementation of Strategy activities for five coming years in Republic of Kosovo. Moreover, this document presents the vision of the Government of Kosovo for control of weapons, ammunition and explosives and its respective Action Plan. This Strategy derives from Government Annual Work Plan 2016 as well as the National Plan for Implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement.

The Republic of Kosovo is committed to promote stability and security, not only within the country, but also to be a significant contributor to the security of the region and beyond. Therefore, international cooperation in the field of control and fight against illicit trafficking of SALW and Explosives remains one of the priorities of the Government, namely of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

1.2 Vision

The Republic of Kosovo will provide a safe environment where SALW and explosives are under control and do not pose a serious threat to home and regional security.

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8 http://preportr.cohu.org/repository/docs/Plani_i_Veprimit_Kombetar_te_Republikes_se_Kosoves_per_Kontrollin_dhe_Grumbullimin_e_Armeve_te_Vogla_dhe_te_Lehta_752702.pdf
2 Methodology

Strategy and Action Plan for Control of SALW and Explosives (2017 - 2021) was drafted based on assessments and analyses of specialized agencies, statistical data from government institutions as well as local and international organizations operating in Kosovo and abroad. This strategy is also based on the requirements of European Union that derive from “EU action plan against illicit trafficking in and use of firearms and explosives” and Council Decision 2013/730/CFSP, dated 9 December 2013. This strategy is based on other international practices and standards (UN/ISACS). In this context, this Strategy tends to be in compliance with relevant EU and international standards and regulations.

Minister of Internal Affairs by Decision no. 196/2016, dated 01.07.2016 appointed the National Coordinator and established the Working Group for drafting the Strategy through Decision No. 305/2016 dated 04.11.2016 involving all key state institutions.

From 16 to 18 October 2016, it was held a workshop regarding the Strategy supported by KOSSAC project/UNDP. All representatives had the opportunity to provide their inputs and discuss on the Strategy and Action Plan activities. The Working Group prepared the draft Strategy, and shared this draft with several stakeholders representing non-governmental organizations and international partners as well as the private sector.

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9 DPS – ILECU – NCBM – KOSSAC/UNDP.
3 Strategy Management and Reporting System

3.1 The five-year cycle of the Strategy

Strategy and Action Plan for the Control of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives covers a 5-year period, and includes the following phases:

1. Development;
2. Implementation;
3. Assessment;
4. Adjustment of Strategy and activities.

This method ensures continuous progress of the Strategy, procedures and results, and provides opportunities for changes in accordance to circumstances that may occur in the near and far future.

3.2 Threats to internal security and EU integration process obligations

Small Arms and Light Weapons, if not controlled, could pose a threat to internal security and the country could be classified as a transit country or source of threats for the region and EU. Weapons affect people, communities and businesses and continue to cause loss of life, economic and social damage and fear among public.
Until 31 December 2014, according to the Small Arms Survey, there were around 260,000 illegal weapons in the hands of civilians\(^\text{13}\). This indicates a large reduction since the last assessment carried out in 2007 (310,000 up to 440,000 weapons)\(^\text{14}\), but also it shows that nearly 1 in seven citizens of Kosovo possess illegal weapons, whereas, due to violence with firearms during 2015, 15 people lost their life. During 2015, in accordance with the Criminal Code of Kosovo, were reported 1500 cases of crimes committed involving firearms, to the Kosovo Police.

The Strategy makes it clear that our response to incidents caused by weapons is directed by authoritative understanding of a threat. During 2015, Kosovo Police for the first time drafted the Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) and Ministry of Internal Affairs began to implement the ammunition tracing study, and carried out a new Survey on Small Arms, measuring the SALW perception, distribution, capacity and weapons involved crimes analysing report, in accordance with the Law on Weapons\(^\text{15}\). It is also implemented a special ballistic examination of the converted weapons used for crimes in Kosovo\(^\text{16}\). However, these documents present better overview of threats from crimes caused by SALW, that Kosovo faces with.

