

Adopted

S T R A T E G Y
FOR COMBATING ILLEGAL POSSESSION, MISUSE AND TRAFFICKING OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW)
AND THEIR AMMUNITION FROM 2019 TO 2025

Podgorica, November 2018

1. SUMMARY

Working Group, comprised of the representatives of the state administration bodies in charge of: internal affairs/police, defence, finance/customs, foreign affairs, education and economy, has drafted the Strategy for Combating Illegal Possession, Misuse and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), from 2019 to 2025 and the Action Plan for its implementation. Specifically, this strategic document covers weapons designed for the military and police use – service weapons, as well as weapons for civilian use. The Strategy contains an analysis of the current situation, basic and general operational goals that will lead to measurable improvements in this area.

The situation analysis has shown that during the conflict in former Yugoslavia, certain quantities of various firearms, ammunition and mine and explosive ordnance were available in the territory of Montenegro. A significant part remained in the possession of the army and police, but also in illegal possession among civilians. Montenegro has undertaken numerous activities and measures with the aim of reducing the illegal possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives. The Law on Weapons was adopted in 2015, enabling the citizens to voluntarily surrender all weapons in illegal possession to the police (the deadline was not set) or to legalize the weapons within two years from the date of entry into force of the Law, or to deactivate them. However, this did not yield the desired results. Namely, a certain quantity of weapons is still in illegal possession of civilians. These are mainly the weapons whose acquisition, registration and possession are prohibited to citizens, as well as the weapons whose acquisition and possession by civilians is allowed subject to obtaining an appropriate permit. With the aim of improving security, the Strategy for Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Ammunition and Action Plan for the Period 2013-2018 was adopted, and it defined the goals and priorities of the national SALW and ammunition control policy, as well as the measures and tasks for the improvement of this area, in line with the purpose of this document.

The overall goal of this strategic document is to create a comprehensive and effective system of SALW and ammunition control by establishing a legal framework for arms control, reduction of illegal flows, proliferation and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosives. The operational goals shall ensure that:

- the arms control legislation is in place and fully harmonized with the EU regional framework and other related international obligations and standardized across the region.
- arms control policies and practices are evidence-based and intelligence-led;
- illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) are significantly reduced;
- the supply, demand and misuse of firearms are significantly reduced through increased awareness, education, outreach and advocacy;
- the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession is substantially decreased;
- the surplus is reduced, and the seized small arms and light weapons and ammunition are destroyed;
- the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives is significantly decreased.

The implementation of the defined measures and tasks by responsible parties shall contribute to the reduction of SALW, ammunition and explosives in the possession of natural and legal persons, including the army and police, countering illegal possession, misuse and trafficking, as well as to safe management of weapons and ammunition, surplus destruction, arms transfer monitoring, thus contributing to security.

2. INTRODUCTION

In line with the guidelines and decisions specified in international and national documents regarding the fight against organized crime and terrorism, there is a need to undertake effective and coordinated measures and activities to combat illicit production, acquisition, possession, trafficking and smuggling of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and ammunition, as well as all other types of misuse and adverse phenomena. It is a very complex process that requires continuous cooperation of all ministries and other state administration bodies and civil society in order to achieve maximum effect, as well as cooperation at the regional and international level. Therefore, the Strategy is being adopted as a strategic document defining the key goals and priorities of the national policy for the control of SALW and their ammunition, while the Action Plan contains clearly defined measures for the improvement of performance, specific activities undertaken so far in this area by the competent state administration authorities and partners.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, the European Union and the Regional Cooperation Council, and with SEESAC's expert support, the competent authorities of the Western Balkans expressed political commitment towards reinforcing the small arms control and non-proliferation. In addition, the authorities of the region developed a Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)/firearms and their ammunition in the Western Balkans from 2019 to 2025 (hereinafter: Roadmap). The Roadmap was made in close cooperation with all relevant institutions in the region, under the auspices of the Federal Republic of Germany, with the expert support of SEESAC and in coordination with the Great Britain and the European Commission. It was developed on the basis of the Joint Statement of the Ministers of Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs of South-East Europe. The document was officially adopted at the Western Balkans Summit in London on 10 July 2018.

In order to prevent trafficking, illegal possession and accumulation of SALW, in accordance with the Strategy adopted on the basis of the adopted Roadmap, Montenegro is working on strengthening the legal framework and administrative capacities for the control of SALW and ammunition, pursuant to the international and national documents.

The purpose of the Strategy, as well as of the Roadmap, is to serve as a guiding document in achieving a sustainable national and regional solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW/firearms and their ammunition*. This document is a testimony of the readiness of Montenegro for the current challenges, overall targets to be achieved and timeline of actions to be taken in this area. The document is adopted in line with the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, as well as legal obligation stemming from the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The Firearms Protocol). The Roadmap is embedded in the Berlin Process*, and the implementation of the Strategy and the Roadmap will further facilitate the efforts of the Western Balkans in meeting some of the key security conditions for full European Union Membership. The said conditions are set forth in the new European

*The Strategy, as well as the Roadmap, address both civilian and service firearms. The term "**small arms and light weapons (SALW)**" is used to signify weapons intended for the military and police use (service weapons), while the term "**firearms**" is used to include firearms for civilian use. These terms shall be used to cover the entire scope of weapons. For the purpose of this document, Small Arms and Light Weapons shall be defined pursuant to the definition offered by the 1997 UN Panel of Governmental Expert, while the terms "firearm" and "ammunition" shall be defined in accordance with the EU Council Directive 91/477/EEC on Control of the Acquisition and Possession of Weapons. Explosives shall be defined according to the definition provided by International Ammunition Technical Guidelines.

* SEESAC is facilitating the coordination of activities related to arms control and combating illicit trafficking of firearms, based on the "Regional Implementation Plan on Combating Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in South East Europe", and referred to by the Joint Statement on Enhancing the Fight Against Illicit Trafficking of Firearms and Ammunition in the Western Balkans, adopted at the EU-Western Balkans Ministerial Forum on Justice and Home Affairs on 16 December 2016. It also contributes to the convergence of efforts and synergies of the recently

established Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG) mechanism, namely the Western Balkans Counter Serious Crime Initiative, the Western Balkans Border Security Initiative, and the Western Balkans Counter-terrorism Initiative.

* The Berlin Process is an initiative aimed at stepping up regional cooperation in the Western Balkans and aiding the integration of the region into the European Union. The Member States involved in the Process include: – Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia and the United Kingdom.

Commission Communication for “A credible enlargement perspective for and enhanced EU engagement with the Western Balkans”, the annexed Action Plan in Support of the Transformation of the Western Balkans, the 2025 EU Strategy to Combat the Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and their Ammunition and the Action Plan on Illicit Trafficking in Firearms between the EU and the South East Europe region (2015-2019). In addition, in line with the Mid-term Government Programme, as the most important umbrella strategic document addressing the improvement of the security level in Montenegro, it will contribute to significant reduction of illicit financial and arms flows by 2030, in compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 16.4). The basis for the adoption of this document is the National Security Strategy, the most important strategic document which establishes the Montenegro security policy. The obligation of adopting this document stems from the process of stabilization and association with the European Union, which is planned in Chapter 24 - Justice, Freedom, Security.

The successful implementation of the Strategy and the Roadmap shall require the concerted effort of the Western Balkans authorities as well as timely, targeted and coordinated support of the international partners and donors.

3. SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1. Legal framework

Montenegro guarantees and protects the rights and freedoms that are exercised on the basis of the Constitution and recognized under international agreements. Abiding by the principles and rules of international law, Montenegro cooperates and develops friendly relations with other states, regional and international organizations. It is involved in international and regional activities in the fight against organized crime, as an important aspect of SALW and ammunition control. Montenegro has been a member of: the United Nations, NATO, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the World Trade Organization (WTO), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and it is the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) signatory state. Montenegro undertakes all the necessary measures and is an active factor in the framework of international and regional cooperation, especially with the OSCE as the largest regional security organization, with the aim of improving control in this area. It actively works on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons and Ammunition. Furthermore, by implementing the Stabilization and Association Agreement between Montenegro and the European Union and the Member States, Montenegro contributes to combating organized crime and improving the security.

The area of SALW/firearms control is regulated under: the Law on Weapons ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 10/15), the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism ("Official Gazette of Montenegro" No. 14/07 and 04/08), the Law on Control of Export of Dual-Use Goods ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 30/12), the Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment ("Official Gazette of Montenegro" No. 40/16), the Law on Foreign Trade in Goods and Services that can be used for Capital Punishment, Torture or other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 40/16), the Law on Flammable Liquids and Gases ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 26/10, 31/10 and 40/11), the Customs Act ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro", No. 07/02, 38/02, 72/02, 21/03, 31/03, 29/05, 66/06) and ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 21/08, 62/13 and 71/17), Criminal Code ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 70/03, 13/04, 47/06, 40/08, 25/10, 32/11, 64/11, 40/13, 56/13, 14/15, 42/15, 58/15, 44/17 and 49/18) and the Criminal Procedure Code ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 57/09, 49/10, 47/14, 02/15, 35/15, 58/15 and 28/18).

The regulations governing the production, stamping and marking of weapons, as well as the regulations on the control of foreign trade in weapons (military and police weapons), military equipment and dual-use goods have not been passed.

3.2. Weapons and ammunition proliferation

During the conflict in former Yugoslavia, certain quantities of various firearms, ammunition and mine and explosive ordnance were available in the territory of Montenegro. A significant part remained in the possession of the army and police, but also in illegal possession among civilians.

Montenegro has undertaken numerous activities and measures with the aim of reducing the illegal possession of weapons and ammunition. The Strategy for the Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Ammunition and Action Plan for 2013-2018 was adopted, and the Law on Weapons was passed in 2015, enabling the citizens to voluntarily surrender all weapons in illegal possession to the police (the deadline was not set) or to register the weapons within two years from the date of entry into force of the Law, or to deactivate them. However, this did not yield the desired results. Namely, a certain quantity of weapons is still in illegal possession of civilians. These are mainly the weapons whose acquisition, registration and possession are prohibited to civilians, as well as the weapons whose acquisition and possession by civilians is allowed subject to obtaining an appropriate permit. Moreover, citizens have failed to replace their expired weapon-related documents. The issue of inherited weapons has not been addressed. Also, the weapon production, as well as testing and marking of weapons and marking of weapons and ammunition have not been regulated. The legislation is not fully harmonized with the international framework and other international obligations or it has not been established, and the total quantity of weapons and ammunition in the possession of state authorities, legal entities and civilians have not been decreased sufficiently. The level of safety and security of weapons and ammunition storage facilities is not in line with international standards.

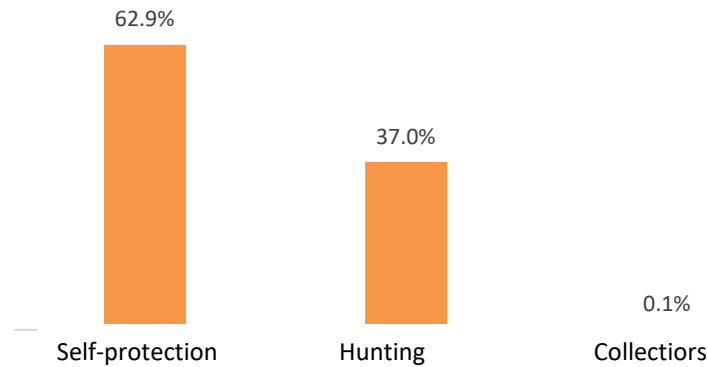
During the legalization (from 19 March 2015 to 19 March 2017), citizens filed 3,674 applications for the registration of firearms without submitting the proof of the weapon origin, and from 19 March 2015 the following was handed over to the state for disposal: 1,700 weapons, 900 parts of weapons, 27,167 rounds of ammunition of various calibre, without legal consequences. Also, in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, marked 9 July - the International Gun Destruction Day, whereby the following was destroyed: 5,769 firearms, 978 metal parts of weapons, 86,549 rounds of ammunition of various calibres and 246 explosive ordnances (which were seized in a validly terminated procedures or were handed over to the state for disposal or represented surplus of service weapons and ammunition).

Since the establishment of the Armed Forces of Montenegro in 2006, surplus firearms and ammunition in their possession have been reduced through international aid programs and by engaging own neutralization capacities (surplus ammunition and explosive ordnances have been reduced by 87%).

