

## Report

### **On implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects**

#### **Executive Summary**

#### **A.) National level**

##### **1. National coordination agency**

Ministry of Defence does not have enough information in regard to this issue. At the Ministry of Defence there is no National Agency for policy, research and control for preventing, fighting against illegal trade of small arms and light weapons in all of its aspects, but the Ministry of Defence has its own responsibility for this kind of national system.

##### **2. National point of contact**

The Ministry of Defense do not possess the necessary information in respect to this issue. The point of contact for SALW at the Ministry of Defence is the Sector of Arms Control within the Directorate of Defence Policy and Integration, Fax: 00355 4 225227; Tel: 00355 4228111 ext.2137.

##### **3. Legislation, regulations, administrative procedures**

i) What national laws, regulations and administrative procedures exist to exercise effective control over SALW in the following areas? (II.2)

- production
- export
- import
- transit
- retransfer

<b>National Laws, Regulations and Decrees</b>		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Law/ Regulation/ Decree</i>	<i>Date</i>
Production	Title of the law in the original language - Not applicable	
	- Title of the law in English translation (and short form) - Not applicable Albania does not have the law for production of SALW There is not any current policy, proper legislation and do not produce weapons at our military factories	

	<p>Short description explaining how the law, either alone or in combination with other national measures, ensures that effective control is exercised over SALW in the area of production.</p> <p>Albania does not have the law for production of SALW There is not any current policy, proper legislation and do not produce weapons at our military factories</p> <p>Web link – Not applicable</p>	
Export	<p>Rregullore e Keshillit te Ministrave Nr. 366, per shitje armatim-municioni Vendim i Keshillit te Ministrave Nr. 366, per krijimin e ndermarrjes se import-eksportit Vendimi i Keshillit te Ministrave Nr. 365, per shitje tepricash, stoqe te armatim municioneve</p>	<p>10 Gusht1996</p> <p>05 Tetor 1991</p> <p>06 Qers 1994</p>
	<p>Regulation of the Albanian Government NO. 366, date 10 August 1996, for selling of Armament and Ammunitions Decision of the Government NO. 366, date 05 October1991, for the establishment of the Military Export Import Company (MEICO) Decision of the Government NO. 365, date 06 June1991, for disposal and selling ammunition, which have expired and selling of surplus weapons and ammunition</p>	
	<p>Web link Not Applicable</p>	
Import	<p>Rregullore e Keshillit te Ministrave Nr. 366, per shitje armatim-municioni Vendim i Keshillit te Ministrave Nr. 366, per krijimin e ndermarrjes se import-eksportit Vendimi i Keshillit te Ministrave Nr. 365, per shitje tepricash, stoqe te armatim municioneve</p>	<p>10 Gusht1996</p> <p>05 Tetor 1991</p> <p>06 Qers 1994</p>
	<p>Regulation of the Albanian Government NO. 366, date 10 August 1996, for selling of Armament and Ammunitions Decision of the Government NO. 366, date 05 October1991, for the establishment of the Military Export Import Company (MEICO) Decision of the Government NO. 365, date 06 June1991, For disposal and selling ammunition, which have expired and selling of surplus weapons and ammunition</p>	
	<p>Web link Not Applicable</p>	
Transit	Title of law	Not Applicable
	Title of law	Not Applicable
	Short description	Not Applicable
	Web Link	Not Applicable

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Retransfer	Ligji Nr. 8671, per pushtetet dhe autoritetet e komandimit ne Forcat e Armatosura	26 Tetor 2000
	Law NO. 8671, date 26 October 2000, for the command and authority of the Armed Forces	
	Web link	Not Applicable

