

Serbia (including the UN-administered entity of Kosovo)



1 SALW problem

Serbia

Following the results of the 21 May 2006 referendum on independence in the Republic of Montenegro, independence from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro (SCG) was declared by the Montenegrin Parliament on 03 June 2006. It is to be hoped that the separation of Montenegro, though the result of a closely-fought political battle, will bring a welcome end to the institutional paralysis that has hampered the working of the Federal level institutions in recent years, and that national institutions can now make real progress. Past attempts to co-ordinate SALW control policy across SCG's two constituent republics did not succeed in the face of such difficulties, with material progress at the Federal level being seemingly impossible. Though a National Strategy for SALW control in the State Union and the individual republics was drafted in December 2004,¹ neither the State Union nor the Republic of Serbia had ratified the strategy by May 2006, causing considerable delay to the implementation of much needed SALW-control measures.

An additional problem faced by Serbia during the past year consists of the challenges associated with the introduction of new legislation for the control of international arms transfers, the February 2005 *Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods*, which due to its ambitious provisions, required additional support from outside actors to aid implementation. The management of SALW is now under the control of the Serbian Ministry of Defence (MoD), and there are believed to be over half a million weapons, and there have been past difficulties in terms of negotiation and transparency. According to news reports, a total of 182 weapons were stolen from military stockpiles during 2005, a figure that represents an increase of 36% compared to 2004.² Further, as explained below, questions surrounding the management and disposal of Serbia's military SALW stocks cannot be readily answered due to ongoing poor transparency within the MoD. Despite the introduction of the State Union's, which Serbia inherits, new arms transfer law in the previous year, the fact that arms transfer licensing decisions and deliveries remain classified, with no provisions for public reports on arms transfers, makes independent verification of the law's application impossible.

¹ *The State Union of Serbia and Montenegro Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)*, Belgrade, December 2004 (hereafter SCG SALW Strategy).

² 'VSCG in 2005 (182 weapons stolen from military arsenals)', VIP – Defence and Security, 16 March 2006. Available at: http://www.seesac.org/press/wms_march_2006.htm.

The division of the State Union into two independent republics will now create new SALW control challenges for both Serbia and Montenegro. The State Union had responsibility for controlling SCG military SALW stocks and for regulating international SALW transfers. With the dissolution of the SCG, the Union's significant SALW stocks will be divided between the two successor states. This division presents obvious difficulties. It also remains unclear at the present time how international arms transfers from the country's constituent republics, as well as SALW production within the separate republics, will be regulated in future. While at the very least both the successor states will be required to adopt the current SCG legislation, it is more likely that new primary and secondary legislation will need to be created, in keeping with regional and international norms.

Serbia's contemporary SALW control challenges include overly high levels of illicit firearms possession among the general public (around 900,000 thousand weapons according to the 2005 National SALW Survey of Serbia) and attendant problems with their misuse. While the incidence of both armed violence and armed homicide has been falling in Serbia since the mid 1990s, the proportion of armed robberies and homicides in which weapons are used seems to have increased in recent years. The use of firearms by organised criminal networks represents an additional problem, and many criminal groups remain prepared to use armed violence to protect their assets. Although their frequency is decreasing, assassinations of organised crime bosses have occurred in 2005 as in previous years, though police capacity to tackle these problems appears to be increasing. Further, though no such problems have occurred in 2005/6, during periods of inter-ethnic tension in the country, the widespread availability of SALW has also made acts of politically motivated armed violence and intimidation possible.

Problems are also evident, however, with the national system for licensing firearms to civilian owners, which is rated as too subjective by the 2005 SALW Survey and is thought to be inconsistent across the country. In addition, as in many other countries in the region, cross-border SALW trafficking presents law enforcement agencies with difficulties that their lack of resources leave them ill-equipped to deal with.

Although the MoD has not disclosed figures for its weapons holdings or surplus, a significant proportion of the estimated 637,500 weapons under the control of Serbian security forces are assumed to be surplus to requirement. In addition, it is also estimated that Ministry of Interior (Moi) personnel control over 50,000 service firearms as well as some 9,000 as yet undestroyed weapons collected during the 2003 weapons amnesty associated with Operation Sabre. However, due to a culture of secrecy within Serbian security agencies, no declaration of the extent of the country's weapon surplus has yet to be made known, and independent information regarding stockpile maintenance standards cannot be obtained.