According to the regional survey carried out by SEESAC in 2018 (for the period from 2012 to 2016), in Montenegro in 2016, there were 65,485 registered civilian firearm owners with a firearm licence. Compared to 2012, the number of firearm licence holders increased by 965. A total number of firearms held by civilians was 96,128, of which 95,558 firearms were of category B, and 570 firearms of category A. It is noticeable that the number of registered weapons is growing faster than the number of license holders - compared to 2012 this number increased by 3,612. The number of weapons for which hunting/sport was cited as the main reason for possession increased compared to the number of weapons for which self-protection was indicated as reason for possession - 1,920 and 1,130, respectively.

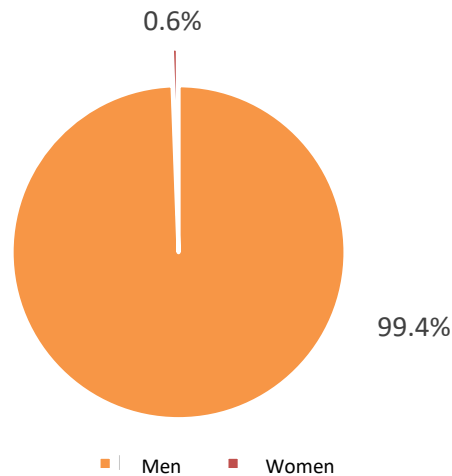
Self-protection, hunting and sport are the most common reasons cited for the weapons acquisition.

Total number of issued licences as per reason for possession, 2016



Men dominate among persons with permit to hold weapons, while women rarely possess firearms.

Firearm licence holders, disaggregated by gender, 2016



Firearms are most frequently owned by men aged 61 years and over, and they make up 61.7 % of the total number of firearm certificate holders, followed by men aged 36 to 60 years with a share of 35.2%. Men also make up the majority of applicants for the firearm acquisition permits. In Montenegro, citizens usually own one firearm (65,622 persons); there is a large number of persons who own two to five firearms (30,102), while the possession of more than 10 firearms was recorded in six cases.

In 2016, there were 14 sales shops in Montenegro that held 304 firearms and 20,780 rounds of ammunition.

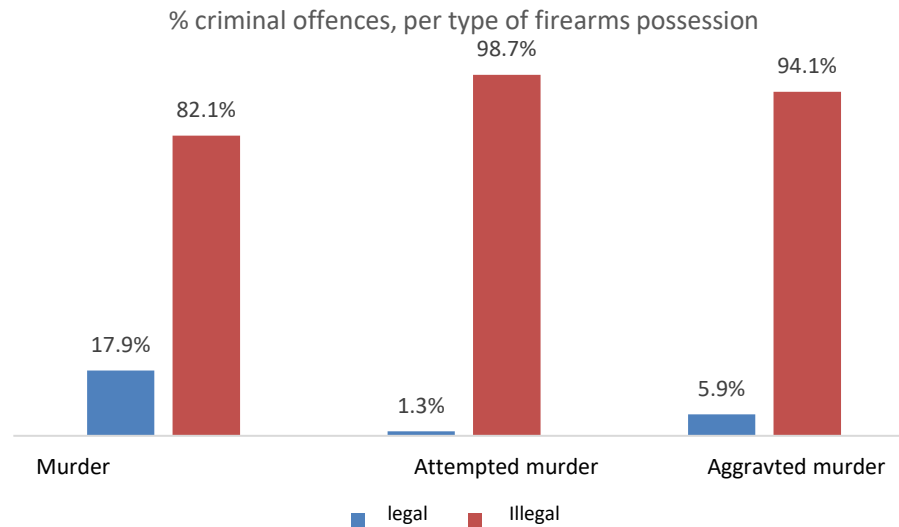
In Montenegro there is one authorized firearm producer, with 180 employees. There were no reports of illegal firearm production in the period from 2012 to 2016.

In 2016, there were 27 registered arms brokers in Montenegro, and seven arms brokering licenses were issued. In the same year, 51 import licence were issued, of which 15 were realized with the total value of EUR 247,278. In 2016, a total of 45 import licenses were granted, of which 20 were realized in the amount of EUR 7,423,130.00. The value of exported firearms in 2016, was significantly higher than in the previous years (2012 – 2,855,621.00; 2013 – 2,626,723.00; 2014 – 1,361,494.00; 2015 – 3,702,941.00). The main export destination in 2016 was Afghanistan.

From 2012 to 2016, a total of 1,381 cases (333 cases in 2016) of illicit firearms possession were recorded, while in the same period there were 2,108 cases of temporary firearms seizure.

During the survey period, there were 66 firearms trafficking cases, while 111 firearms and 5,789 rounds of ammunition were trafficked. Firearms trafficking cases were reported at five out of 28 border crossing points in total. All cases occurred at the green border. Pistols and rifles were most frequently trafficked weapons.

A firearm is the most commonly used means for committing homicide in Montenegro. Out of 88 homicides committed in the period from 2012 to 2016, 60 (68.2%) were committed with firearms, mostly in illegal possession. Weapons in illegal possession were mainly used in cases of attempted murder and aggravated murder.



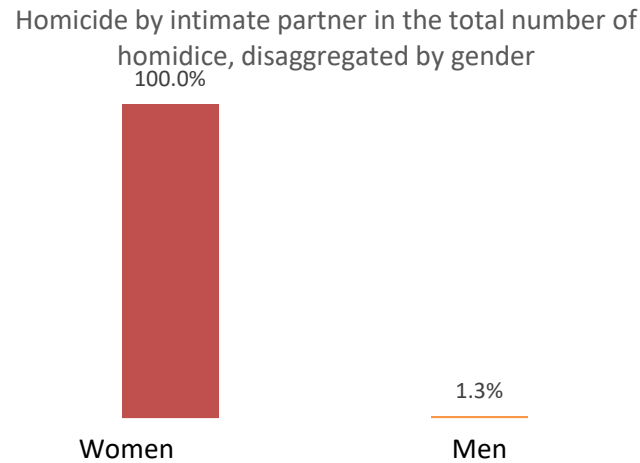
The incomplete data on the type of ownership over the firearms used for committing other crimes, as well as general information about the firearms misuse in committing crimes, seriously impedes the understanding of specific risks posed by weapons in illicit possession, and firearms in general, to the safety of the citizens of Montenegro.

Men make up an absolute majority of persons killed with firearms (56 or 93.3%), with a high number of men aged 19 to 35 and 36 to 60 among them. Women were victims of firearms homicide in 6.7 cases. During the survey period, only two accidental deaths caused by firearms were recorded. In both cases, the victims were young men.

Firearms are frequently misused for inflicting injuries. In the said period, a total of 157 cases of firearm injuries were reported. Men represent the overwhelming majority of injured persons (93.6%); among those, men in the age group 19 to 35 and 36 to 60 years have the highest share.

Almost every fifth person killed in Montenegro (18.8%), was killed by a family member. With 73.3%, women make up the majority of victims killed in the context of domestic violence, while men account for 26.7%. All women killed by family members were killed by an intimate partner, which is

the most common type of female homicide. In contrast, homicide by a female intimate partner holds a very small percentage of the total number of male homicide (in the period from 2012 to 2016), only one homicide by a female intimate partner was recorded.

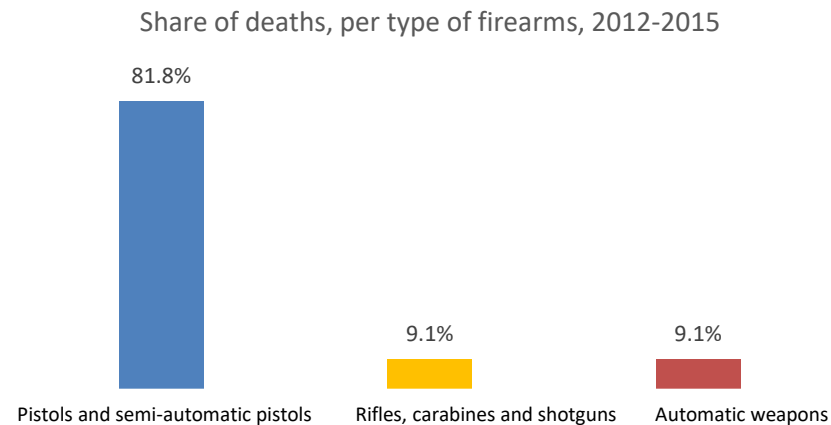


Almost every second woman killed by an intimate partner was killed with firearms (45.5%).

Firearms misuse is rarely reported in the context of domestic violence. Out of 920 reported cases of domestic violence, firearms misuse was reported in only four cases, while firearms misuse was not reported in any of the registered criminal offences against sexual freedom. In contrast, domestic violence is a relatively common reason for rejecting the issuance of the weapon acquisition permit. During the survey period, a total of 872 applications for weapon acquisition were rejected, and domestic violence was cited as the grounds for rejection in every fifth case (22.5%).

In the five-year period during which the data were collected, a total of 411 perpetrators of firearm-related crimes were registered. Among perpetrators, men dominate with 96.9%, while women are very rare (3.1%). Out of 46 persons who committed murder with a firearm, all were men, mostly 36-60 and 19-35 years old.

The highest number of firearm deaths was caused by a pistol and a semi-automatic pistol, while rifles, carbines and shotguns, as well as automatic weapons are rarely used.



Firearm homicides are most frequently committed in the street, side-walk or a parking lot, followed by house, apartment and yard.

4. OVERALL GOAL OF THE STRATEGY

The overall goal of the Strategy is to create a comprehensive and effective system of SALW and ammunition control by establishing a legal framework for arms control, reduction of illegal flows, proliferation and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

4.1. OPERATIONAL GOALS

GOAL 1. - By 2023, ensure that **arms control legislation is in place, fully harmonized with the regional EU framework and other related international obligations and standardized across the region.**

GOAL 2. - By 2024, **ensure that arms control policies and practices are evidence-based and intelligence-led.**

GOAL 3. - By 2024, **significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE).**

GOAL 4. - By 2024, **significantly reduce the supply, demand and misuse of firearms through increased awareness, education, outreach and advocacy.**

GOAL 5. - By 2024, **substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession.**

GOAL 6. - Systematically **decrease the surplus and destroy seized small arms and light weapons and ammunition.**

GOAL 7. – Significantly **decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives.**

The Strategy places specific importance on the advancement of gender equality. Accordingly, this document has been developed based on the gender analysis of SALW/firearms control in the region* and reinforces its key recommendations*. It should be noted that women and men have equally contributed to the development of this strategic document, as well as of the Roadmap.

* SEESAC (2016) A Practical Tool for Integrating the Gender Perspective in SALW Legislative and Policy Frameworks.

4.1.1. Key Performance Indicators

The implementation of this strategic document will be monitored and evaluated against the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

1. Percentage of legal regulations on arms control fully harmonized with the EU legislation, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The Firearms Protocol);
2. percentage of the adopted evidence-based arms control policy documents, developed in each jurisdiction, that are also addressing needs of men, women, boys and girls;
3. Number of cases, individuals and quantity of misused and trafficked firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) prosecuted and adjudicated in comparison to the number of law enforcement reports on FAE seizures;
4. Number of cases and quantity of FAE seized inland compared to the number of cases and quantity of FAE seized at the borders;
5. Number of reported cases of FAE seized at the borders of the European Union and traced to Montenegro, compared to the number of FAE seized throughout the European Union and traced to or diverted from Montenegro;
6. Number of FAE for which export licenses were issued by Montenegro identified as diverted through post-shipment control procedure.
7. Firearms Focal Points established and operational in Montenegro;
8. Number of inter-institutional cooperation cases at operational level, including investigation, prosecution and pre-trial phases;
9. Number of cases of operational cooperation sourced from intelligence information including ballistic intelligence in the fight against firearms related crimes, with authorities in the region, EU member states and agencies as well as international law enforcement agencies;
10. Number of incidents involving firearms and victims affected by the misuse of firearms, disaggregated by gender and age, in each jurisdiction in Montenegro;
11. Number of FAE voluntarily surrendered, as well as firearms legalized or deactivated;
12. Number of reported SALW/FAE confiscated, or number/quantity of surplus of arms, ammunition and explosives systematically destroyed (by melting, cutting, dismantling, detonation, etc.); or TNT explosives (used for economic purposes);
13. Number of SALW/firearms and their ammunition explosives storage facilities in line with international safety and security standards or have been reconstructed in line with these standards in order to ensure safe and secure storage;
14. Percentage of citizens' satisfaction (disaggregated by age and gender) or feeling of safety on armed violence.

The implementation of the Strategy will be monitored and evaluated against the above key performance indicators.