<b>Administrative Procedures</b>		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Administrative Procedures</i>	<i>In place since</i>
Production	Legal basis for the procedure – Not applicable	
	Web link - Not applicable	
Export	<p>Legal basis for the procedure –</p> <p>Export-Import Small Arms and Light Weapons and technology related with them is being done by Ministry of Defence, through the MEICO enterprise (Military Eksport-Import Company) in compliance with Albanian Government decisions.</p> <p>The MEICO company has the authority to negotiate with foreign contractors.</p> <p>The MEICO company organize its activities for import-export based on the weapons law No.7566, dated 25.05.1992; Council of Ministers Decision (CMD) No.366 “for the establishment of import-export company belong to Ministry of Defence”; CMD Nr.365 “For disposal and selling ammunition, which have expired and selling of surplus weapons and ammunition”; CMD No.617, dated 4.12. 2002 “For taking out of use weapons and other techincs from the Armed Forces and for disposal or dissasembeling and selling them”.</p> <p>There is not other authority for running these procedures for export-import of SALW</p>	MEICO is established in 1991.
	Web link – Not applicable	

<p><b>Import</b></p>	<p>Legal basis for the procedure - Legal basis for the procedure – Export-Import Small Arms and Light Weapons and technology related with them is being done by Ministry of Defence, through the MEICO enterprise (Military Eksport-Import Company) in compliance with Albanian Government decisions.</p> <p>The MEICO company has the authority to negotiate with foreign contractors.</p> <p>The MEICO company organize its activities for import-export based on the weapons law No.7566, dated 25.05.1992; Council of Ministers Decision (CMD) No.366 “for the establishment of import-export company belong to Ministry of Defence”; CMD Nr.365 “For disposal and selling ammunition, which have expired and selling of surplus weapons and ammunition”; CMD No.617, dated 4.12. 2002 “For taking out of use weapons and other techincs from the Armed Forces and for disposal or dissasembeling and selling them”.</p> <p>There is not other authority for running these procedures for export-import of SALW</p>	<p>MEICO is established in 1991.</p>
<p>Web link – Not applicable</p>		
<p><b>Transit</b></p>	<p>Legal basis for the procedure – Not applicable</p>	
<p>Web link – Not applicable</p>		
<p><b>Retransfer</b></p>	<p>Legal basis for the procedure – Ligji Nr. 8671, per pushtetet dhe autoritetet e komandimit ne Forcat e Armatosura</p> <p>Law NO. 8671, date 26 October 2000, for the command and authority of the Armed Forces</p> <p>Transferings of weapons within the country is being done according the Law No. 8671, dated 26.10.2000 “For administration and komanding autorites of strategic plans of the Armed Forces”.</p> <p>Verification of the last users dhe permission given to last users is being done by our E,mbassies in receiving countries, where we ask for the identification of the users.</p>	
<p>Web link - Not applicable</p>		

ii) What national measures exist to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked SALW? How have these been implemented? (II.8)

iii) Please describe how national laws, regulations and procedures that impact on the prevention, combating and eradication of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects are made public. (II.23)

#### 4. Law enforcement/criminalization

i) What national legislative or other measures exist to make the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of SALW criminal offences under domestic law? How have these measures been implemented? (II.3)

<b>National criminal offences relating to illicit SALW</b>		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Law / other measure</i>	<i>Date</i>
Manufacture	Title in original language	
	Ligji Nr. 7566, date 25 May 1992, per perdorimin e armeve	
	Title in English translation (and short form)	
	- The Law NO.7566, date 25 May 1992, for the use of weapons	
	Short description, including details of penalties	
	Web link	
Possession	Title in original language	
	- Ligji Nr. 7566, date 25 May 1992, per perdorimin e armeve	
	Title in English translation (and short form)	
	- The Law NO.7566, date 25 May 1992, for the use of weapons.	
	Short description, including details of penalties	
	- The rights to posses the weapons and the punishment for the illegal use and posses of the weapons up to 15 years of imprisonment.	
	Web link - Not applicable	
Stockpiling	Title in original language	
	- Ligji Nr. 7566, date 25 May 1992, per perdorimin e armeve	