Kosovo

Kosovo has been described as 'awash with weapons' perhaps more frequently than any other part of South Eastern Europe, and illegal civilian SALW possession is certainly widespread. Substantial numbers of SALW were brought to Kosovo in the run-up to the 1999 conflict to arm civilians on both sides of the conflict. Despite the subsequent cross-border movement of weapons to southern Serbia and Macedonia, and ongoing seizures by security forces, a recent estimate put the number of weapons still held illegally by civilians in Kosovo at 300,000.³ Available evidence suggests that SALW proliferation and misuse

³ SALW Survey of Kosovo, forthcoming, July 2006, SEESAC.

in Kosovo has had a significant impact on public health and crime levels, most notably at times of heightened tension, such as in Spring 2004.⁴

The existing regulatory framework for the control of SALW has many gaps, and the capacity of relevant agencies to enforce it is insufficient. The Kosovo Police Service (KPS), in combination with the international security forces, struggles to enforce law in this area, while the weak justice system means that most SALW offences are not prosecuted. Developing the capacity for effective law enforcement of legislation regarding SALW control should therefore be a high priority for the future, since the reserved power arrangements of past years have restricted the power and the ability of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) agencies to act in this area. One important issue that Kosovo's makeshift legislative and regulatory framework has so far failed to deal adequately with is the transfer of SALW to and from the territory. As late as October 2005, prior to the introduction of a new Customs regulation banning the import of such goods except for the purposes of international security forces, the import, export and transit of SALW to and from Kosovo was not regulated at all. Clearly this legislative area should be addressed in more detail in the future, particularly given the possibility of Kosovan independence.

In December 2005, new legislation was adopted giving the KPS grounding in law for the first time. However, the *Law on Police* is regarded as a 'skeleton police regulation,' stipulating only the most essential guiding principles for the police force, with further details left to Kosovo's indigenous institutions (the Assembly and newly formed Ministries of Interior and Justice) to elaborate in future years.⁵ As such, the law does not address the use of force and firearms by police officers, or the handling of weapons possessed by KPS officers (these aspects continue to be regulated only by internal police standards). According to the findings of the forthcoming national SALW Survey of Kosovo, due to intractable problems in processing criminal cases in the court system, police evidence rooms across the territory often contain a range of seized SALW. These are often poorly secured and pose a potential threat to public safety and security.

Finally, it is worth noting that Kosovo has until now lacked any over-arching body or strategy to guide the work of law enforcement and security agencies in the territory charged with controlling SALW. While this is due in part to the territory's ambiguous status under international law, it has meant that the creation and implementation of policies and laws suited to meet the territory's particular SALW problems have not typically been formulated to date.

2 SALW policy and practice

Serbia

In December 2004, the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro (SCG) created a National Strategy for the control of SALW.⁶ Among other things, the strategy provided for the establishment of an inter-ministerial SALW commission to implement the strategy and to

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Interview, Nick Booth, Senior Security Advisor to DSRSG, UNMIK Pillar 1, 09 March 2006.

⁶ *The State Union of Serbia and Montenegro Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)*, Belgrade, December 2004, (hereafter SCG SALW Strategy).

monitor the implementation of an accompanying SALW action plan.⁷ The strategy contained three annexes: an Action Plan for the Control of SALW at the federal level (SCG), and two strategies for implementation of SALW control at the republic level. However, during 2005/6 only the Republic of Montenegro had adopted its strategy. It is now hoped that Serbia will redraft its SALW strategy to take account of previous State Union responsibilities, and implement as a matter of priority.