4.2. Harmonization and standardization of legal regulations and procedures on arms control with the regional framework of the European Union and other international commitments and standards

Sustainable SALW/firearms control requires policies, procedures and management practices that are harmonized at the national and local level. Therefore, a strong framework of legislation in compliance with international standards and guidelines is required.

There is an evident and urgent need for such legislative and regulatory framework on SALW/firearms control to effectively regulate the arms control, facilitate the response to relevant threats, and that is fully harmonized with the European Union framework. Under this goal, the achievement of the overall targets set forth will ensure full harmonization with the agreements/standards at the EU and international level, which will consequently enable the compatibility of arms control laws and procedures and standardization of SALW/firearms control procedures and practices, which would allow for a better and more efficient response to the firearms-related threats at both national and regional level.

The measures envisaged will rely on the EU and international standards in the area of SALW/firearms control that will ensure coordination of prevention, mitigation, response, consistency, full compatibility and quality.

Operational goal	Targets	Baseline	Timeframe
<p>GOAL 1 - By 2023, ensure that arms control legislation is in place, fully harmonized with the regional EU framework and other related international obligations and standardized across the region</p>	<p>Establish complete legal framework to counter all forms of illicit possession, trafficking and misuse of firearms, ammunition, and explosives (FAE)</p>	<p>-The Criminal Code is in place. The criminal offence has been determined: Anyone who, without authorization, produces, sells, acquires, exchanges, carries or holds firearms, ammunition or explosive substances shall be punished by a prison term from three months to three years. Anyone who, without authorization, holds, carries, produces, repairs, converts, sells, acquires, exchanges, transports or otherwise puts into circulation firearms, ammunition, explosive substances, fragmentation or gas weapons whose possession is prohibited to the citizens shall be punished by a prison term from six months to five years. Where the subject-matter of the offence is a larger quantity of weapons or means or where the subject-matter is a weapon or other means of large destructive power, the perpetrator shall be punished by a prison term from one to eight years (Article 403). the criminal offences have also been determined: production and acquisition of weapons and means intended for committing a criminal offence (Article 402) and illegal production of weapons the use of which is prohibited (Article 33). The following is in place: The Law on the Export Control of Dual-use Items, the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms and Military Equipment, Customs Law, Law on Criminal Procedure, the Law on Weapons and the Rulebook on Weapons Deactivation</p>	<p>2020</p>
	<p>Ensure that full legal and regulatory framework is in place with regards to production, upgrade, repair, marking and deactivation of FAE</p>	<p>There is no regulation governing the area of production, upgrade, repair, marking and deactivation of weapons and equipment. Upon adoption of regulations, technical support is to be provided in the process of marking, stamping and deactivation of weapons and equipment. It is necessary to regulate and exercise constant control over the production process, and safety and oversight over the producers.</p>	<p>2020</p>
	<p>Fully harmonize arms control legislation with the legal framework of the European Union and international agreements/standards</p>	<p>EU Firearms Directive; EU Implementing Act on Alarm and Signal Weapons; EU Firearms Deactivation Regulation; EU Regulation on Marking, Regulation (EU) No. 1236/2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Council Joint Action concerning the Control of Technical Assistance Related to Certain Military End Users (2000/401 / CFSP); Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control</p>	<p>2019-2023</p>

		of exports of military technology and equipment; Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community; EU Guideline on Joint Investigation Teams establishment and functioning; Regulation 258/ 2012 harmonization with the UN Firearms Protocol, Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), International Tracing Instrument (ITI), OSCE Guidelines, MOSAIC standards.	
	Ensure compatibility of arms control legal framework across the Western Balkans, which allows direct operational cooperation	The Law on Weapons (weapons categorization in particular) should be harmonized, as well as the Code on Criminal Procedure, Criminal Code, Law on Personal Data Protection	2019-2023
	Ensure standardization of procedures and practices in the area of arms control and FAE investigations	Nonconformity of intelligence exchange; no systematic exchange of information; sporadic parallel investigations; sporadic attempts to reach the ENFSI standard on forensic investigation; Gun Crime Analysis Reports are not prepared; numerous developed SALW/firearms control procedures are not fully in accordance with the prescribed EU standards and appropriate good practice in use; lack of the annual qualitative and quantitative overview of implementation of procedures and practices; It is necessary to create an effective arms control system (electronic database, inter-institutional network and data exchange), as well as an efficient system that ensures internal compliance of arms trading companies. It is necessary to prescribe procedures for receiving, issuing, keeping, maintaining, safe and secure storing of weapons, ammunition and explosives. Keeping of storage records should be improved in the future by introducing an electronic database, which would allow quantitative and qualitative overview funds, by location, time, exploitation resources, etc.	2019-2023
	Exchange good practices with a special focus on the areas defined in the Roadmap	Exchange of good practices has been insufficiently ensured for police investigators, prosecutors, forensic examiners and customs officers through SEEFEN (Southeast Europe Firearms Expert Network), export control through regional information exchange process, policy development through SALW Commissions;	2023

4.3. Evidence-based policies and risk assessments

It is increasingly evident that social, political and security environments require policies that will adequately respond to the changing reality. These policies need to be established on a sound and all-inclusive framework to implement the required control measures efficiently and effectively. To respond to the existing and emerging threats, there is a need to fully utilize the existing resources, identify gaps and enable better regulation, management and implementation of activities and tasks in this area.

The need for an accurate and updated overarching set of information on all aspects covering arms control has already been set as a priority by the Government. A Regional SALW Survey under implementation in 2018 identified that the data collection practices in the institutions are inconsistent, not standardized and the necessary level of details is often unavailable, especially when it comes to segregation by age and gender. Coordination among institutions is often not in place, which all together hinders the development of a sectoral overview, and adequate evidence-based policies. The achievement of overall targets under this goal will ensure development of evidence-based policies that provide sound basis for an effective and efficient response to SALW/firearms threats.

Furthermore, better data collection, sharing and analysis will enable proper analytical assessments to be translated into guidelines for further planning and operational, i.e. tactical action. It will also enable managing of the risks in countering the illicit trafficking and misuse of firearms, by contributing to an intelligence led-policing approach. In an effort to ensure gender responsive policy making, particular attention will be paid to ensure that gender and age disaggregated data collection is enabled.

Timely exchange of operational and strategic intelligence will further systematically prevent and mitigate firearms-related threats domestically, regionally and internationally. Horizon scanning, a systematic examination of information to identify potential threats, risks, emerging issues and opportunities will further allow for better preparedness and the incorporation of mitigation and exploitation of relevant data and information into the policy-making process.

Finally, the data collected will used for making and improving strategic decisions, law amendments, operational actions, as well as for the preparation of national reports that all institutions of the region will have to undertake in order to demonstrate their contribution to the EU accession process (Progress Reports, track record, etc.), international agreements (UN, OSCE and other instruments), and in particular the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal.

The SALW Commission will compile data and prepare annual reports in accordance with the Government, UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, the OSCE Document on SALW, the OSCE Document on Conventional Ammunition Storage and other international and regional organizations, in order to prevent the proliferation of illicit trade in SALW and ammunition. It will also submit other reports concerning this area, in accordance with national and international commitments.

Goal	Targets	Baseline	Timeframe
GOAL 2. - By 2024, ensure that arms control policies and practices in the Western Balkans are	Standardize and institutionalize data collection on firearms, by gender and age, regarding seizure of legal and illegal SALW/firearms interdictions, armed violence incidents, ballistic evidence, and other firearms-related data resulting in periodic regional FAE risk analysis and threat assessment.	Data collection practices are not standardized and are sporadically used to influence policy development, crucial data on SALW/firearms is often unavailable and coordination between institutions is often not in place, which altogether hinders the development of evidence-based policies; Official records do not contain gender disaggregated data. etc.	2019-2024
	Strengthen tasking, coordination and monitoring functions of the Firearms Focal Points, to ensure effective policies on Prevention, Mitigation, Reaction, and Suppression of firearms misuse, trafficking and uncontrolled proliferation	SALW Commissions was established but its members have weak mandate for policy making; SALW/firearms policy making processes that include relevant stakeholders and civil society organizations are not streamlined; tasking and coordination mechanisms at the institutional, and intra-institutional level are not clearly visible;	2020

evidence-based and intelligence-led.	Increase national analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis.	Limited capacities of SALW/firearms policy stakeholders and enforcement officers to conduct analysis that would ensure policy/enforcement response based on evidence; no detailed, evidence-based analysis on impact is currently conducted.	2020
	Ensure exchange of operational and strategic information, data, intelligence as well as evidence with Europol, Frontex and Eurojust.	The process of FFP establishment in the Police Administration is ongoing. Unclear tasking and coordination mechanism with regards to firearm-related crimes; limited use of SIENA in information exchanges with Europol and at bilateral level; lack of agreed procedure for an exchange of ballistic information; further deepening of cooperation with Frontex needed. EMPACT is working on the steady increase of the information exchange between the EU Member States and WB law enforcement, and therefore on the intelligence-led operations.	2020
	Institutionalize systematic collection of criminal justice data across the Criminal Justice Sector (at the level of Police and Customs, Prosecutors', Court, Correctional and Penitentiary institutions).	Different data collection methodologies are in place; no possibility of obtaining comparable statistical and other data overviews from all institutions across the criminal justice sector; annual reports on processing firearms-related criminality are not cross-comparable;	2024
	Introduction of mandatory feedback exchange for all WB actors enabling improvement of proactive investigations at national, regional and international level.	Disproportionate number of police seizures against the number of cases prosecuted and adjudicated; mandatory feedback on information requests and actions is sporadic and not uniformed; responses to requests for information and letters rogatory vary in timings, and quality of input; equally so, for the information shared with the international partners follow-up and feedback is never received; inputs and responses of the institutions for the Joint Action Days (JAD) vary in quality and quantity; no JAD coordinator appointed.	2024
	Ensure that every FAE recovered or seized is immediately traced automatically (domestically and internationally)	Tracing of FAE is sporadic and not uniformed; Marking is sporadic, and information is neither standardized nor shared;	2024
	All Police services of the Western Balkans are connected and regularly input their data on lost and stolen firearms into INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System (iARMS).	The Police Administration is connected to INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System (iARMS), provides and exchanges inputs and responds to inquiries.	2022
	Fully integrate gender and age concerns in SALW/firearms control policies and ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW/firearms control.	Limited integration of the gender and age perspective adversely affecting the effectiveness of SALW/firearms control measures. Underrepresentation of women, which hinders the articulation of the gender perspective in SALW/firearms control policies in this area.	2022

4.4. Cross-border and arms exports control

The comprehensive approach towards combating illicit trade and flows of firearms, essential components, ammunition and explosives is predicated on several factors, out of which one of the central requirements is strengthened cross-border control. Effective border controls serve not only as a deterrent to crime in all its facets, but also as a confidence-building measure. Strict and effective border control is a foundation to any long-term program of national and regional security.

Over 95 % of all weapons are legally produced but many of them are diverted later into illicit use and this is a key challenge, which will require strengthened control, monitoring and preventing through improved control mechanisms, data collection and exchange, capacities, procedures and transparency measures.

The security sector reform envisages significant improvement of the border control capacities. Therefore, it is necessary to provide focused help that will enhance knowledge to further improve its capacity to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in firearms, essential components, mines and explosives. Cross-border cooperation among competent authorities needs to be strengthened, while targeted, concrete assistance is to be sought with the aim of developing skills and capacities.

The Roadmap will guide the institutions in the region to further advance of their legal framework, and use of technological, human, and other resources towards improved and strengthened cross border controls in combating trafficking of firearms, essential components, ammunition and explosives. This document, in accordance with the Roadmap, will work in full support to the EU policies against serious and organized crime.