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	Title in English translation (and short form) – The Law NO.7566, date 25 May 1992, for the use of weapons.	
	Short description, including details of penalties  – The rights to possess the weapons and the punishment for the illegal use and possession of the weapons up to 15 years of imprisonment.	
	Web link	
Trade	Title in original language  – Ligji Nr. 7566, date 25 May 1992, për përdorimin e armëve	
	Title in English translation (and short form)  – The Law NO.7566, date 25 May 1992, for the use of weapons.	
	Short description, including details of penalties  – The rights to possess the weapons and the punishment for the illegal use and possession of the weapons up to 15 years of imprisonment.	
	Web link	

ii) Have those groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit SALW been identified, where applicable? What action has been taken under appropriate national law against such groups and individuals? (II.6)

iii) What national measures have been taken, including legal or administrative means, against activity that violates a United Nations Security Council arms embargo in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations? (II.15)

<b>National measures for the enforcement of UN Security Council arms embargoes</b>		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Legal means</i>	<i>Date</i>
Enforcement of UN arms embargoes	Law: Title/provision in original language –  Urdhër i Ministrisë të Mbrojtjes Nr. 387, datë 4 July 1995, për asgjësimin dhe eksportin e materialeve ushtarake	

	<p>Title/provision in English translation (and short form)</p> <p>- The Order of the Minister of Defense NO. 387, date 4 July 1995, for the destruction and export of the military materials.</p> <p>Transferings of weapons within the country is being done according the Law No. 8671, dated 26.10.2000</p> <p>“For administration and komanding authorites of strategic plans of the Armed Forces”.</p> <p>Verification of the last users dhe permission given to last users is being done by our E,mbassies in receiving countries, where we ask for the identification of the users.</p> <p>The permission of last user has to do with the presence of our embassy in purchasing country, where the identification of the last user is requested.</p>
	<p>Short description of the functions of the law/provision</p> <p>- Only the Ministry of Defense has the right to operate in this field.</p> <p>The Ministry of Defence do not export and import SALW from countries which are under the embargo of UN and involved in regional conflicts.</p> <p>The current legislation for export-import does not foresee differences and preferences for different groups and countries.</p>
	<p>Web link – Not applicable</p>

<p align="center"><b>National measures for the enforcement of UN Security Council arms embargoes</b></p>		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Administrative means</i>	<i>In place since</i>
<p>Enforcement of UN arms embargoes</p>	<p>Short description of the procedure(s) used to prevent/punish violations</p> <p>- The Ministry of Defense has the list of al countries under embargo from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is being updated time after time.</p>	
	<p>Web link – Not applicable</p>	

**5. Stockpile management and security**

i) What national standards and procedures exist for the management and security of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police or other authorized bodies? (II.17)

<b>National standards and procedures for stockpile management and security</b>		
<i>Group:</i>	<i>Standards / procedures</i>	<i>Date</i>

armed forces	<p>Name and briefly describe</p> <p>The Ministry of Defence applies rules and legislation for administrating and safety of weapons and ammunition, also inspect and verify at different levels and i different timeframe.</p> <p>Elements considered when deciding on national stockpile location are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mission and task operations;</li> <li>The distance of the stockpile location from the inhabitant areas;</li> <li>National road network</li> </ul> <p>The stockpile security issues are defined on the armaments and ammunitions regulation book of the Ministry of Defense.</p> <p>The safety measures required for storage buildings are foreseen and designed by the Defense Designed Institute.</p> <p>Rules on inspections to verify that the storage buildings fulfill the requirements are foreseen on the armaments and ammunitions regulation book of the Ministry of Defense.</p> <p>There is a national policy on centralization of the locations for storage buildings, based on the long term Armed Forces restructuring plan.</p> <p>The Ministry of defence applies rules and legislation for administration and safety of surplus weapons adn ammunition, also inspect and verify the different levels and different timeframe.</p> <p><b>Lock-and-key and other physical security measures</b></p> <p><i>There exist physical security active and passive measures. The active measures consist of people in charge of guarding the areas, and passive measures consist of special equipment.</i></p> <p><i>There is a key control system, covered wooden doors, gridiron bars, guarded by the sentry soldiers, double fencing, lighting around building system. There are neither trained dogs nor alarm systems. Arms and ammunitions are stored separately. The weapons are partly disabled. Only the magazines of the weapons are placed separately. There is no intruder detection system.</i></p>	
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	Web link – Not applicable	
Police	Name and briefly describe	
	Web link	
Other authorized bodies	Name and briefly describe	
	Web link	

ii) How often are stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies reviewed? (II.18)