Moreover, the European Parliament in its resolution on Kosovo's European integration process (2014/2950 (RSP) dated 2 March 2015 states: "is also concerned about widespread illegal ownership of firearms and calls on the Kosovar Government to implement effectively the existing programmes to collect such firearms; to cooperate with the EU expert group on arms trafficking and with neighbouring countries in taking preventive action, and calls for the EU to provide every form of technical assistance required for that purpose")\(^\text{17}\); and

Third report on progress by Kosovo in fulfilling the requirements of the visa liberalisation roadmap, dated 18 December 2015, states: "Kosovo is addressing arms trafficking, but the rate of destruction of small arms remains low. To enhance the effectiveness of its efforts against firearms trafficking, Kosovo should give priority to implementing all actions agreed in the Action Plan on illicit trafficking in firearms between the EU and the South East Europe region")\(^\text{18}\).

Therefore it is foreseen for this Strategy to have the following vision: “Republic of Kosovo will provide a safe environment where small arms and light weapons and explosives are under control and do not pose a serious threat to domestic and regional security”.


\(^{16}\) AKF & Arqebus (2015). Weapon & Tool Mark Examination.


4 General Principals

The structure and content of this document is based on the following principles:

**Principle of constitutionality and legality** - actions taken should be based on provisions set forth by the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, applicable legislation and international agreements.

**Principle of state security** – SALW and Explosives control is an integral part of national security, it supports the functioning of the state and society based on the rule of law, economic competitiveness and innovation. This principle implies the protection of the right to safety and protection for all citizens through prevention, combat and control.

**Principle of human rights and freedoms** – is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, guaranteeing the fundamental rights and freedoms and protecting individual freedoms, personal information and identity, regardless of ethnicity, gender, age, religion and sexual orientation. Children and young people have the right to live in a protected environment and safe from misuse of SALW.

**Principle of accountability** – due to the complexity, the state cannot hold alone the responsibility for prevention, protection and awareness to the threat posed by misuse of SALW and explosives. Therefore, different parts of society and private sector are also vested with responsibility to prevent, protect and raise awareness towards the risk from SALW and Explosives.

**Principle of comprehensive approach** - is essential to develop a comprehensive approach in order to cope with SALW and Explosives posing a threat to internal security.

**Principle of public-private partnership** – national legislation allows trading and possession of weapons and explosives from the private sector. We should jointly contribute to and coordinate between the public and private sector for implementation of this strategy.

**Principle of continuity** – activities should be viewed as part of a previous and ongoing strategy. This is particularly important because there will be administrative, procedural and time related deadlines, and due to various actions and initiatives shall be linked to actions that may take several years.

**Principle of confidentiality** – institutions with responsibilities in preventing and combating trafficking in weapons and explosives must create and maintain confidence in investigation, confidential data and information integrity from misuse by those who have access to them.

**Principle of the right to be informed** – will be applied in order to inform all citizens of the Republic of Kosovo on SALW and Explosives risks and consequences as well as information on institutional activities to create a safe environment.

**Principle of international cooperation** – combating illicit trafficking of SALW and Explosives, and standardization of legislation and practices is enhanced through international cooperation with
partners and allies. Through cooperation, the Republic of Kosovo will play a crucial role in promoting the security of individual countries as well as regional security.
5 Legal framework and institutional mechanisms

5.1 Legal framework

With regards to the control of SALW and Explosives, the Republic of Kosovo applies a broad legal framework, including but not limited to:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo19;
- Law no. 03/L-050 on Establishment of the Kosovo Security Council20;
- Law no.03/L - 172 on the Protection of Personal Data21;
- Law no. 04/L-076 on Police22;
- Law no. 03/L-142 on Public Peace and Order23;
- Law no. 03/L063 on the Kosovo Intelligence Agency24;
- Law no. 03/ L-183 on Implementation of International Sanctions25;
- Law no. 04/L-213 on International Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters26;
- Law no. 04/L-052 on International Agreements27;
- Law no. 04/L-072 on State Border Control and Surveillance28;
- Law no. 04/L-064 on Kosovo Agency on Forensic29;
- Law no. 04/L-198 on the Trade of Strategic Goods30;
- Law no.04/L -004 on Private Security Services31;
- Law no. 03/L-046 on the Kosovo Security Force32;
- Law no. 03/L-109 on Customs and Excise Code of Kosovo33;
- Law no. 04/L-099 on amending and supplementing Customs and Excise Code in Kosovo no. 03/l-109,34;
- Law no.03/L-178 on Classification of Information and Security Clearances35;
- Code no. 04/L-082 Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo36;
- Code no. 04/L-123 Criminal Procedure Code37;
- Regulation no.18/2011 on the Distribution and Transfer of Classified Information38.