Goal	Targets	Baseline	Timeframe
GOAL 3. - By 2024, significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE).	Ensure full implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on combating trafficking of FAE.	The Strategy for Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Ammunition and Action Plan for the period 2013-2018 is in place, Integrated Border Management Strategy; Lack of procedures and capacity for detection, analysis, identification and investigation of FAE; Procedures for risk analysis for border police (CIRAM) is in place, but no focus on firearms; SOCTA methodology is adopted; low numbers of prosecutions/indictments/sentencing of misuse and trafficking of FAE; Low number of cases and sentencing below legal minimum.	2024
	Prevent trafficking (smuggling, illicit trade and transit) of FAE through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement units.	Weak detection, analysis, identification and investigation capacities; high turnover and attrition rate of specialized personnel; inadequate quality and quantity of FAE detection equipment in place - mostly outdated; internal compliance procedures are not in place; low track record of prosecuted and even lower number of adjudicated cases of misuse and trafficking of FAE; no systematic vocational training/specialization.	2024
	Substantially strengthen control, monitoring and prevention of diversion of	Control mechanisms in place for conventional arms, but not for precursors; national, regional and international monitoring mechanisms in place; no cases of diversion reported; Regional Information Exchange Process is to be improved; brokers database is not updated regularly;	2019-2024

	legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency	Improve technical capacities - provide quality hardware and software support for recordkeeping and reporting on the trade in these goods.	2019-2024
		Maintain and strengthen regional and international cooperation in the field of trade in strategic goods.	2019-2024
	Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encourage new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms.	Existence of several regional platforms facilitating exchange of good practices of WB stakeholders at different levels: SALW Commissions process, RASR, EMPACT, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC, RIEP; EU P&P; one joint border post established; JADs and EMPACT and Interpol-led operations; Low utilization of international assistance and special investigation tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL. TAIEX and CEPOL training courses – including the CEPOL exchange programmes for officials are sporadically conducted; national training courses are rarely organized;	2024

4.5. Awareness raising of the dangers of weapons, education, arms control advocacy and outreach

An estimated high number of weapons are still in illicit possession of citizens and their presence is most visible in incidents of celebratory shooting. Statistics collected over the last year show that threats against life and body are decreasing but a significant number of suicides and misuse of weapons in gender-based violence (GBV) is still recorded. Impact analysis of firearms and their involvement in general crime is only sporadically conducted and indicates a lack of a comprehensive approach and commitment in planning and implementation of comprehensive measures. It is also clear that it is necessary to improve the activities aimed at raising the public awareness of the weapons misuse.

Under this Goal, targets have been set to address social analysis, confidence and trust building issues, and a range of knowledge-attitude-behavioural challenges focusing on state institutions, private entities, communities and individuals. In addition to the main context of prevention and combating general and organized crime, attention will be devoted towards addressing the firearms misuse in domestic violence, in domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence.

Goal	Targets	Baseline	Timeframe
GOAL 4. - By 2024, significantly reduce the supply, demand and misuse of firearms through increased awareness, education, outreach and advocacy	Increase awareness among licensed natural and legal entities about the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE, especially those in illegal possession.	Low level of awareness of institutions in particular on trafficking through fast/postal parcels and internet portals; low level of awareness among transport companies and delivery services about the risk of illicit trafficking.	2019-2024
	Increase awareness of FAE producers about risks of diversion	Low level of awareness on possibility of diversion of weapons and parts due to loopholes in the control of production process; minimal regulation, security requirements, and oversight over the explosives producers and legal entities utilizing the explosives; no regulation on precursors.	2019-2024
		Partnerships are sporadic, limited in their scope and duration; partnerships among state institutions and civil society, as well as legal entities are established, but need to be improved; low number of indictments and adjudications	

	<p>Develop sustainable partnerships to strengthen advocacy on arms control, reinforce outreach and reach messaging multipliers</p> <p>Increase partnerships with entrepreneurs through seminars and arms control advocacy.</p>	<p>of misuse and trafficking of FAE coupled with a lenient sentencing policy which represent no deterrent to potential offenders and send a very discouraging message to the general population.</p> <p>Cooperation with international organizations and partners EU, P2P, UNDP, OPCW, EXBS, does not include education of the economy representatives, which would enable the Chamber of Commerce to promote the need for arms control in order to introduce the best practices in this field.</p>	2020
	<p>Increase awareness among general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE;</p>	<p>High estimates of illicit possessions are not reported; lack of agreed methodology on the assessment of the number of illicit firearms; high number of suicides with firearms and misuse of firearms in GBV; Lack of comprehensive approach and commitment in planning and implementation of comprehensive awareness raising measures, involving education institutions with programmes for improving knowledge and outreach.</p>	2020
	<p>Increase awareness among young men of the dangers of misuse of SALW/firearms since they account for the majority of perpetrators and victims of firearm-related incidents.</p>	<p>Young men are disproportionately represented among both perpetrators and victims of firearms. They also account for majority of those who reported they would own a firearm and who feel safer with a firearm at home.</p>	2024
	<p>Increase awareness of dangers of celebratory shooting in particular as major contributors to firearm-related death and injury.</p>	<p>High number of injuries and deaths as well as material damage caused by firearms in celebratory shootings; low number of prosecuted/adjudicated cases and lenient sentencing policies; all direct and indirect costs of repairing and eliminating the consequences of misuse of weapons, ammunition and explosives are borne by the state (intervention of the investigation and prosecution bodies, primary and secondary health care, social services, etc.); there is no overview of the costs incurred annually as a result of these consequences.</p>	2022
	<p>Increase awareness and reduce the misuses of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence.</p>	<p>Low awareness of the widespread misuse of firearms in domestic and gender-based violence and underdeveloped institutional response.</p>	2020
	<p>Increase the partnership with the media in terms of firearm-related misdemeanours and criminal offences.</p>	<p>Cooperation with the media is established regarding the key activities but not on the importance of reporting on all cases of firearm misuse and firearm-enabled violence.</p>	2020
	<p>Increase confidence in security institutions to provide adequate and equal safety for all.</p>	<p>High number of registered short firearms is mostly justified by self-protection; it is considered that a certain quantity of weapons is still in illegal possession, which poses a potential threat to safety.</p>	2019-2024

4.6. SALW/ firearms collection and legalization

An estimated high number of weapons are still in illicit possession of citizens. In the wrong hands they have a destabilizing potential and their negative effects multiplied. As such, they represent a continuous danger to communities, societies and institutions. Detection of SALW/firearms is amongst the most complex activities as it requires special equipment and strong cooperation among several institutions, as well as trust building with the targeted community/society.

The Law on Weapons prescribes the possibility of voluntary surrender of weapons and ammunition without sanctions, as long as it is in force. It is necessary to re-establish possibilities and effectiveness for the implementation of legislation, i.e. weapons registration without the proof of origin. The weapon collection campaign “Respect life, return weapons”, which has been implemented since 19 March 2015, when the above Law entered into force, has shown that proper and inter-institutional planning is needed for the successful, voluntary surrender and/or legalization of firearms in order to increase confidence in security institutions.

Against this background, the Strategy aims to achieve several targets aiming towards substantial decrease of firearms in illicit possession through six critical aspects of SALW/firearms collection which include: 1) Confiscation; 2) Legalization; 3) Voluntary surrender; 4) Deactivation; 5) Found; and 6) Inherited firearms. These aspects, when combined properly, can reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of uncontrolled SALW/firearms proliferation and possession in the country.

Goal	Targets	Baseline	Timeframe
GOAL 5. - By 2024, substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession	Substantially increase number of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives.	Inadequate capacities and equipment for FAE detection contribute to insufficient number of seized FAE; sporadic use of informants to identify illegal possession.	continuousl y
	Ensure that legal measures are in place allowing legalization and continuation of voluntary surrender of firearms.	Legalization was implemented for two years, and voluntarily surrender was carried out while the Law was in force. The existing legal framework and actions should be improved on the basis of comments made by actors involved in legalization.	2020
	Systematically use deactivation to reduce illegal firearms possession.	Deactivation regulations are in place but are not fully aligned with EU regulation on deactivation. Gaps in the oversight of the deactivation process have been identified.	2020
	Increase the targeted outreach by providing better information to clients to complete re-registration within the envisaged legal timeframe, as well as to address adequately found and inherited firearms.	Re-registration of a certain quantity of weapons, especially inherited weapons, has not been carried out, which may lead to diversion. Therefore, all actors need to be better informed.	2019-2024

4.7. Systematic physical destruction of firearms, ammunition and explosives

There are still considerable amounts of illicit SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives in Montenegro, which inevitably act as a destabilizing factor and the potential for illicit trade remains.

The immediate and systematic verification, and physical destruction of surplus and confiscated firearms, ammunition and explosives is a core non-proliferation activity (i.e. reducing the risk of supply to the illicit market).

Firearms destruction is approached as a separate issue to the destruction of ammunition and explosives, as it is a much simpler and safer activity than the destruction of ammunition. The destruction of ammunition and explosives is a highly specialist task that can only be safely, efficiently and effectively undertaken by appropriately trained and qualified staff, in the appropriate environment and with adequate technology. Over the past five years, seized, found and handed over weapons, ammunition and metal weapon parts, as well as obsolete weapons of the police were destroyed in public destruction events. The police and Armed Forces will continue to destroy surplus weapons and ammunition independently or in cooperation with international organizations (NATO, OSCE, UNDP and etc.) and other partners (allied countries and etc.).

This goal and the related targets aim to ensure stockpiles reduction and systematic and physical destruction or deactivation of the surplus, found or seized FAE.

Goal	Targets	Baseline	Timeframe
<p>GOAL 6. - Systematically decrease the surplus and destroy seized small arms and light weapons and ammunition</p>	<p>Systematically destroy all surplus stockpiles of FAE in an environmentally benign manner.</p>	<p>Standard operational procedure (SOP) on destruction of surplus stockpiles of weapons, ammunition and explosives is not in place; destruction is carried out periodically and in a non-environmentally benign manner; there are certified demolition range/demilitarization facilities; procedures for Life Cycle Management of ammunition are not in place.</p> <p>In the MoD, monitoring the ammunition condition is conducted in line with the prescribed monitoring procedures, through regular maintenance, control and technical inspections, controls, monitoring of chemical stability of gunpowder and rocket propellant, etc.;</p> <p>Explosive ordnances whose gun powder or rocket propellant has become unstable, as well as explosive ordnances for which expert teams have determined that they should no longer to be used, or that they are not safe for keeping and storing, are proposed for destruction and are destroyed according to destruction priorities.</p>	<p>2023</p>
	<p>Systematically and publicly destroy all seized FAE.</p>	<p>SOP on destruction of seized weapons, ammunition and explosives is not in place; destruction of found, handed over, made available to the state, surplus or obsolete and damaged service weapons is carried out periodically on the basis of court decisions and in administrative proceedings; there are certified facilities for weapons and ammunition destruction;</p>	<p>2025</p>

4.8. Stockpile management – advancing the regulations and monitoring of due compliance

Stockpile management is a wide-ranging term that includes oversight and management of the weapons and ammunition entire life cycle. For the purposes of this document, the focus is placed on the governance and management of stockpiles, primarily on the specific conditions regarding stockpile safety and security. If not properly governed and managed, stockpiles of FAE may proliferate, deteriorate, become damaged or create an imminent safety risk, i.e. unless they are correctly stored, handled and transported.

Achievement of overall targets under this goal, will ensure that the authorities perform their stockpile management duties in accordance with international standards and good practices, thus ensuring that national authorities are capacitated to perform, monitor and enforce stockpile management during the whole lifecycle of FAE in terms of wider management responsibilities.

Goal	Targets	Baseline	Timeframe
GOAL 7. – Significantly decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives	Strengthen the capacities of relevant state institutions (armed forces, law enforcement, correctional services) to establish inspection systems and implement Life Cycle Management (LCM) of SALW and ammunition.	Inspection plans are in place for the Armed Forces, but not for the police; varying standards are applied; LCM of SALW and ammunition is developed but not standardized; There is no laboratory (mobile and stationary) for testing the chemical stability of gunpowder and rocket propellants, for monitoring the ammunition stability, as well as trained personnel for working in the laboratory and in the area of managing, storing, and maintaining of explosive ordnances.	2020-2024
	Ensure safe and secure SALW/firearms and ammunition storage facilities designated based on identified needs and in accordance with international standards.	All SALW/firearms and their ammunition storage facilities are not safe. Ensure that all facilities obtain Explosive Limit Licence by 2024.	2024
	Improve control and oversight of legal entities operating in the area of hunting, sports shooting, service provision, physical protection of persons and property, production, trade, repair and conversion and transport of weapons and ammunition with the aim of enhancing the control and oversight system.	Control and oversight of legal entities operating in the area of hunting, sports shooting, service provision, security companies, production, trade, repair and conversion and transport of weapons and ammunition is not carried out continuously. Only requirements regarding production are in place, while weapons deactivation is not fully regulated. minimal regulations and oversight over production of and trade in explosives for civil use.	2023
	Increase human resources and administrative capacities of state institutions for monitoring, control oversight and evaluation of the firearms and ammunitions stockpiles held by legal entities and individuals.	Minimal number of people working on these tasks; no risk assessment categorizing and prioritizing oversight and inspection of legal entities and individuals. Low salaries and validation of the PSSM managers.	2024

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring of the Strategy involves continuous collection of data on the implementation of activities based on the Action Plan which specifies appropriate performance indicators and execution deadlines. The competent authorities shall provide the SALW Commission with the collected data on the implementation of measures and activities. As a result, measurable achievements or challenges in this area will be identified. Deviations from the defined operational goals shall be indicated for the purpose of future planning.