*The records are kept for a period of ten years in Battalion level, and forever in the Brigade, Division and Army level*

*The record books are checked one time every year at the e Battalion level; one time every two years at the Brigade level, and one time every four years at the Army level.*

iii) How are those stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies that are surplus to requirements identified? (II.18)

*Full records are being kept of holdings, use, expenditures and disposal.*

*The records are kept for a period of ten years in Battalion level, and forever in the Brigade, Division and Army level*

*The procedures for reporting losses, thefts and attempted thefts are as follows:*

*Immediate report up top the General Staff*

*Sending the documents to the military prosecutor for further investigations and punishments.*

*The record books are checked one time every year at the e Battalion level; one time every two years at the Brigade level, and one time every four years at the Army level.*

*Only the experts form Ministry of Defense have the right to audit in place. They check the arms and ammunitions physically and the record books.*

## **6. Collection and disposal**

i) Please give details of any national programmes that have been established and implemented for the responsible disposal of surplus stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies. (II.18)

Albanian Parliament approved the Law No. 8388, dated 05.08.1998, on the collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons on the hands of people.

### **The Activity of the Armed Forces for the Disposal and Destruction of Weapons, Military Technology and Ammunitions**

The legal basis for the disposal and destruction of weapons, military technology and ammunition that supports the activity of the Armed Forces, is as follows:

A. Decision No. 617 dated 04.12.2002 of the Government of the Republic of Albania, which assigns the Ministry of Defense with the responsibility to destroy excessive weapons, ammunitions and military equipments.

The Minister of Defense issued the Order No. 281 dated 17.06.2003 for the treatment of excessive and decommissioned equipments of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania.

The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Albania issued the Order No 22 dated 12.01.2004 for the implementation of the demilitarization process and the procedures for the destruction of excessive technology (tanks, artillery units, etc).

Goal: To transform these equipments into scrap, (cut to pieces) unusable for military purposes, and to secure a contractor for the profited scrap.

ii) Is destruction the means used to dispose of such stocks? (II.18)

All the weapons collected have been destroyed. The financial support is needed.

Gas, Cutting method.

For destruction of surplus SALW we have implemented some bilateral and international agreements, as:

The Ottawa Treaty "For destruction of anti personnel mines". During April 2001 to April 2002 have been destroyed 1.683.860 anti personnel mines or 2874 ton. This project has been implemented in cooperation with NAMSA.

The Albanian Armed Forces until April 2004 has destroyed by detonation around 20 thousand ton of ammunition and the process is ongoing.

It is under the negotiation the agreement with NAMSA, for destruction of 11,651 ton of ammunition with total cost of 6.4 million EURO and with lifespan of four years at factory of ULP Mjebes.

iii) What national measures exist to safeguard such stocks prior to their disposal? (II.18)

There exist rules and regulations at the Ministry of Defense.

iv) Subject to the exceptions set out in paragraph II.16 of the UN Programme of Action, are all confiscated, seized or collected SALW destroyed? (II.16)

Yes, for all the weapons collected.

Not for all the ammunitions. There are 90 thousand tonnes of ammunition to be destroyed.

v) What methods has your country used to destroy surplus stocks of SALW designated for destruction? (If appropriate, please make reference to the report of the UN Secretary-General (S/2000/1092) of 15 November 2000.) (II.19)

It has been used the cutting method by welding

vi) Please give details of any information on SALW confiscated or destroyed within your jurisdiction that is submitted to relevant regional and international organizations. (II.23)

It has been implemented the UNDP pilot project "Weapons in Exchange of Development". We have cooperated with US, UK and NATO countries under the framework of PFP.