Over recent years, Serbia, as the successor state to the SCG State Union, has become party to a number of international and regional SALW agreements (see Table 1). Further, progress was made in 2005/6 with Serbia's alignment with the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports and ratification of the UN Firearms Protocol.⁸

ARMS OR SALW CONTROL AGREEMENTS	SERBIA'S COMMITMENTS
EU Code of Conduct	2005
OSCE Document on Small Arms	November 2000
OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition	December 2003
OSCE Decision on End User Certificates	2004
OSCE Decision on Brokering	2004
OSCE Decision on MANPADS	2003
Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan	November 2001
UN Programme of Action	July 2001
UN Firearms Protocol	May 2006

Table 1: Serbia's commitments to conventional arms or SALW control agreements

As already noted, the 2004 draft National SALW Strategy for SCG contained an individual republic-level SALW strategy for Serbia.⁹ This provided for the creation of an inter-ministerial SALW commission, chaired by the Ministry of Interior, and a SALW Action Plan for the Republic. The Plan envisaged three phases of implementation, with Phase One beginning in January 2005 and Phase Three ending in December 2006. It stalled and little progress was made.

Kosovo

Kosovo has been under UN administration since 1999, and though officially part of Serbia, Kosovo is not governed by Serbian legislation. While more and more competencies are being transferred to the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) and the Kosovo Assembly, security issues remain, to a large degree, a 'reserved power' of the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). In a recent development, a governmental working group on SALW control convened with the backing of UNDP Kosovo in May 2006. Though this group's mandate

⁷ SCG SALW Strategy, pp. 19–20.

⁸ Published in the Official Gazette of SCG – International Agreements No. 11/05. It entered into force in May 2006.

⁹ *Ibid*, Annex C.

and intentions are not yet clear, development of a SALW control strategy is likely to be a priority.¹⁰

Important changes in terms of re-structuring Kosovo's security structures were initiated in 2005–6, with the formation of new Ministries of Interior and Justice as part of a gradual transfer of competencies to PISG institutions. The extent to which Kosovo's new Ministries gain the capacities they need to perform their intended functions will ultimately determine the level and quality of control over SALW in Kosovo in years to come. Further, in 2005, the UN led review of Kosovo's security sector arrangements (the so-called Internal Security Sector Review, ISSR). The ISSR's final report, due in December 2006, is expected to explicitly discuss the question of SALW control in Kosovo and will therefore have a bearing on future policy in this area.

3 SALW progress 2005–2006

3.1 Legislative and Regulatory Issues

Transfer control

Serbia

In SCG, military production and transfers were regulated at the State Union level, by the *Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods*, February 2005.¹¹ While no known changes to legislation governing transfers have taken place during 2005/2006, the division of the State Union in 2006 assumes that Serbia, as the successor state, will continue to comply with SCG level legislation.

Kosovo

Serbian law does not apply to Kosovo, where UNMIK is responsible for creating the necessary legislative and regulatory framework. A new customs regulation banning the import of SALW into Kosovo was adopted by UNMIK in late September 2005. Regulation No. 2005/41, amending the original 1999 UNMIK regulation on the establishment of the Customs Service, bans the importation into Kosovo of any weapon (as defined by Regulation 2001/7), parts or accessories, except as authorised by UNMIK or KFOR. The amendment reserves the right of the SRSG to issue an Executive Decision granting exemptions for certain classes of weapons 'in appropriate cases', upon the recommendation of the Customs Service. No further changes are known to have taken place in the year.

¹⁰ Helena Vazquez, EUSAC Chief Technical Adviser on SALW, UNDP Kosovo, 31 May 2006.

¹¹ See SEESAC, *South Eastern Europe SALW Monitor 2005*, Belgrade, 2005, hereafter 2005 Monitor, p. 149.

Domestic possession and use

Serbia

Civilian possession and the licensing of civilian owned SALW in Serbia are regulated by the 1992 *Law on Weapons and Ammunition*.¹² No changes in this area are known to have taken place in 2005/6.

Kosovo

Weapons ownership in Kosovo is governed by UNMIK *Regulation No. 2001/7*, adopted in February 2001. The regulation prohibits civilians from owning weapons other than hunting and recreational weapons, except in special cases where a Weapons Authorisation Card must be obtained. Up until early 2006, the only exemptions to this regulation were KFOR, UNMIK Police, KPS, the Corrections Service, licensed international security providers, the KPC and UN authorised security officers. However, in April 2006, an amendment to Regulation 2001/7 was passed by the Kosovo assembly and counter-signed by the SRSG, extending the right to bear arms to two agencies in Kosovo for the first time: the Forest Guards and the Customs Service.¹³ In addition, a *Law on Hunting* was passed by the Kosovo Assembly in June 2005 and currently still awaits promulgation by the SRSG. The law will regulate hunting activities, but not the possession of hunting weapons, which falls within the remit of UNMIK's 'reserved powers' and is covered by the above-mentioned UNMIK regulation.