SALW Commission shall submit the *Annual Report on the Implementation of General and Operational Goals and Defined Measures and activities* to the Government for adoption, with the rated performance regarding the achievement of strategic objectives and sustainability and expectations, as well as a *Final Report on the Strategy Implementation*. The said Reports will be posted to the web portal of the Ministry of Interior. Assessment of

the status is to be carried out by an official from the Directorate of Drivers, Vehicles and Weapons. Thus, financial resources are not required for the engagement of an expert. Upon the expiry of the Strategy implementation period, the status assessment shall be conducted by an independent expert.

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS

The funds for the Strategy and Action Plan implementation are provided from the budget of certain line ministries. The resources of international organizations (UN, OSCE, NATO, EU, etc.) and other institutions will be used as additional funding.

**ACTION PLAN
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR COMBATING ILLEGAL POSSESSION, MISUSE AND TRAFFICKING
OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW) AND THEIR AMMUNITION FROM 2019 TO 2025**

Podgorica, November 2018

GOAL 1. - By 2023, ensure that arms control legislation is in place, fully harmonized with the regional EU framework and other related international obligations and standardized across the region

Performance indicator:
a) Percentage of legal regulations on arms control fully harmonized with the EU legislation, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The Firearms Protocol);

Baseline value 60%	Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document 80%	Target value at the end of the implementation of the Strategic document 100%
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b) percentage of the adopted evidence-based arms control policy documents, developed in each jurisdiction, that are also addressing needs of men, women, boys and girls;

Baseline value 60%	Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document 80%	Target value at the end of the implementation of the Strategic document 100%
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Key measure	Baseline	Activities	Result indicator	Responsible party	Start date	Planned end date	Budget estimate	Source of funding
Establish complete legal framework to counter all forms of illicit possession, trafficking and misuse of firearms, ammunition, and explosives (FAE)	The Law on Weapons is in force, but it is not fully harmonized with the EU legal framework and other international commitments and standards.	-prepare an analysis -form a working group -prepare a draft -adopt the amendments to the Law on Weapons	- analysis prepared	MoI	2019/IV	2019	Funding is not necessary	
			-working group formed,	MoI	2019/IV	2019	Funding is not necessary	
			-draft prepared	MoI	2020/III	2020.	Funding is not necessary	
			-amendments to the Law on Weapon adopted,	MoI	2020/IV	2020	Funding is not necessary	
			-development of the operational methodology and potential training,	MoI	2020/IV	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-analysis of the achieved results by applying the law prepared	MoI	2021/IV	2021/IV	Funding is not necessary	
	Act on Weapon Deactivation is in force, but it is not fully harmonized with the EU regulation	-amend the Act on Weapon Deactivation	- Act on Weapon Deactivation amended	MoI, MoE	2021/II	2021/II	Funding is not necessary	
Law on the Production, Stamping and	-form a working group -prepare a draft	-working group to draft the Law on the Production,	MoE	2022/III	2022/III			

	Marking of Weapons has not been adopted;	-adopt the Law on the Production, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, -prepare and implement the training plan, -conduct a results analysis.	Stamping and Marking of Weapons formed;				Funding is not necessary	
			-draft prepared	MoE	2022/IV	2022/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-Law on the Production, Stamping and Marking of Weapons adopted;	MoE	2023/I	2023/I	Funding is not necessary	
			-training plan prepared and implemented,	MoE	2023/II	2023/II	Funding is not necessary	
			-results analysed	MoE, MoD, MoI, MoF, OEI, MSDT	2023/IV	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary	
	Not all acts governing the system of foreign arms trade control (weapons of the Armed Forces and the Police, etc.), military equipment and dual-use items have been adopted.	-situation analysis -form a working group and prepare an Action Plan -prepare a draft, -adopt the law, -adopt the remaining acts governing the system of foreign arms trade control (for service weapons, etc.), military equipment and dual-use items, brokering; -plan and deliver training, -conduct a results analysis	-situation analysis conducted	MoE, MoD, MoI	2021/III	2021/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-working group formed and Action Plan prepared,	MoE, MoD, MoI,	2021/IV	2021/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-acts drafted,	MoE, MoD, MoI	2022/III	2022/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-Law adoption,	MoE, MoD, MoI	2022/IV	2022/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-the remaining acts governing the system of foreign arms trade control (for service weapons, etc.), military equipment and dual-use items, brokering adopted;	MoE, MoD, MoI	2023/II	2023/II	Funding is not necessary	

			-planned and delivered training,	MoE, MoD, MoI	2023/IV	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-results analysis prepared,	MoE, MoD, MoI	2023/IV	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary	
Ensure that full legal and regulatory framework is in place with regards to FAE producers	Lack of the legal framework regarding producers, control and oversight of the weapons production process can lead to diversion of parts and components of weapons;	- conduct a situation analysis, -form a working group and make an Action Plan -prepare a draft -adopt the law and acts for implementation - plan and deliver training, - conduct a results analysis.	-situation analysis conducted,	MoE, MoI	2019/III	2019/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-working group formed and Action Plan made,	MoE, MoI/PA	2019/IV	2019/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-draft prepared,	MoE, MoI/PA	2020/II	2020/II	Funding is not necessary	
			-law and acts for the implementation adopted,	MoE, MoI/PA	2020/III	2020/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-training planned and delivered,	MoE, MoI	2020/IV	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			- results analysis conducted.	MoE, MoI	2020/IV	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
Fully harmonize arms control legislation with the EU legal framework and in line with international agreements/s	Harmonize the national regulation with the EU Firearms Directive; EU Implementing Act on alarm and signal weapons; EU Deactivation Regulation; EU Common Position on Arms Exports; EU Regulation on Marking, Directive 2009/43/EC of the European	-create tables of concordance for the acts that need to be adopted for the harmonization with the legal framework of the European Union and international agreements / standards;	-tables of concordance for the acts that need to be adopted for the harmonization with the legal framework of the European Union and international agreements /standards created;	MoE, AIA, MoD, MoI, MoJ and other competent authorities	2020/IV	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-conduct situation analysis,	MoE, MOI, MoJ, AIA and others	2021/III	2021/IV	Funding is not necessary	

standards agreements / standards	Parliament and of the Council simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community; EU Guideline on Joint Investigation Teams establishment and functioning; Regulation 258/2012 harmonization with the UN Firearms Protocol, Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), International Tracing Instrument (ITI), OSCE Guidelines, ISACs.	-form a working group and make an Action Plan -prepare a draft -adopt the law and acts for implementation - plan and deliver training, -conduct a results analysis.	-working group formed and Action Plan made,	MoE	2021/IV	2021/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-draft prepared	MoE	2022/III	2022/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-Laws and acts for its implementation adopted,	MoE	2023/II	2023/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-plan prepared and training delivered,	MoE and other competent authorities	2023/IV	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-results analysis conducted.	MoE and other competent authorities	2023/IV	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary	
Ensure compatibility of arms control legal framework which allows direct operational cooperation at all levels	Harmonize the Law on Weapons (weapons categorization in particular), as well as the Code on Criminal Procedure, Criminal Code, Law on Personal Data Protection	-Form a working group -analyse the laws concerning firearm-related crimes, Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, -make a proposal to the competent authorities and international partners.	-working Group formed,	MoJ	2019/III	2019/III	Funding is not necessary	
			- laws concerning firearm-related crimes, Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code analysed,	MoJ and other competent authorities	2020/IV	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-proposal made to the competent authorities and international partners.	MoJ	2021/II	2021/II	Funding is not necessary	
	Nonconformity of intelligence exchange; no	-conduct a gun crimes analysis,	-gun crimes analysis conducted,	MoJ PA	2021/III	2021/III		

Ensure standardization of procedures and practices in arms control and firearms and ammunition investigation.	systematic exchange of information; sporadic parallel investigations; sporadic attempts to reach the ENFSI standard on forensic investigation; Gun Crime Analysis Reports are not prepared; SALW/firearms control procedure is not fully harmonized with the EU standards and the relevant good practice. Lack of the annual qualitative and quantitative overview of the implementation of procedures and practices.	-improve intelligence records, -enable data connection and exchange -analyse the status and procedures for keeping, maintaining and safe storing of weapons, ammunition and explosives of all state agencies, -prescribe procedures for keeping, maintaining and safe storing of weapons, ammunition and explosives as per storage location, time and exploitation resources, -conduct staff training on the procedures for keeping, maintaining and safe storing of weapons, ammunition and explosives as per storage location, time and exploitation resources, -improve storage official records, -cross-link legal entities dealing with trade into an electronic system, -results analysis.					Funding is not necessary	
			intelligence records improved,	PA	2019/III	continuously	Funding is not necessary	
			- data connection and exchange carried out,	MoI/PA MoE, MoD,	2019/III	2023/IV		
			-analysis of the status and procedures for keeping, maintaining and safe storing of weapons, ammunition and explosives of all state agencies conducted,	MoI/PA MoD, MoJ	2019/III	2019/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-procedures for keeping, maintaining and safe storing of weapons, ammunition and explosives as per storage location, time and exploitation resources prescribed,	MoI/PA MoD, MoJ	2020/IV	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-staff training on the procedures for keeping, maintaining and safe storage of weapons, ammunition and explosives as per storage location, time and exploitation resources conducted,	MoI/PA MoD, MoJ	2021/I	2021/I		
			-storage official records improved,	MoI/PA MoD, MoJ	2021/I	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-legal entities dealing with trade cross-linked into an electronic system,	MoI/PA MoD, MoJ MoE	2021/IV	2023/IV		
			-results analysis conducted.	MoI/PA MoD, MoJ ME	2023/IV	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary	

Exchange of good practices for police investigators, prosecutors, forensic examiners and customs officers, as well as for officers controlling the foreign arms trade	Exchange of good practices is ensured through SEEFEN, export control through regional information exchange process, policy development through SALW Commission, but it needs to be improved	-Improve the exchange of good practices through SEEFEN, export control through regional information exchange process, policy development through SALW Commission	-exchange of good practices through SEEFEN, export control through regional information exchange process, policy development through SALW Commission improved.	MoE, MoD MFA PA, CA SALW Comm.	continuously	continuously	Funding is not necessary	
	Exchange of good practices related to the control of foreign arms trade is in place, but needs to be improved	-organize a regional workshop for the improvement of monitoring and risk analysis regarding control of foreign arms trade with international organizations and institutions.	-regional workshop for the improvement of monitoring and risk analysis regarding control of foreign arms trade with international organizations and institutions organized.	MoE	2020/III	2020/III		

GOAL 2. - by 2024, ensure that arms control policies and practices are evidence-based and intelligence-led;

Performance indicator:

a) Number of cases, individuals and quantity of misused and trafficked firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) prosecuted and adjudicated in comparison to the number of law enforcement reports on FAE seizures;

Baseline value	Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document	Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation
60%	80%	100%

b) Number of cases and quantity of FAE seized inland compared to the number of cases and quantity of FAE seized at the borders;

Baseline value	Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document	Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation
60%	80%	100%

c) Firearms Focal Points established and operational in state authorities in Montenegro;

Baseline value	Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document	Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation
60%	80%	100%

d) Number of inter-institutional cooperation cases at operational level, including investigation, prosecution and pre-trial phases;

Baseline value	Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document	Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation
60%	80%	100%

e) Number of cases of operational cooperation sourced from intelligence information including ballistic intelligence in the fight against firearms related crimes, with authorities in the region, EU member states and agencies as well as international law enforcement agencies;