• Law on Weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized State Security Institutions\(^39\);
• Law on Weapons\(^40\);
• Law on Hunting\(^41\);
• Law on Civil Use of Explosives\(^42\);

5.2 The institutional mechanism

The institutional mechanism implies all mechanisms that have a primary and secondary role and relevance in implementing the Strategy. The institutional mechanisms for drafting and implementing the Strategy include but are not limited to:

National Coordinator for SALW control and collection
Secretary General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs acts as National Coordinator or as person authorized by the Minister who is responsible to coordinate, guide, monitor and report on the implementation of policies, activities and actions related to the SALW and Explosive Control Strategy and its Action Plan 2017-2021.

Department of Public Safety – Ministry of Internal Affairs
DPS plays a primary role and is responsible for proposing, drafting, monitoring and implementing policies and legislation in the field of weapons and explosives. DPS manages the SACON\(^43\) and EXPLOCON\(^44\) databases, as well as chairs the National Committee for reviewing the applications for trade and export and relevant applications/requests for licenses and permits resulting from the Law on Weapons and Law on Special Purpose Equipment (SPE).

Department of European Integration and Policy Coordination
DEIPC plays a primary role in summarizing and publishing the annual reports on the Strategy activities and will serve as the coordination office for this Strategy, exercising its primary function of coordination and linking with strategic documents and reporting on the implementation of the Government Annual Plan and on the EU integration process.

Kosovo Police – Ministry of Internal Affairs
KP is a law enforcement agency within MIA. In additions to its responsibilities to fight all forms of crimes, it possesses also specialized capacities in specific areas, and other support structures such as border control, intelligence, ILECU, anti-terror unit, anti-bomb unit, etc.

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\(^43\) Small Arms Control
\(^44\) Explosive Control*
Firearms Focal Point (FFP)
The Firearms Focal Point is tasked to collect information and statistical data from relevant institutions, analyzing and evaluating the collected data, and developing and distributing analytical reports for the relevant authorities and for the National Coordinator. The National Focal Point also serves as the Permanent Focal Point 24/7 for international cooperation in combating illicit trafficking.

National Centre for Border Management (NCBM)
The National Centre for Border Management is established within MIA and is tasked with coordination of activities and operations 24/7 resulting from requests of authorities involved in IBM and the link with other law enforcement authorities as necessary, providing support, facilitating information exchange and enhancing the integration between authorities involved in state border management and law enforcement authorities.

Joint Intelligence Risk and Threat Analysis Unit (JIRTA) – operates within NCBM and is tasked to provide intelligence data analyzed for tactical, operational and strategic level sectors. The Duty Assignment and Coordination Group (DACG) is also involved in this part, which will be responsible for linking strategies between IBM and SALW.

Kosovo Forensic Agency
The Kosovo Forensic Agency supports Prosecution Offices and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in compliance with the relevant law. In addition, KFA provides ballistic intelligence for firearms and ammunition.

Judicial Council and Prosecutorial Council
These Councils are responsible for the criminal prosecution of defendants and their appropriate punishment and for seizing wealth and assets acquired through criminal activities.

Kosovo Intelligence Agency
KIA identifies threats to Kosovo’s security. Threats to Kosovo’s security are considered threats to the territorial integration, institutional integration, constitutional order, stability and economic development of the country. KIA’s mandate also includes combating the illicit trafficking of weapons.

Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals
The Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals will cooperate with MIA to ensure adequate implementation of the Law on Civil Use of Explosives

Ministry of Trade and Industry
The Ministry of Trade and Industry, in cooperation with the Department of Public Safety and the Kosovo Police, controls the companies involved in SALW trade and in the licensing and supervision of companies concerning dual-use goods.
Ministry of Justice
MoJ prepares and develops legislation in the field of justice, especially concerning the Criminal Code as well as coordinates and develops international judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

Ministry of Kosovo Security Force
MKSF is responsible for demining explosives in situations when explosives are reported or are voluntarily submitted by the citizens. It is also mandated with giving consent for the licensing of companies that deal with special purpose equipment.

Ministry of Finance
MF ensures that the financial costs of strategy activities are within the budgetary framework. Through Customs, Financial Intelligence Unit and Tax Administration, it will help to strengthen the domestic security as well as prevent and combat illicit trafficking.

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MEST plays important role in the field of prevention and awareness through the development of curricula, organization of awareness activities and other extra-curricular activities.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFA has a role in terms of providing assistance to international cooperation and participation in regional and international organizations. In cooperation with MIA, it will ensure the proper implementation of embargoes and European Code of Conduct in the export of weapons. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be the executive body for approving and issuing regular progress reports of Kosovo to relevant international organizations regarding SALW control.

Ministry of European Integration
MEI ensures that the legal and policy framework of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo are in compliant to EU legislation and policy.
6 Objectives of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Explosive Control Strategy

Small Arms and Light Weapons and Explosive Control Strategy entail the following Strategic Objectives:

1. Further legislation and policy development;
2. Comprehensive approach in reduction of risks from weapons and explosives posing threats to the public order and security;
3. Further development of institutional and investigative capacities;
4. Inter-institutional coordination and further enhancement of international cooperation.

Strategic objective 1: Further legislation and policy development

Activities within this Objective include:

Continuous legislation and policy review - aims to analyze and amend the primary and secondary legislation and current strategies and mechanisms, as well as to synchronize them with EU legal amendments and the EU Action Plan. In particular, the following laws will be harmonized and supplemented, such as the Law on Weapons, which will be supplemented in accordance with the requirements of the EU Directive on Firearms, and the Regulation on Deactivation of Weapons; the Law on Special Purpose Equipment and Administrative Instructions; the Law on Civil Use of Explosives, which should be aligned with relevant EU legislation, in particular with legislation on precursors and the List of allowed explosives (UN). It will be attempted to align these laws and regulations with the Law on Strategic Goods (sponsored by MTI). Implementation mechanisms will also be supplemented by setting standard operating procedures for National Coordination Mechanism as well as standard operating procedures for Firearms Focal Point (ILECU) according to the ISACS 03.40\textsuperscript{45} and ISACS 04.10\textsuperscript{46} standards, as well as drafting the Regulation on the Steering Committee for SALW and Explosives.

Drafting and implementing the Legislation and policy for the legalization of Weapons - Law sponsored by MIA is expected to enter in force in 2017. The legalization of weapons has been established with the aim of registering illegal weapons, thus affecting the reduction of the number of illegal weapons and increasing weapon control. In addition, legalization is the last action before the drafting and promulgating the Law on voluntary surrender.

Drafting and implementing the Legislation and policy on voluntary surrender - The Ministry of Internal Affairs will draft and propose for approval the Law on voluntary surrender. This policy is formulated to enable the surrender of weapons, which cannot be legalized and which pose a risk to life, property and public safety. Law on voluntary surrender will enable the citizens of Kosovo to voluntarily surround the weapon by utilizing the right to amnesty from prosecution.

\textsuperscript{45} http://www.smallarmsstandards.org/isacs/0340-en.pdf
\textsuperscript{46} http://www.smallarmsstandards.org/isacs/0410-en.pdf
Policy for efficient warehouse management - will be designed in order to ensure that weapons, ammunition, explosives and precursors are under strict control and traceable. It will require more detailed verification of personnel with access to the warehouse holding these materials, from both government and private institutions. The construction of the National Warehouse implemented as a capital project of MIA will become operational and will be offered for use to executive agencies that seize weapons, ammunition, explosives and other dangerous materials.

Re-assessment of current agreements - will be conducted in order to ensure that they are adapted to the changing environment and phenomena. This will apply to inter-institutional and inter-state areas. MIA has around 8 different police cooperation agreements with individual countries, which regulate cooperation for criminal cases including weapons, ammunition and explosives. It will be analyzed the request for new Agreements depending on the needs arising from security agencies that combat the trafficking.