**7. Export controls**

i) Please describe the system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit, used by your country for the transfer of all SALW. (II.11)

ii) Please describe the national laws, regulations and administrative procedures used by your country to ensure effective control over the export and transit of SALW. How are these measures implemented? (II.12)

<b>National laws, regulations and administrative procedures used to ensure effective control over SALW export and transit</b>		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Laws / regulations / procedures</i>	<i>Date</i>
Export	Title in the original language	

	<p>Legal basis for the procedure –</p> <p>Export-Import Small Arms and Light Weapons and technology related with them is being done by Ministry of Defence, through the MEICO enterprise (Military Eksport-Import Company) in compliance with Albanian Government decisions.</p> <p>The MEICO company has the authority to negotiate with foreign contractors.</p> <p>The MEICO company organize its activities for import-export based on the weapons law No.7566, dated 25.05.1992; Council of Ministers Decision (CMD) No.366 “for the establishment of import-export company belong to Ministry of Defence”; CMD Nr.365 “For disposal and selling ammution, which have expired and selling of surplus weapons and ammution”; CMD No.617, dated 4.12. 2002 “For taking out of use weapons and other techincs from the Armed Forces and for disposal or dissasembling and selling them”.</p> <p>There is not other authority for running these procedures for export-import of SALW</p>		M e: ir
	Web link		
Transit	Title in the original language		
	Title in English translation (and short form) applicable	Not	
	Describe how the law is designed to ensure control over SALW transit. Explain how it is implemented in actual practice.		
	Web link		

iii) Does your country use authenticated end-user certificates for this purpose? (II.12)

Yes

iv) Does your country notify the original exporting State when re-exporting or retransferring previously imported SALW? (II.13)

Yes

### 8. Brokering

i) What national legislation or administrative procedures exist to regulate the activities of those who engage in SALW brokering within national jurisdiction and control? (e.g. registration of brokers, licensing or authorization of brokering transactions and appropriate penalties) (II.14)

There exist the Regulation NO. 9603, date 18.09.2003 for the export import activities that includes the brokering procedures and sanctions.

### **9. Marking, record keeping and tracing**

i) Does your country require licensed manufacturers of SALW to apply an appropriate and reliable marking on each weapon as an integral part of the production process? (II.7)

From 1990 in Albania the manufacturing has been stopped at all. There is no factory to produce SALW.

ii) Is this marking unique? (II.7)

Not applicable

iii) Does this marking identify the country of manufacture? (II.7)

Not applicable

iv) How does this marking otherwise allow concerned authorities to identify and trace the relevant weapon? (II.7)

Not applicable

v) How long are records kept on the manufacture, holding and transfer of SALW under your jurisdiction? (II.9)

No legislation related to this question

vi) What national measures exist for tracing SALW held and issued by the State? (II.10)

The tracing of SALW is done by the Ministry of Defense by Record Books.

vii) Please give details of any steps taken by your country to cooperate in tracing illicit SALW, including the strengthening of mechanisms based on the exchange of relevant information. (III.11)

### **10. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)**

i) Please describe any disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes your country has developed and implemented, including the effective collection, control, storage and destruction of SALW. (II.21)

The Objective Force 2010, with the associated Implementation Plan 2002-2010, is developed and it includes the destruction of 90 thousands tones of

ammunition. Until June 2004 we have destroyed 20 thousands of 110 thousands of the total amount.