Baseline value		Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document			Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation			
60%		80%			100%			
Standardize and institutionalize data collection on firearms, by gender and age, regarding seizure of legal and illegal SALW/firearms interdictions, armed violence incidents, ballistic evidence, and other firearm-related data resulting in periodic regional FAE risk analysis and threat assessment	Data collection practices are not standardized and are sporadically used in policy development, crucial data on SALW/firearms is often unavailable, and coordination between institutions is insufficiently established, which altogether hinders the development of evidence-based policies;	-form a working group -conduct records analysis and make recommendations for the improvement of recordkeeping, by gender and age, -amend records.	-Working Group formed,	MoI/PA MoE, MoD, CA, FC, MoJ	2019/III	2019/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-records analysis conducted and recommendation for the improvement of recordkeeping, by gender and age made,	MoI/PA MoE, MoD, CA, FC, MoJ	2019/III	2019/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-records amended.	MoI/PA ME, MD, CA, FC, MoJ	2019/IV	2019/IV	Funding is not necessary	
		-collect firearm-related data and annually submit it for data analysis.	-firearm-related data collected and annual data analysis carried out.	MoI/PA ME, MD, CA, FC, MoJ SALW Comm.	Continuously	Continuously	Funding is not necessary	
Strengthen tasking, coordination and monitoring functions of the Firearms Focal Points, to ensure effective	SALW Commissions was established but its members have weak mandate for policy making; SALW/firearms policy making processes that include relevant	Mandate the SALW Commission for policymaking related to SALW/ firearms, through holding regular meetings involving stakeholders and civil society organizations for coordination of activities and implementation monitoring;	SALW Commission is mandated for policymaking related to SALW/ firearms, through holding regular meetings involving stakeholders and civil society organizations for coordination of activities and implementation monitoring;	MoI	2019/I	2019/I	Funding is not necessary	

policies on Prevention, Mitigation, Reaction, and Suppression of firearms misuse, trafficking and uncontrolled proliferation	stakeholders and civil society organizations are not streamlined; tasking and coordination mechanisms at the institutional, and intra-institutional level are not clearly visible	-collect data annually for the analyses.						
			-data collected annually for the analyses.	SALW Comm.	continuously	continuously	Funding is not necessary	
Increase national analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis	The capacities to implement laws on SALW/firearms are inadequate to conduct analysis that would ensure evidence-based law enforcement; no evidence-based analysis on impact is currently conducted	Hold a workshop on criminality analyses preparation and on firearm-related criminal offences, disaggregated by gender;	- workshop on criminality analyses preparation and on firearm-related criminal offences, disaggregated by gender, held;	PA, MoJ judiciary, prosecution on SOMNE	2020/III	2020/III		
		-collect data, -conduct an analysis, -prepare an analysis of firearm-related criminal offences and misdemeanours, disaggregated by gender and give recommendations;	-collect data for the analysis	MoI/PA, MoJ	2020/III	2020/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-conduct an analysis	MoI/PA, MoJ	2020/III	2020/III	Funding is not necessary	
			analysis of firearm-related criminal offences and misdemeanours prepared, disaggregated by gender and give recommendations;	MoI/PA, MoJ	2020/IV	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
Ensure exchange of operational and strategic	Unclear tasking and coordination mechanism with regards to firearm-related crimes; limited use of SIENA in information exchanges with Europol and at bilateral level;	Establish a Firearm Focal point as per the systematisation act;	-Firearm Focal Point established as per the systematisation act;	MoI/PA MoD, MoE CA SALW Comm.	2019/II	2020/II	Funding is not necessary	
		Develop SOP on operational and strategic information exchange;	-SOP on operational and strategic information exchange developed;	MoI/PA MoJ, judiciary	2020/I	2020/I	Funding is not necessary	

information, data, intelligence as well as evidence with Europol, Frontex and Eurojust	lack of agreed procedure for an exchange of ballistic information; further deepening of cooperation with Frontex needed. EMPACT is working on the steady increase of the information exchange between the EU Member States and WB law enforcement, and therefore on the intelligence-led operations			prosecution				
		Implement regionally agreed mandatory feedback exchange first at the national and then at the regional level, to enable improvement of proactive investigations at national, regional and international level;	-agreed mandatory feedback exchange implemented first at the national (international police cooperation, criminalistics, border, analysis, operations, forensics, prosecution, judiciary) and then at the regional level, to enable improvement of proactive investigations at national, regional and international level;	MoI/PA MoJ, prosecution judiciary	2020/I	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
		Implement a regionally agreed procedure for exchange of ballistic information;	-regionally agreed procedure for exchange of ballistic information implemented;	MoI/PA MoJ, prosecution, judiciary	2020/II	2020/II		
		Establish an inter-institutional working group (comprised of Police and Customs, Prosecution, Court, Correctional and Penitentiary institutions) to develop a Track Record with regards to weapons, ammunition and explosives;	-inter-institutional working group (comprised of Police and Customs, Prosecution, Court, Correctional and Penitentiary institutions) formed to develop a Track Record with regards to weapons, ammunition and explosives;	MoI/PA MoJ, CA, judiciary, prosecution SOMNE	2022/II	2022/II	Funding is not necessary	

Institutionalize systematic collection of criminal justice data (at the level of Police and Customs, Prosecutors', Court, Correctional and Penitentiary Services)	Different data collection methodologies are in place; no possibility of obtaining comparable statistical and other data overviews from all institutions across the Criminal Justice Sector; annual reports on processing firearm-related criminality are not cross-comparable	-form a working group for developing a common data collection methodology; -analyse methodological differences and give recommendations, -prepare a plan of procedure modifications, -adopt the modifications, -consolidate the report,	-working group for developing a common data collection methodology formed;	MoI/PA MoJ, judiciary, prosecution SOMNE	2019/IV	2019/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-analysis of methodological differences carried out and recommendations given,	MoI/PA MoJ, judiciary, prosecution SOMNE	2019/IV	2019/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-plan of procedure modifications prepared,	MoI/PA MoJ, judiciary, prosecution SOMNE	2019/IV	2019/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-modifications adopted,	MoI/PA MoJ, judiciary, prosecution SOMNE	2020/I	2020/II	Funding is not necessary	
			- report consolidated;	MoI/PA MoJ, judiciary, prosecution SOMNE	2021/II	2021/II	Funding is not necessary	
		-Develop a track record of firearm-related criminal offences - annually;	-track record of firearm-related criminal offences developed - annually;	MoI/PA MoJ, CA, judiciary, prosecution SOMNE	2021/II	2024/II	Funding is not necessary	
		-Submit periodic reports on track record - annually;	-periodic reports on track record submitted - annually;	MoI/PA MoJ CA, court, prosecution SOMNE	2021/IV	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	

Introduce mandatory feedback exchange for all beneficiaries enabling improvement of proactive investigations at national, regional and international level.	Disproportionate number of police seizures against the number of cases prosecuted and adjudicated; Mandatory feedback exchange; responses to requests for information and letters rogatory vary in timings, and quality of input; for the information shared with the international partners follow-up and feedback is not received; inputs and responses of the beneficiaries vary in quality and quantity; no JAD coordinator appointed	Establish methodology for managing official records, with feedback information, for the purpose of systematic collection of criminal justice data (at the level of Police and Customs, Prosecutors', Court, Correctional and Penitentiary institutions), which are the basis for the delivery of high-quality responses; -appoint a JAD coordinator;	-methodology for managing official records, with feedback information established for the purpose of systematic collection of criminal justice data (at the level of Police and Customs, Prosecutors', Court, Correctional and Penitentiary institutions), which are the basis for the delivery of high-quality; responses	MoI/PA MoJ, MoE, CA, court, prosecution SOMNE	2023/IV	2024/I	Funding is not necessary	
			-JAD coordinator appointed;	MoI/PA MoJ, MoE, CA, court, prosecution SOMNE	2023/IV	2024/I	Funding is not necessary	
Ensure that every FAE recovered or seized is	Tracing of FAE is sporadic and not uniformed; marking analysis	-form a working group for the development and implementation of SOP on FAE tracing, -exchange experiences and good practices with international partners, -adopt the procedures.	-working group for the development and implementation of SOP on FAE tracing formed,	FC, MoI/PA CA, MoE	2019/IV	2019/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-experiences and good practices exchanged with international partners,	FC, MoI/PA CA, MoE	2019/IV	2019/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-procedures and processes adopted.	FC, MoI/PA CA, MoE	2020/I	2020/I	Funding is not necessary	
		-Deliver training on FAE identification and tracing;	-training on FAE identification and tracing delivered;	FC, MoI/PA CA, MoE	2020/II	2020/II		

immediately traced automatically (domestically and internationally)	is sporadic and information is neither standardized nor shared;	-Provide necessary technology for identification and tracing of weapons, ammunition and explosives (CartWinPro);	-necessary technology for identification and tracing of weapons, ammunition and explosives (CartWinPro) provided;	FC MoI/PA CA, MoE	2020/II	2020/II		
		- All data from the official records on lost and stolen firearms kept by the police should be entered into INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System (iARMS);	-all data from the official records on lost and stolen firearms kept by the police are entered into INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System (iARMS);	FC MoI/PA CA, MoE	2019/I	Continuously	Funding is not necessary	
		-utilize Trace case overview and make recommendations, -enter the data, -monitor the results and inform SALW Comm.	-Trace case overview utilized, and recommendations made,	FC MoI/PA CA, MoE	2019/IV	Continuously	Funding is not necessary	
			-data entered,	FC MoI/PA CA, MoE	2019/IV	Continuously	Funding is not necessary	
			-SALW Comm. informed	FC MoI/PA CA, MoE	2019/IV	Continuously	Funding is not necessary	
		Periodic data entry into the Regional FAE identification tool developed based on the information about all regional, international producers;	-Data entered into the Regional FAE identification tool based on the information about all regional, international FAE producers;	MoE, MoI/PA CA	2019/I	Continuously	Funding is not necessary	
		-Assess marking capacities and practices at the time of production and post-production, as well as for stamping; -Establish post-production marking and deactivation technology, as well as for stamping;	- marking capacities and practices at the time of production and post-production, as well as for stamping assessed;	MoE	2019/IV	2019/IV		
			-post-production marking and deactivation technology, as well as for stamping established;	MoE	2019/IV	2019/IV		

Fully integrate gender and age concerns in SALW/firearms control policies and ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW/firearms control	Limited integration of the gender and age perspective adversely affects the effectiveness of SALW/firearms control measures. Underrepresentation of women, which hinders the articulation of the gender perspective in SALW/firearms control policies.	Develop measures and establish procedures to ensure balanced representation of women in the SALW Commission and other relevant bodies;	-measures developed and procedures established to ensure balanced representation of women in the SALW Commission and other relevant bodies;	MoI and others	2021/I	2022/IV	Funding is not necessary	
		Conduct training on gender aspects of SALW/firearms for members of SALW Commission and all other institutions in charge of implementing SALW/firearms control policies;	-training on gender aspects of SALW/firearms conducted for members of SALW Commission and all other institutions in charge of implementing SALW/firearms control policies;	Competent authorities and SALW Comm.	2021/I	2022/IV		
		-carry out an analysis of procedure in the proceedings on firearms misuse in domestic violence and intimate partner violence and propose measures;	-analysis of procedure in the proceedings on firearms misuse in domestic violence and intimate partner violence carried out and measures proposed;	MoI/PA MoJ judiciary, prosecution	2022/II	2022/II	Funding is not necessary	
		-Conduct training on domestic violence and risks of firearms possession for police officers.	-training on domestic violence and risks of firearms possession conducted for police officers.	MoI/PA and other competent authorities	2022/III	2022/III		

GOAL 3. - By 2024, significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE)

Performance indicator:

a) Number of cases, individuals and quantity of misused and trafficked firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) prosecuted and adjudicated in comparison to the number of law enforcement reports on FAE seizures;

Baseline value	Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document	Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation
60%	80%	100%

b) Number of cases and quantity of FAE seized inland compared to the number of cases and quantity of FAE seized at the borders;

Baseline value		Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document			Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation			
60%		80%			100%			
c) Number of reported cases of FAE seized at the borders of the European Union and traced to Montenegro, compared to the number of FAE seized throughout the European Union and traced to or diverted from Montenegro;								
Baseline value		Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document			Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation			
60%		80%			100%			
d) Number of FAE for which export licenses were issued by Montenegro and identified as diverted through post-shipment control procedure.								
Baseline value		Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document			Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation			
60%		80%			100%			
Ensure full implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on combating trafficking of FAE	Limited cooperation under the integrated border management (IBM) strategy;	-establish coordination, data exchange and joint analysis between the SALW Commission and the body in charge of Integrated Border Management, through annual meetings.	-coordination, data exchange and joint analysis between the SALW Commission and the body in charge of Integrated Border Management through annual meetings, established.	MoI/PACA, MOE, DFSVPA	2019/IV	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	
	Lack of procedures and capacity for detection, analysis, identification and investigation of FAE	-conduct an analysis of the status and capacity for detection, analysis, identification and investigation of FAE, -form a working group for SOP, -SOP draft; -obtain international expert feedback on the draft, -adoption, - procure equipment and relevant training, -reporting,	- analysis of the status and capacity for detection, analysis, identification and investigation of FAE conducted,	MoI/P AFC	2019/IV	2019/IV		partner support
			-working group for SOP formed,	MoI/P AFC	2019/IV	2019/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-SOP drafted	MoI/P AFC	2020/II	2020/II	Funding is not necessary	
			-international expert feedback on the draft provided,	MoI/P AFC	2020/III	2020/III		
			-SOP adopted,	MoI/P AFC	2020/IV	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-equipment procured and training delivered,	MoI/P AFC	2020/IV	2020/IV		