Establishing a platform for prompt reporting of lost and stolen weapons, explosives and their precursors – it is of particular importance in the current security circumstances. Lost or stolen explosives or precursors from legitimate public or private market operators may represent a serious risk. Prompt notification is important for special security sectors. The Department of Public Safety will draft a proposal for the reporting and information dissemination form and procedure based on “Commission Communication to the EU Parliament and the Council.”

Strategic Objective 2: Comprehensive approach in reduction of risks from weapons and explosives posing threats to the public order and security

The activities within this Objective include:

Development of plans and implementation of operations - will be applied to reduce the number of weapons without permits, and to address the phenomenon of “celebration with weapons”, which is common in Kosovo during the summer months and during seasonal holidays.

“Cyber Patrol” – The cyber patrol is applied by the Kosovo Police against social networks on the Internet, and efforts will be made to build the capacities in terms of online trade detection and prevention, which is prohibited in Kosovo. Capacity building will be carried out in order to focus on enabling such patrols in the “dark web”.

Joint and synchronized investigations – by specialists engaged in anti-terror, anti-narcotics, Border Police, anti-money laundering, anti-trafficking of weapons and explosives, and human anti-trafficking units. The approach of combat against illegal weapons and organized criminal groups

47 Ibid.
48 Online trafficking of weapons is also referred to in international articles:
will be applied. For weapons seized from these operations it will be applied the method of tracing the weapons, ammunition or explosives in order to identify transport routes.

**Anti-trafficking of SALW and explosives approach shall be introduced to national, regional and local meetings** - which are conducted as a result of strategic and operational approach of the Integrated Border Management (IBM), Anti-Terrorism Strategy, Intelligence-led Policing, etc. This approach enables the fight against illicit trafficking entering and exiting the territory of the Republic of Kosovo.

**Regular inspections, controls and statistical reports** - will be carried out by the Department of Public Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the legal trade and the status of weapons, explosives and ammunition in existing state and private warehouses. The data will be made public to the extent that such publication does not endanger “publication of confidential data”. State and private warehouses will be inspected in order to ensure the certification according to IATG standard.

**Establishment of platform for discussion and cooperation with the private sector and their suppliers** - will aim the improvement of accountability, cooperation and awareness on the legal procedures for shipment control and verification\(^{49}\). Regarding explosives, it will be applied the methodology and activities required by the “Commission’s Communication to the EU Parliament and the Council.”\(^{50}\).

**Drafting the list for monitoring the transactions “for materials which if combined may produce artisanal explosive”** - this policy will be led by the Department of Public Safety. It will analyze current practices and models and will request technical support from appropriate domestic and foreign experts and mechanisms.

**Collection, systemization, analysing and publication of statistical data for cases of criminal offences with weapons, ammunition and explosives** - aims to present the trends of offences and to compare them with sentencing policy. This comparison will serve to assess “whether the sentencing policy” has an impact in decreasing or increasing the trends of criminal offences, by applying cause-consequence method. On one hand, this analysis will serve as prevention and will be submitted to the Judicial Council and Prosecutorial Council. This analyse – recommendation cycle for reviewing the sentencing policy - trends analysis, will be an ongoing cycle, but not more than 2 times per calendar year and not less than 1 time per calendar year. Firearms Focal Point (ILECU) will draft the analysis.

**Awareness-raising and advocating campaigns** – will be organized by state institutions and we will request the cooperation of Non-Governmental Organizations. We will request the involvement of artistic community for the purpose of weapons risk awareness raising. We will require a special

\(^{49}\)Administrative Instruction No.07/2011 on determination of procedures for import and end users, temporary export and security measures during SPE transport - [http://www.mpb-ks.org/repository/docs/UA%2007%202011.pdf](http://www.mpb-ks.org/repository/docs/UA%2007%202011.pdf)

cooperation with Kosovo Women Network, because women are victims of weapons, whereas the data in public opinion surveys (2015) indicate that women “support to hold a weapon at home.”