<b>N O</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>TIMETAB LE</b>	<b>PRESENT STATUS</b>	<b>RESPONS IBLE</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>
1	NAMSA Project for the destruction of 11665 ton of SALW Ammunition Financial Fund 6.4 million Euro	Dec 2002 - Dec 2006	In process.  Implementa tion started in October 2003	Armamen ts - Ammunition Section	11665 tons will be transported 1320 tons of SALW ammunition has been transported to ULP- Mjekes facility. 307 tons are destroyed.. 26965 Euros have been paid for transportation .
2	British Embassy Project for the destruction of 12500 small arms. Financial Fund 100.000 Pounds	January 2004	Completed	Armamen ts - Ammunition Section	The destruction of 12500 small arms was completed in 17 February 2004
3	British Embassy Project for the destruction of 1500 tons of small arms ammunition	March 2004	In Process  In Shkodra	Armamen ts - Ammunition Section	Technical Agreement signed on 17 October 2003.  The project is in process.
4	USA Embassy Project for the destruction of 12500 small arms	Continues	8932 pieces	Armamen ts - Ammunition Section	Technical Agreement signed on 17 February 2004
5	British Embassy Project for the destruction of 100 tons of small arms and medium	Preparato ry Phase		Armamen ts - Ammunition Section	Technical Agreement signed on 16 April 2004

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	ammunition				
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**Ammunitions Destroyed in Total**

<b>Nr</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Year 2000</b>	<b>Year 2001</b>	<b>Year 2002</b>	<b>Year 2003</b>	<b>January - April 2004</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Poliçan Military Facility	ton	400	2300	2085	4600	853.8	10238,8	
2	Gramsh Military Facility	ton				804	169.3	973,3	
3	ULP-Mjekës Military Facility	ton		2186	688	35	307	3216	
4	EOD Albanian Group	ton	63	468	671	2837	2436	6475	
5	EOD Solutions Ltd	ton			894	2	34	930	
6	NDC	ton				352	-	352	
7	Shooting	ton	200	180	150	100	-	630	
	<b>Total</b>	ton	<b>663</b>	<b>5134</b>	<b>4488</b>	<b>8730</b>	<b>3800,1</b>	<b>22815,1</b>	

## Demilitarization Projects' Achievements

## LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF AMMUNITION FOR 2004

<b>No.</b>	<b>Albanian Armed Forces</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>Total</b>
1.	Land Forces	ton	-	317	666	168	1150
2.	Naval Forces	ton	-	60	190	220	470
3.	Air Forces	ton	-	133	135	430	698
4.	Logistics Command	ton	674	740	522	721	2657
<b>5.</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>ton</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>1513</b>	<b>1539</b>	<b>4976</b>

ii) Please describe how your country has addressed the special needs of children affected by armed conflict, in particular the reunification with their family, their reintegration into civil society, and their appropriate rehabilitation. (II.22)

iii) Please describe any DDR programmes or activities that your country has supported. (II.30, 34)

### **11. Awareness-raising**

i) Please describe any public awareness and confidence-building programmes on the problems and consequences of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has developed and implemented (including the public destruction of surplus weapons and the voluntary surrender of SALW). (II.20)

ii) Please describe any education and public awareness programmes on the problems of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has encouraged. (II.41)

### **B.) Regional level**

#### **1. Legally binding instruments**

i) Has your country been involved in negotiations for the conclusion of legally binding instruments aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects? (II.25)

ii) Where such instruments exist, please describe the steps your country has taken to ratify and fully implement them. (II.25)

## **2. Moratoria and action programmes**

i) Please give details of any support your country has given moratoria or similar initiatives on the transfer and manufacture of SALW, and/or regional action programmes to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects (including cooperation with States concerned in the implementation of these initiatives). (II.26)

### **Ongoing destruction projects of the total of 110.000 tons.**

There exist 55 sites of storage amunitions in the territory of the Republic of Albania with 110 thousands tons of defferent calibre of SALW ammunitions. The calibres of these amunitions go from 7.62 mm to 160 mm, including some NAVY mines, silures and aviations bombs. The average age of the amunition is over 30 years. The storage site security and conditions are below the NATO standards. The storages are overloaded with amunition and are sorrunded by civilian population.