FEATURES OF LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	SERBIA
NATIONAL	
National Coordinating Agency	No
National Point of Contact	Yes
LAWS AND PROCEDURES ON PRODUCTION, EXPORT, IMPORT AND TRANSIT	
Primary legislation	Yes
Production	Yes
Export	Yes
Import	Yes
Transit	Yes
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EXPORT AND IMPORT LICENSING OR AUTHORISATION	
Diversion risk	Yes
End User Certificate	Yes
Re-transfers	No
Verification (pre/post)	Yes
Brokering Controls	Yes (but not extra-territorial)

¹² 'Law on Weapons and Ammunition', Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No 9/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 44/98, 39/2003.

¹³ Information received from Malcolm Brown, Director of Law Enforcement, UNMIK Customs on 09 May 2006.

FEATURES OF LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	SERBIA	
DOMESTIC POSSESSION, STOCKPILING AND TRADE		
Manufacture	Serbia	Yes
	Kosovo	Yes
Marking and Tracing	Serbia	Yes ¹⁴
	Kosovo	Licences are issued for marked weapons only
Possession	Serbia	Yes
	Kosovo	Yes
Stockpiling	Serbia	No
	Kosovo	No
Trade	Serbia	Yes
	Kosovo	No

Table 2: Features of Serbia's legislative and regulatory framework¹⁴

3.2 SALW Collection programmes and capacities

Serbia

Prior to 2005, between 12,000 and 15,000 weapons were collected in three successive amnesty periods (2001, 2002 and 2003).¹⁵ The 2004 draft SALW Control Action Plan sets out a plan for a fourth nationwide amnesty period between June 2005 and June 2006, which, as the strategy stalled, has not yet occurred.¹⁶ In response to a proposal from the MoI, the Government of Serbia is currently reviewing secondary legislation that, if approved, will allow for an amnesty period in late 2006.¹⁷

Kosovo

Following the spectacular failure of the 2003 SALW Collection organised by UNDP Kosovo, during which 155 weapons were surrendered, no further large-scale voluntary collections have taken place in Kosovo. In December 2005, a two-week weapons amnesty was enacted by the SRS in the Novoberde/Novo Brdo municipality. On this occasion, no weapons were surrendered.¹⁸ SALW do however continue to be seized or found by KFOR and KPS across Kosovo at the rate of several units a day.¹⁹

¹⁴ The Law on 'Branding Weapons and Ammunition'. See: UN PoA Report 2004.

¹⁵ *Living with the Legacy*, p. 65 and MoI Official Statistics, 2004.

¹⁶ See: SCG SALW Strategy, p. 36.

¹⁷ SACISCG Interim Report, 01 June 2005 – 28 February 2006, p. 7.

¹⁸ 'No weapons surrendered during UNMIK amnesty in Novo Brdo,' 21 December 2005, SEESAC media monitoring, http://www.seesac.org/press/wms_2005_12_25.htm.

¹⁹ Official data, Jan–April 2006.

3.3 SALW Destruction programmes and capacities

Serbia

In 2005/6, a total of 14,936 weapons seized and recovered through police activities were destroyed by the Mol at the US Steel facility in Smederevo. With financial support from the Federal Republic of Germany and assistance from UNDP's SALW Control in Serbia and Montenegro (SACISCG) programme, additional SALW (7,018 weapons) were destroyed in December 2005 and March 2006 (7,918 weapons). Both weapon destruction events received extensive coverage in the media.²⁰

Kosovo

KFOR reportedly regularly destroys confiscated weapons.²¹ However, no information on the number of units destroyed during 2005/6 was available.

IMPLEMENTER	QUANTITY	YEAR	LOCATION	SPONSOR
Serbia Mol	7,018	2005	Smederevo	Federal Republic of Germany
Serbia Mol	7,918	2006	Smederevo	Federal Republic of Germany

Table 3: Weapon destruction in Serbia during 2005/2006

3.4 SALW Stockpile Management programmes and capacities

Serbia

No known changes to Serbia's stockpile management standards or procedures are known to have taken place during 2005/6.