**Strategic Objective 3:** Further development of institutional and investigative capacities

The activities within this objective include:

**Training for management of state and private warehouses** – will be organized by MIA for the purpose of developing and unifying national standards, as well as building management capacities in state and private sector.

**Functioning of state warehouse** – will be one of Strategy activities. State warehouse was built to enable the storage of confiscated materials by relevant Agencies of Kosovo Government. A plan will be drafted to transfer authorizations for daily management of state warehouse. It will also be analysed which authority is more adequate to manage the state warehouse, which has been built to store confiscated weapons, ammunition, explosives and fireworks.

**Build analytical and statistical capacities** – for special sectors as ILECU, DPS and Forensics, which will carry out “intelligence analysis”, “ballistic intelligence”, etc., who will apply the methodology during the analysis based on gender.

**Compile the list of needs for equipment and working tools for Border Police, customs and agencies for detecting weapons, ammunition and explosive, for border surveillance and control** – for the purpose of prioritizing budgetary requirements from the Budget of the Republic of Kosovo and also to assist in drafting projects to be funded by EU or individual states.

**Strategic Objective 4:** Inter-institutional coordination and further enhancement of international cooperation

The activities within this objective include:

**Establishment of reporting and coordination mechanism for Strategy activities** – It will be established to guarantee inter-institutional coordination and to assess the implementation of Strategy activities. Where possible, it will be applied ISACS 03.40 standard.

**Reporting to (relevant) International Organizations** – National Coordinator will draft reports, and through MFA will disseminate them for specialized organizations operating under UN, EU, OSCE and others.

**Cooperation between Focal Point (ILECU) and regional and international focal points** – will be conducted in order to increase the contribution of Republic of Kosovo in exchanging data and in participating in joint operation aimed at combating cross-border trafficking in the field of SALW and explosives.
Strengthening the cooperation and exchange of experiences with relevant EU Agencies – Republic of Kosovo has been prepared to cooperate and exchange information, as well as it will search for modalities of further cooperation with EUROPOL, FRONTEX and SELEC to contribute to cross-border fight against weapons and explosives.

Analyzing the modalities for cooperation with Interpol in iArms and iBIN – Republic of Kosovo will analyze the opportunities in order to be able to exchange data for stolen and lost weapons in iARMS system and ballistic data with iBIN of INTERPOL.

Cooperation with SEESAC, SEEFEN and SEEFEG – Republic of Kosovo will continue to participate and contribute in the abovementioned regional organizations. Cooperation with SEESAC and other special groups will be of primary importance.
7 Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Strategy

7.1 The role of monitoring system

The implementation process of the Strategy will aim the achievement of Strategic Objectives and activities. Monitoring and evaluation of outcomes will be an integral part of Strategy process, through the Steering Committee. Monitoring and Evaluation are the means to measure progress in relation to the objectives set forth, to assess the need to establish management rules, in particular for the activities.

Monitoring process will be led by the National Coordinator through the Steering Committee, which will have broad participation and will draft the General Report in January of each year.

7.2 Institutional capacities for monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation system will be extended to cover all institutions responsible for the realisation of objectives set forth in the Strategy and Action Plan:

- National Coordinator, as the leading institution, will monitor Strategy indicators. In March of each year, he shall prepare a progress report for the President, Prime Minister, Minister of Internal Affairs, National Security Council, Minister of Finance and other parties of special interest;

- Ministries and other institutions specified in action plan will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the activities by line Ministries and Agencies. These institutions will submit periodic reports to the National Coordinator in order to standardize the reports and data;

- Non-Governmental Organizations, which actively participate in implementation and monitoring process of the Strategy, will present their observations and recommendations.

7.3 Indicators for monitoring and evaluation

Plan of activities of the Strategy contains 4 Strategic Objectives, 27 Activities and 40 Indicators. We have presented in this section the main indicators supporting the overall evaluation.