1. NAMSA project for destruction of 11 665 tons of amunitions for the period 2004 – 2006, at a cost of 6.4 Milion Euro.  
The donor countries are: Canada (leader), Check Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Irlanda, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA, EU.
2. The UK project for the destruction of 12 500 Light Weapons.  
Contractor EOD Solution. Donor UK. Acomplished in February 2004, at a cost of 100 000 Pound.
3. The USA project for the destruction of 12 500 Light Weapons.  
Contractor EOD Solution. Donor USA. To be acomplished in July 2004.
4. The UK project for the destruction of 1500 tons of ammunitions.  
Contractor EOD Solution. Donor UK. Acomplished in Feb 2004.
5. The USA project for the destruction of 1500 tons of ammunitions  
Contractor EOD Solution. Donor USA. To be acomplished in July 2004.
6. The UK project for the destruction of 1500 tons of ammunitions.  
Contractor EOD Solution. Donor UK. To be acomplished in Dec 2004.

7. The Albanian National Demilitarization Center (NDC) project for the destruction of 352 tons of ammunitions. Donor USA. Accomplished in Dec 2003.
8. The Albanian Ministry of Defense project for the destruction of 7700 tons of ammunitions. To be accomplished during 2004.
9. The process of SALW collection is led and supervised by the UNDP organization in Tirana, Albania.

Albania has been supported by the US Government, NATO countries and some NATO partner countries for the destruction of SALW.

### **3. Regional Cooperation**

- i) Please describe any involvement your country has had in the establishment of subregional or regional mechanisms with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in SALW across borders (in particular trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information-sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies). (II.27)
- ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to encourage regional and subregional action on illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects in order to, as appropriate, introduce, adhere, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures. (II.28)

### **C.) Global level**

#### **1. International instruments against terrorism and crime**

- i) What existing international legal instruments against terrorism and transnational organized crime has your country ratified or acceded to? (II.38)

#### **2. International cooperation and assistance**

- i) Please give details of any assistance, including technical and financial assistance, your country has provided for purposes of supporting the implementation of the measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects as contained in the UN Programme of Action. (III.3, 6, 10, 14)
- ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to enhance mutual legal assistance and other forms of cooperation in order to assist investigations and prosecutions in relation to the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (III.13)

iii) Please give details of any assistance your country has provided to combat the illicit trade in SALW linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism. (III.15)

iv) Please give details of your country's cooperation with Interpol for the purpose of identifying those groups and individuals engaged in the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (II.37)

v) Please give details of your country's use and support of Interpol's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System database (including providing relevant information on the illicit trade in SALW). (III.9)

vi) Please give details of your country's cooperation with the UN system to ensure the effective implementation of arms embargoes decided by the UN Security Council in accordance with the UN Charter. (II.32)

vii) Please describe any steps your country has taken in cooperation with other states, or regional or international organizations, to develop common understandings of the basic issues and the scope of the problems related to illicit brokering in SALW. (II.39)

### **3. Cooperation with civil society and NGOs**

i) Please give details of cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects, at the national, regional and global levels. (II.20, 40, 41; III.2, 18)

### **4. Information exchange**

i) Please describe any steps taken by your country to exchange information on national marking systems on SALW. (III.12)

Albania exchanges information on SALW in the framework of the OSCE Documents on SALW and the Stability Pact, Document on SALW.

ii) Please give details of any information on, inter alia, SALW confiscated or destroyed within national jurisdiction, or other relevant information such as illicit trade routes and techniques of acquisition, that your country has submitted to relevant regional and international organizations. (II.23)

### **5. Training, capacity-building, research**

i) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to enhance cooperation and exchange of experience and training among competent officials, including customs, police, intelligence and arms control officials, at the national, regional and global levels in order to combat the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (III.7)

ii) Please describe any regional and international programmes for specialist training on small arms stockpile management and security that your country has developed or supported. (III.8)

iii) Please give details of any action-oriented research aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the nature and scope of the problems associated with the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has developed or supported. (III.18)