			-reporting,	MoI/PA FC	2021/I V	2021/IV	Funding is not necessary	
	Limited number of procedures for Border Police Risk Analysis (CIRAM 2) related to firearms;	Improve procedures for Border Police Risk Analysis (CIRAM 2) related to firearms;	-procedures for Border Police Risk Analysis (CIRAM 2) related to firearms improved;	MoI/PA GP	2022/III	2022/III	Funding is not necessary	
	Low number of investigations, indictments and adjudications of misuse and trafficking of FAE	-Analysis of procedures, practices and case law with regards to criminal offences related to misuse and trafficking of FAE in the last five years, -identify legal, procedural and other obstacles that lead to such practices and make recommendations, -hold inter-sectoral consultations.	-analysis of procedures, practices and case law with regards to criminal offences related to misuse and trafficking of FAE in the last five years conducted,	MoJ, judiciary, prosecuti on MoI	2024/III	2024/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-legal, procedural and other obstacles that lead to such practices identified and recommendations made,	MoJ, judiciary, prosecuti on MoI	2024/III	2024/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-inter-sectoral consultations held.	MoJ, judiciary, prosecuti on MoI	2024/III	2024/III	Funding is not necessary	
	Judiciary is more prone to classify offences as illegal possession rather than trafficking; Low number of cases and sentencing below legal minimum	Conduct an analysis of the possibilities of tightening penal policy regarding criminal offences of FAE misuse and trafficking and make recommendations;	Analysis of the possibilities of tightening penal policy regarding criminal offences of FAE misuse and trafficking conducted and recommendations made;	MoJ	2024/I V	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	
	High turnover and attrition rate of specialized personnel	Motivate specialized personnel;	- specialized personnel motivated	Competen t authoritie s	2019/I	2024/IV		
		-Analyse the need for FAE detection		MoI/PA				

Prevent trafficking (smuggling, illicit trade and transit) of FAE through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement units	Inadequate quality and quantity of the existing FAE detection equipment in place - mostly outdated	equipment, and make recommendations, -prepare projects and technical specifications with training plans, -training and accreditation for the use of equipment, -prepare progress reports.	-need for FAE detection equipment analysed, and recommendations made,	CA	2020/I V	2020/IV			
			-project prepared, as well as technical specifications with training plans,	MoI/PA CA	2021/III	2021/III			
			-training and accreditation for the use of equipment conducted,	MoI/PA CA	2021/I V	2021/IV			
			-progress reports prepared	MoI/PA CA	2022/I V	2022/IV	Funding is not necessary		
	Internal compliance procedures are not in place, cases of diversion have not been detected;	-form a working group to carry out an analysis and make recommendations regarding internal procedures for detecting cases of weapons, ammunition and explosives diversion and how to proceed with seized weapons, ammunition and explosives; -plan the activities and, if necessary, seek the assistance of international partners, -prepare the SOP, -deliver training.	-working group to carry out an analysis formed and recommendations regarding internal procedures for detecting cases of weapons, ammunition and explosives diversion and how to proceed with seized weapons, ammunition and explosives made;		MoI/PA CA, MoE	2024/II	2024/II	Funding is not necessary	
				-activities planned and the assistance of international partners sought, as needed.	MoI/PA CA, MoE	2024/III	2024/III		
				-SOP prepared,	MoI/PA CA, MoE	2024/IV	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	
				-training delivered.	MoI/PA CA, MoE	2024/IV	2024/IV		
Substantially strengthen control, monitoring and prevention of diversion of legal trade through	Control and oversight mechanisms in place for conventional arms, but not for precursors	-improve control and oversight mechanisms for conventional arms, and establish the same mechanisms for precursors	-control and oversight mechanisms for conventional arms improved, and the same mechanisms for precursors established;	MoI/PA MoE, CA MSDT	2019/I	2024/IV			
	National, regional and international monitoring	-establish national monitoring mechanisms;	-national monitoring mechanisms established;	MoI/PA MoE,	2019/I	2024/IV			

improved capacities, procedures and transparency	mechanisms are rarely applied							
	Brokers database is not updated regularly	-update Brokers database.	-Brokers database updated.	ME	2019/III	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	
Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encourage new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms	Several regional platforms facilitating the exchange of good practices through: SALW Commissions process, RASR, EMPACT, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC, RIEP; EU P2P; SEESAC; EXBS	-Use the exchange of good practice;	-the exchange of good practice used;	Competent authorities SALW Comm.	2019/1	Continuously		
	Low level of the utilization of good practices	-Utilize international assistance and special investigation tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL;	-international assistance and special investigation tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL utilized;	Competent authorities	2020/I	2020/IV		
		-participate in TAIEX and CEPOL training courses - including the CEPOL exchange programmes for officials.	TAIEX and CEPOL training courses conducted - including the CEPOL exchange programmes for officials.	Competent authorities	2020/I	2020/IV		

GOAL 4. - By 2024, significantly reduce the supply, demand and misuse of firearms through increased awareness, education, outreach and advocacy

Performance indicator:

a) Number of incidents involving firearms and victims affected by the misuse of firearms, disaggregated by gender and age, in each jurisdiction in Montenegro;

Baseline value	Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document	Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation
60%	80%	100%

b) Percentage of citizens' satisfaction (disaggregated by age and gender) or feeling of safety on armed violence.

Baseline value	Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document	Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation
60%	80%	100%

Increase awareness among licensed natural and legal entities about the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE,	Level of awareness of the risk of trafficking is inadequate among shooting ranges, retail shops, security companies; institutions in particular on trafficking through fast/postal parcels and internet portals; as well as among transport companies and delivery services	-Form a working group to deal with the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE, through fast/postal parcels and internet portals in order to analyse the existing legal provisions and technical equipment, -prepare an awareness raising campaign through inter-sectoral communication;	-working group to deal with the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE, through fast/postal parcels and internet portals formed in order to analyse the existing legal provisions and technical equipment,	MoI, PTT, CA	2020/I	2020/I	Funding is not necessary	
			-awareness raising campaign prepared through inter-sectoral communication;	MOI, PTT, CA	2020/III	2020/III		partner support
Increase awareness of FAE producers about risks of diversion.	Low level of awareness of the possibility of diversion of weapon parts and components due to loopholes in the control of the production and oversight process; minimal regulation, security requirements, and oversight over the explosives producers and legal entities utilizing the explosives; no regulation on precursors	Adopt the regulations on precursors and increase awareness of producers of firearms, their parts and components, ammunition and explosives, as well as on precursors, of the risks of diversion and exercise regular control and oversight in this area; insufficient number of regulations on precursors;	-adopt regulation on firearms production,	MoE MoI/PA CA, MoH MSDT MoA	2022/III	2024/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-awareness of risks of diversion increased among producers of firearms, their parts and components, ammunition and explosives, as well as precursors	MoI/PA CA, MoH MSDT MoA	2022/I V	2024/IV		
			-relevant control and oversight conducted;	MoI/PA CA, MoH MSDT MoA	2023/I V	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	

	In cooperation with international organizations: EXBS, EU P2P, UNDP, OPCW education for business representatives to promote the need for arms control, as well as to introduce the respective best practices applied worldwide is not provided.	Hold seminars for business representatives "Industry outreach";	-seminar for business representatives "Industry outreach" held;	MoE, MoI/PA CA MSDT	2024/II	2024/II		
Develop sustainable partnerships to strengthen advocacy on arms control, reinforce outreach and reach messaging multipliers	Partnerships are limited in their scope; partnerships between state institutions and civil society is to be improved; low number of indictments and adjudications of misuse and trafficking of FAE coupled with a lenient sentencing policy, which represent no deterrent to potential offenders and send a very discouraging message to the general population.	-invite civil society to provide comments and suggestions for strengthening arms control and better outreach; -periodically inform the public about the activities through the media.	-civil society invited to provide comments and suggestions for strengthening arms control and better outreach made;	SALW Comm.	2020/II	Continuously	Funding is not necessary	
			-the public informed about the activities through the media with the aim of strengthening arms control.	SALW Comm.	2020/II	Continuously	Funding is not necessary	

Increase awareness among general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE	It is estimated that a large number of cases of illicit possession of firearms are not reported; lack of agreed methodology for the assessment of the number of illicit firearms; high number of suicides with firearms and misuse of firearms in GBV; lack of a comprehensive approach and commitment to planning and implementation of comprehensive awareness measures, including educational institutions;	-prescribe methodology for the assessment of the number of illicit firearms, -define measures to motivate citizens to surrender or report firearms in illegal possession, -define measures that would contribute to reducing the number of firearm suicides and misuse of firearms in GBV; -prepare a plan for an integrated approach to comprehensive measures, including educational institutions, aimed at raising public awareness in this area.	-methodology for the assessment of the number of illicit firearms prescribed,	MoI/PA MoEd SALW Comm.	2020/II	2020/III		
			-measures to motivate citizens to surrender or report firearms in illegal possession defined,	MoI/PA MoEd SALW Comm.	2019/I V	2020/IV		
			- measures that would contribute to reducing the number of firearm suicides and misuse of firearms in GBV defined;	MoI/PA MoEd SALW Comm.	2019/III	2020/IV		
			- plan for an integrated approach to comprehensive measures, including educational institutions, aimed at raising public awareness in this area, prepared.	MoI/PA MoEd SALW Comm.	2020/III	2020/IV		
Increase awareness among young men of the dangers of	Young men are disproportionately represented among both perpetrators and victims of	-carry out an analysis of the dangers of SALW / firearms misuse among young men and propose measures,	-analysis of the dangers of SALW / firearms misuse among young men carried out and measures proposed,	MoJ MoI/PA MoEd	2024/II	2024/II	Funding is not necessary	

misuse of SALW/firearms since they account for the majority of perpetrators and victims of firearm-related incidents	firearms; they also account for the majority of those who reported they would own a gun and who feel safer with a gun at home.	-report and monitor the implementation.	-reporting and monitoring the implementation is carried out.	MoJ MoI/PA MoEd	2024/I V	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	
Increase awareness of dangers of celebratory shooting in particular as major contributors to firearm-related death and injury	High number of injuries and deaths as well as material damage caused by firearms in celebratory shootings; low number of prosecuted/adjudicated cases and lenient sentencing policies	-conduct an analysis of celebratory shooting cases (territorial) and propose measures and activities, -monitor the implementation.	-analysis of celebratory shooting cases (territorial) conducted and includes a set of proposed measures and activities,	MoI/PA MoJ	2022/II	2022/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-implementation is monitored.	MoI/PA MoJ	2022/II	2022/IV	Funding is not necessary	
Increase awareness and reduce the misuses of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence	Low awareness on the widespread misuse of firearms in domestic and gender-based violence and underdeveloped institutional response	-conduct an analysis of cases of firearm misuses in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence (territorial) and propose measures and activities -monitor the implementation.	-analysis of cases of firearm misuses in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence conducted (territorial) and includes a set of proposed measures and activities.	MoJ MoI/PA	2020/II	2020/II	Funding is not necessary	
			-monitor the implementation.	MoJ MoI/PA	2020/II	2020/II	Funding is not necessary	

Increase the partnership with the media on firearm-related misdemeanours and criminal offences.	Cooperation with the media on firearm misuse established but sporadic.	-periodically post notices in the print and electronic media about violence involving firearms. -inform about important measures and activities relating to the dangers of weapons misuse, -design a campaign to include video clips and preparation of flyers, -Improve cooperation with the media by participating in events/field visits, etc.	-notices in the print and electronic media about violence involving firearms posted.	MoI/PA SALW Comm.	2020/I V	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-information about important measures and activities relating to the dangers of weapons misuse given,	MoI/PA SALW Comm.	2020/I V	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-campaign designed to include video clips and flyers,	MoI/PA SALW Comm.	2020/I V	2020/IV		Partner support
			-cooperation with the media improved by participating in events/field visits, etc.	MoI/PA SALW Comm.	2020/I V	2020/IV	Funding is not necessary	
Increase confidence in security institutions as providers of adequate and equal safety for all through community-society-regional outreach activities	High number of registered short firearms is mostly justified by self-protection; inadequate community outreach and community policing.	-implementation of regulations and provision of services to the public in a simplified and efficient manner will increase public confidence in security institutions -inadequate community outreach and community policing	-public confidence in security institutions increased through the implementation of regulations and provision of services to the public in a simplified and efficient manner	MoI/PA	2019/II	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-community outreach and community policing improved.	MoI/PA	2019/II	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	