1. Legislation is harmonized with EU legislation and addresses national requirements for increasing public safety, following the entry into force of the Strategy;
2. Analytical and researching capacities, enhanced and functional;
3. Annual legislative plan of MIA reflects requirements for amendments of the primary and secondary legislation;
4. Structures (Coordinator, Steering Committee), established and functional;
5. Number of staff trained and verified for managing weapons, ammunition and explosives warehouses;
6. Warehouses of weapons, ammunition and explosives, certified according to IATG standard;
7. Number of weapons and explosives legalized and voluntary handed over;
8. Number of arrested persons and number of weapons and explosives confiscated during operations;
9. Number of cases of tracing weapons confiscated upon operations;
10. Number of public-social activities organized by MIA–KP that include awareness-raising for certain groups applying the gender methodology;
11. Number of cases for double verification of import permits;
12. Inspection plan and monitoring reports;
13. Annual statistical reports and number of published reports;
14. List for identification of needs for border surveillance;
15. Number of trainings held;
16. Number of certified participants;
17. Number of cooperating activities with relevant EU agencies;
18. Participation in regional meetings and joint initiatives.
Action Plan 2017-2021

Action Plan reflects its compliance with overall framework of the Strategy. The Action Plan will be reviewed at the end of each year in order to ensure the feasibility of the Strategy and harmonization with national and international trends.

The Action Plan for implementation of this strategy shall include:

- Strategic objectives;
- Activities for implementation;
- Specification of the timeframe for implementation of each objective;
- Determination of necessary financial sources for development of activities;
- Determination of responsible and supporting institutions for certain objectives and activities;
- Determination of indicators for implementation of each activity.
# Strategic Objective 1: 
**Further Legislation and Policy Development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Responsible Institution</th>
<th>Supporting Institution</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Revision of legislation on weapons and explosives as well as the mandate for the current mechanisms.</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>MIA</td>
<td>KFA KP NCBM Ministry of Justice Prosecution Ministry of Agriculture MTI KFVA</td>
<td>Legislation harmonized with EU legislation, international standards and domestic demand to increase public safety; Capacity building of Focal Point; MIA annual legislative plan contains requests to amend the legislation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Policies for the effective management of weapons and explosives warehouses and stringent procedures for restriction to unauthorized access</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>MIA KP</td>
<td>Government Assembly National Security Council</td>
<td>Number of legal acts adopted; Number of warehouses certified according to IATG standard; Number of verified officials;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Strategic objective 2:
Comprehensive approach in reduction of risks from weapons and explosives posing threats to the public order and security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Responsible institution</th>
<th>Supporting institution</th>
<th>Performance indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Drafting and implementation of operational plans to confiscate illegal weapons and explosives</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>KP Customs</td>
<td>MIA KIA</td>
<td>Drafted plans and the number of implemented operations; The number of weapons, explosives seized upon operations; Number of cases of tracing weapons confiscated upon operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.2 Awareness-raising and advocating campaigns; The marking of international dates; Cooperation with NGOs, local communities, artistic community and the Kosovo Women's Network in order to raise awareness against illegal possession and use of weapons and explosives;

| Ongoing | 30,000 per year and donators | MIA Women in uniform | NGO Kosovo Women's Network Artistic community Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports National and private theatres Media | The number of campaigns and public activities; The number of projects proposed and conducted for public awareness or vulnerable groups; Number of public - social activities organized by MIA - KP involving awareness raising of certain groups applying the gender approach. |

### 2.3 The establishment and functioning of a platform for discussion and cooperation with the private sector in Kosovo and their suppliers - weapons, explosives and precursors.

| Ongoing | 3,000 per year Donators | National coordinator MIA | DPS Focal point - ILECU KP NCBM KFA | Number of meetings held; Number of cases of double verification of import permits |

### 2.4 Inspections, controls and regular statistic reporting on legal trade and situation of weapons, explosives and ammunition in existing state and private warehouses;

| Periodic and annual report | Administrative costs | DPS KP Focal point - ILECU | Custom KSF Executive Agencies | Inspection plan and monitoring reports; Statistical reports |

### 2.5 Draft a list for identification and monitoring transactions of "materials which if combined could produce artisanal explosives".