GOAL 5. - By 2024, substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession

Performance indicator:

a) Number of cases and quantity of FAE seized inland compared to the number of cases and quantity of FAE seized at the borders;

Baseline value	Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document	Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation
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60%		80%			100%			
b) Number of FAE voluntarily surrendered, as well as firearms legalized or deactivated;								
Baseline value		Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document			Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation			
60%		80%			100%			
Substantially increase number of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives	Inadequate detection capacities and equipment; number of reported seized firearms across the region; sporadic use of informants in criminal proceedings to identify illegal possession	-prepare an analysis of the necessary equipment for the detection of FAE, especially in illegal possession, with a proposal, -prepare an assessment of the training needs.	- analysis of the necessary equipment for the detection of FAE, especially in illegal possession prepared, along with the proposal,	MoI/PA, CA SALW Comm.	2019/I	continuously		Partner support
			-assessment of the training needs prepared.	MoI/PA, CA SALW Comm.	2019/I	continuously	Funding is not necessary	
Ensure that legal measures are in place allowing legalization of firearms	Voluntary surrender is applied while the law is in force, and the legalization of firearms was implemented for two years	-conduct the media campaign for voluntary surrender and legalization of weapons and ammunition for a longer period, -prescribe again legalization of weapons to be implemented while the law is in force;	-media campaigns for voluntary surrender and legalization of weapons and ammunition conducted,	MoI/PA SALW Comm.	2021/I.	continuously		partner support
			-legalization of weapons to be implemented while the law is in force prescribed;	MoI/PA SALW Comm.	2021/I.	continuously		partner support
Systematically use deactivation to reduce illegal firearms possession	Regulations on deactivation are in place, but are not fully harmonized with the EU regulations on deactivation	-improve oversight over the deactivation process in line with the EU regulations.	-oversight over the deactivation process improved in line with the EU regulations.	MoE, MoI OEI	2020/I	2020/IV		partner support

Complete re-registration of weapons within the envisaged legal timeframe and address the issue of inherited firearms	Failure to replace weapon registration documents following the amendments to the Law on Weapons may lead to firearms diversion	-plan and continue implementing the measures and activities for the re-registration of weapons, particularly inherited weapons,	-re-registration of weapons, particularly inherited weapons, completed,	MoI, MoH,	2020/I	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary	
		-organize monthly actions for issuing medical certificates, the cost of which poses an obstacle to application processing.	-monthly actions organized for issuing medical certificates, the cost of which poses an obstacle to processing applications for the issuance of firearm licences.	MoI, MoH,	2020/I	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary	

GOAL 6. - Systematically decrease the surplus and destroy seized small arms and light weapons and ammunition

Performance indicator:

a) Number of reported SALW/FAE confiscated, or number/quantity of surplus of arms, ammunition and explosives systematically destroyed (by melting, cutting, dismantling, detonation, etc.); or TNT explosives (used for economic purposes);

Baseline value		Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document		Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation				
60%		80%		100%				
Systematically destroy all surplus stockpiles of service FAE in an environmentally benign manner.	SOP on weapon destruction is in place; destruction is conducted periodically; ammunition demolition is carried out in the certified demilitarization facility; Life Cycle Management procedures for ammunition are not in place	-make a plan of MoD, MoI for transparent destruction of stockpiles of service FAE in an environmentally benign manner. -Systematically and publicly destroy all surplus stockpiles of FAE -establish LCM procedures for weapons and ammunition; -establish LCM procedures for ammunition;	-plan of MoD, MoI for transparent destruction of stockpiles of service FAE in an environmentally benign manner, made.	MoI/PA MoD	2019/II	2019/III	Funding is not necessary	
			-surplus stockpiles of FAE destroyed,	MoI/PA MoD	2019/III	2023/III		partner support
			- LCM procedures for weapons and ammunition established,	MoI/PA MoD	2019/IV	2023/IV		partner support
			-LCM procedures for ammunition established;	MoI/PA MoD	2021/IV	2023/IV		partner support
Systematically and publicly destroy all	SOP on destruction established; periodic destruction of weapons, ammunition and explosives is	-Continue to periodically destroy all seized FAE, and weapons that have been found or handed over to the state for further disposal, as well as	-all seized FAE, and weapons that have been found or handed over to the state for further disposal, as well as surplus or obsolete and damaged service weapons and ammunition	MoI/PA MSDT	2019/IV	2025/IV		partner support

quantities of seized FAE.	conducted upon court decision and in the administrative proceedings, the same applies to found, handed over to the state for further disposal, surplus, obsolete and damaged service weapons and ammunition, in certified facilities;	surplus or obsolete and damaged service weapons and ammunition and explosives.	and explosives, are destroyed in an environmentally benign manner.					
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GOAL 7 - significantly decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives

Performance indicator:

a) Number of SALW/firearms and their ammunition and explosives storage facilities in line with international safety and security standards reconstructed in line with these standards in order to ensure safe and secure storage;

Baseline value		Target value halfway through the implementation of the Strategic document		Target value at the end of the Strategic document implementation				
60%		80%		100%				
Strengthen the capacities of relevant state institutions (armed forces, law enforcement, correctional institutions) to establish inspection systems and implement Life Cycle Management	Inspection plans in place for Armed Forces, in compliance with international standards - for ammunition – International Ammunition Technical Guidance (IATG/NATO)	Improve and maintain SALW/firearms and ammunition recordkeeping system, as well as keeping official records, that contain life-cycle data; -improve control and monitoring system of SALW and ammunition storing	-reliable electronic records of service SALW/ firearms and ammunition, that include life-cycle data is in place.	MoI/PA MoD	2020/I	continuously		
			-inspection and monitoring system of service SALW and ammunition is in place.	MoI/PA MoD	2020/I	continuously	Funding is not necessary	
	Standardized Life Cycle Management	-analyse the capacity for testing chemical stability of gun powder and rocket propellants and give a proposal for improvement,	-capacities for testing chemical stability of gun powder and rocket propellants analysed and proposal for improvement given,	MoI/PA MoD	2020/II	2020/III		partner support

t of SALW and ammunition	system of SALW and ammunition is not in place	-procure 1-2 mobile and 1 stationary laboratory for testing chemical stability of gun powder and rocket propellants - MoD; - train personnel, -assess and report on the progress	-1 -2 mobile and 1 stationary laboratory for testing chemical stability of gun powder and rocket propellants procured - MoD;	MoI/PA MoD	2024/III	2024/IV	400,000 (stationary), 10,000 (mobile-) 15,000	partner support
			-personnel training delivered,	MoI/PA MoD	2024/II	2024/II		
			- progress assessed and reported	MoI/PA MoD	2024/II	2024/II	Funding is not necessary	
Ensure safe and secure SALW/fire arms and ammunition storage facilities designated based on identified needs and in accordance with international standards	Level of safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition storage facilities is not in line with international standards.	-Increase safety and security of storage facilities	-safety and security of storage facilities increased	MoI/PA MoD	2019/I	2024/IV		partner support
		-Develop SOPs and operational security and safety plans for each storage location for armed forces and other institutions;	-SOPs and operational security and safety plans for each storage location for armed forces and other institutions developed;	MoI/PA MoD	2019/II	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	
		1. Continue with the reconstruction of the Brezovik storage facility in accordance with the detailed design: -perimeter security and video-surveillance, -storage ventilation and air conditioning -electrical installation (strong current) -hydrant network, -road infrastructure,	1. Storage facility Brezovik reconstructed, in line with the detailed design: -perimeter security and video-surveillance, -storage ventilation and air conditioning -electrical installation (strong current) -hydrant network, -road infrastructure,	MoD	2019/II	2024/IV	360,000 365,000 300,000 270,000 370,000	partner support
		2. Increase technical protection measures at "Rogami" storage.	2. Technical protection measures at "Rogami" storage increased.	MoI/PA	2019/II	2024/IV		partner support
		3. Prepare a detailed design for the reconstruction of the "Pljevlja" storage: -fence construction, -hydrant network,	3. Detailed design for the reconstruction of the "Pljevlja" storage prepared: -fence constructed, -hydrant network,	MoD	2019/II	2024/IV	12,000 150,000 50,000	partner support

		perimeter security and video-surveillance, 4. Prepare a detailed design for the construction of an ammunition storage facility at a location near Bar, -construction and reconstruction of infrastructure.	perimeter security and video-surveillance, 4. Detailed design for the construction of an ammunition storage facility at a location near Bar prepared, -additional infrastructure constructed and the existing one reconstructed.						
	Cost benefit analysis of SALW/firearms and their ammunition storages capacities has not been conducted	-Conduct a cost benefit analysis of SALW/firearms and their ammunition storages capacities.	-cost benefit analysis of SALW/firearms and their ammunition storages capacities conducted.	state authorities	2020/I	2020/IV			
Build the capacities of relevant legal entities (production, repair and conversion of weapons, trade, transport, sports and recreational shooting, training of citizens, hunting ranges, physical protection of persons and	Law on Weapons stipulates the conditions for the production, testing and marking of firearms, repair and conversion, trade and transport of weapons, the provision of sports and recreational shooting services and training of citizens on the proper use of firearms.	Improve and establish a system of regular control, oversight and inspection of legal entities and entrepreneurs (production, repair and conversion of weapons, trade, transport, sports and recreational shooting, training of citizens, hunting ranges, physical protection of persons and property).	System of regular control, oversight and inspection of legal entities and entrepreneurs (production, repair and conversion of weapons, trade, transport, sports and recreational shooting, training of citizens, hunting ranges, physical protection of persons and property) improved.	MoE MoI/PA AIA	2019/III	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary		
			- capacity and implementation of rules	MoE,					

property) producers, service providers, retail shops, sales shops, shooting ranges, private security companies, training centres) to establish control, oversight, inspection systems	Minimal regulations and oversight over production of and trade in explosives for civil use	- assess the capacity and implementation of rules governing the production of and trade in explosives for civil use, -prepare and plan measures to eliminate shortcomings, -amend the law and training, -report on the implementation	governing the production of and trade in explosives for civil use assessed,	MoI/PA AIA	2023/I	2023/I	Funding is not necessary	
			- measures to eliminate shortcomings planned,	MoE, MoI/PA AIA	2023/II	2023/II	Funding is not necessary	
			-law and training amended,	MoE MoI/PA AIA	2023/III	2023/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-reporting on the implementation in place	MoE, MoI/PA AIA	2024/IV	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	
Ensure systematic control and monitoring of the firearms and ammunition stockpiles held by state authorities and legal entities and individuals. as well as that control, oversight and evaluation is carried out over state authorities and legal entities and individuals	There is no risk assessment prioritizing control, oversight and inspection of legal entities and individuals; Low salaries and validation of personnel and inadequate management of stockpiles of weapons and ammunition	- prepare a risk assessment to set priorities regarding control, oversight and inspection of legal entities and individuals and service weapons; -adequately reward and motivate personnel to successfully implement laws on weapons and ammunition stockpile management.	-risk assessment prioritizing control, oversight and inspection of legal entities and individuals and service weapons and ammunition prepared;	Compete nt authoritie s	2019/I	2024/IV	Funding is not necessary	
			-personnel rewarded and motivated to successfully implement laws on weapons and ammunition stockpile management.	Compete nt authoritie s	2019/II	2024/IV		

Development of an effective system for the control of SALW and ammunition and explosives in all its segments will contribute to the safety of citizens, state and the region.

Notice:

**MoJ - Ministry of Justice, MoI - Ministry of Interior, MoD - Ministry of Defence, MoF - Ministry of Finance,
MoH - Ministry of Health, MFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MoEd – Ministry of Education, MoE - Ministry of Economy
MTMA - Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs, MSDT - Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism;
PA - Police Administration, CA - Customs Administration, DFSVPA – Directorate for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs,
MoA - Ministry of Agriculture, AIA - Administration for Inspection Affairs, OEI - Office of European Integration, FC - Forensic Centre,
PTT - Post of Montenegro, COST – Centre for Training in Judiciary and State Prosecution, SOMNE - Statistical Office of Montenegro,
SALW Comm. – SALW Commission**