| 2018 | Administrative costs | MIA KP Customs | International expertise Executive agencies Demining unit KFA KP KIA | List compiled |
## Application of "cyber patrol" in the area of illicit trafficking of weapons and explosives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Supporting institution</th>
<th>Performance indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Application of &quot;cyber patrol&quot; in the area of illicit trafficking of weapons and explosives.</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>KP</td>
<td>KIA, NCBM, GCKD</td>
<td>Number of cases detected or investigated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Collection, systemization, analysis and publication of statistical data on cases of prosecution and conviction for criminal offenses involving weapons, ammunition and explosives.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Supporting institution</th>
<th>Performance indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Collection, systemization, analysis and publication of statistical data on cases of prosecution and conviction for criminal offenses involving weapons, ammunition and explosives.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>Focal point - ILECU</td>
<td>Prosecutorial Council, Judicial Council</td>
<td>Number of analyzed reports, Number of published reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Anti-trafficking of SALW and explosives approach shall be introduced to national, regional and local meetings as well as in operational and strategic groups such as integrated border management, against radicalization that leads to terrorism, intelligence-led policing and strategy against terrorism

<table>
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<th>Supporting institution</th>
<th>Performance indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Anti-trafficking of SALW and explosives approach shall be introduced to national, regional and local meetings as well as in operational and strategic groups such as integrated border management, against radicalization that leads to terrorism, intelligence-led policing and strategy against terrorism</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>MIA, KP</td>
<td>KIA, NCBM, GCKD, National coordinators</td>
<td>Number of meetings held, Monthly, analytical reports include illegal weapons and explosives. Development of strategic assessments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Joint investigations on terrorism, cybernetics, border control, money laundering, drugs, trafficking of weapons, explosives and human trafficking.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Joint investigations on terrorism, cybernetics, border control, money laundering, drugs, trafficking of weapons, explosives and human trafficking.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Prosecutor, KIA, FIA, Customs</td>
<td>Number of joint operations, Number of arrests and seizures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Strategic Objective 3

Further development of institutional and investigative capacities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Supporting institution</th>
<th>Performance indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Build the statistical and analytical capacities in ILECU (Focal Point), DPS</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Donators</td>
<td>MIA</td>
<td>FIA, KP</td>
<td>Number of trainings held</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(SACONS & ExploCon) and Forensics, applying the methodology based on gender breakdown.

| 3.2 | Training for management of state and private warehouses; | 2018-2020 | Donators | MIA | KFA KP DPS KAPS Executive agencies Private sector | Number of drafted reports |
| 3.3 | Functioning of state warehouse | 2018 | Administrative costs | MIA DPS | KP | State warehouse is functional |
| 3.5 | Compile the list of needs for equipment and working tools for Border Police, customs and agencies for detecting weapons, ammunition and explosive, for border surveillance and control. | 2017 | Administrative costs | MIA | KP Customs NCBM Executive Agencies | List of needs, drafted |

**Strategic objective 4:**
**Inter-institutional coordination and further enhancement of international cooperation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Responsible institution</th>
<th>Supporting institution</th>
<th>Performance indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Establishment of reporting and coordination mechanism for Strategy activities</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>National Coordinator</td>
<td>LD</td>
<td>Established and functional Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Drafting the Rules of Procedure of the reporting and coordinating mechanism of the Strategy</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>National Coordinator</td>
<td>LD</td>
<td>Rules of Procedure, approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Reporting to (relevant) International Organizations.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>National Coordinator Focal point - ILECU</td>
<td>Reporting and coordination strategy Mechanism</td>
<td>The number of reports submitted to the relevant organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Intensification of cooperation of the focal point (ILECU) with regional and international focal points.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>National Coordinator Focal point - ILECU</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of focal points with which cooperates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Strengthen the cooperation and exchange of experiences with relevant EU agencies</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
<td>National coordinator Focal point - ILECU</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of cooperation activities with relevant EU agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Analyzing cooperation modalities with Interpol in iARMS and iBIN.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Minister – MIA Minister - MFA</td>
<td>National coordinator Focal point - ILECU</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of cases of exchange of information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>Cooperation with SEEFEN, SEEFEG, and SEESAC.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>National Coordinator Focal point – ILECU MFA MJ</td>
<td>Customs Prosecution</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participation in regional meetings and joint initiatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>