Kosovo

SALW are held by a number of international and PISG agencies in Kosovo and stockpile security and management procedures are presumed to vary significantly among them. No revisions to the current stockpiling procedures by different agencies are known to have occurred in the reporting period.

3.5 SALW Awareness activities

Serbia

A media campaign to raise awareness of the dangers of celebratory gunfire was delivered over the 2005/6 New Year period across Serbia with the participation of the Ministry of Interior, as well as civil society groups, UNDP and SEESAC.²² According to SEESAC figures,

²⁰ SACISCG Activity Report, 12 March 2006.

²¹ Helena Vazquez, EUSAC Chief Technical Adviser on SALW, UNDP Kosovo, 31 May 2006.

²² SACISCG Interim Report, 01 June 2005 - 28 February 2006, pp. 3 and 4 and SACISCG Activity Report, 05 February 2006.

the number of injuries and incidents of property damage resulting from celebratory gunfire during this period declined as a result of the campaign.²³

An additional activity carried out during 2005/6 with the assistance of UNDP's SACISCG project, was the delivery of presentations to participants at a youth summer camp organised by the Red Cross of Serbia on the negative impacts of SALW proliferation and international measures designed to combat this.²⁴

In April 2006, a SALW Film Festival was held by SEESAC in Belgrade. The festival targeted the diplomatic and donor community, government representatives and local NGOs engaged on SALW-related issues. A documentary about the proliferation and impact of SALW in SEE, called 'A Lethal Legacy', was screened at the festival.²⁵ In a separate initiative during the year, UNDP produced a six-part TV documentary series, entitled 'In the Line of Fire', focusing on the impact of firearms misuse on society.²⁶ Several NGOs have been actively involved in SALW Awareness activities in Serbia during the past year. The Belgrade-based NGO Balkan Youth Union (BYU) promoted the international 'Control Arms' campaign at the Belgrade Sports Festival in mid-2005 and, together with the NGO EBCO Balkan, at the 'Exit Festival' in Novi Sad in July 2005.²⁷ In addition, BYU has also created an electronic resource centre on SALW issues (see below). Lastly, in February 2006, UMIER and UNDP held a joint outreach workshop to inform the arms and military equipment industry in Serbia about the new regulations and procedures for the licensing of foreign trade in arms and military equipment.²⁸

Kosovo

In December 2005, the Gjilan-based NGO, 'Kosovo Center for International Co-operation', together with UNDP Kosovo, launched a project entitled '*Without Weapons for a better future*' to raise awareness of the dangers of SALW. In the course of the project, the NGO has reportedly been delivering training to students and NGOs to raise awareness of the issue.²⁹ In September 2005, the Ferizaj-based NGO Forum for Civic Initiatives opened Kosovo's first SALW resource centre. Situated in Ferizaj public library, the centre makes SALW-related publications, CD-ROMs and other resources available in Albanian, Serbian and English languages to members of the public free of charge.³⁰

²³ Three injuries were reported for the whole of Serbia and Montenegro during this period. SEESAC, December 2005, *Clearing Guns*, p. 16.

²⁴ SEESAC, *Clearing Guns*, September 2005, pp. 14–15.

²⁵ SEESAC Activity Report AR/067.

²⁶ SACISCG Interim Report, 01 June 2005–28 February 2006, p. 3.

²⁷ See Balkan Youth Union Activity Report, 'Exit Festival', 2005.

²⁸ SACISCG Interim Report, 01 June 2005–28 February 2006, p. 6.

²⁹ See: <http://www.kosovo.undp.org/news/news2005.asp>, accessed 24 May 2006.

³⁰ Correspondence with Emine Qerkini and Ferdinand Nikolla, FIQ, 14 April 2006.

3.6 SALW Survey activities

Serbia

No SALW Surveys have been carried out in Serbia since the publication in March 2005 of the report *'Living with the Legacy – SALW Survey of Republic of Serbia'*. However, an analysis of Serbia's legislation and practice in the field of arms transfers is currently being undertaken in line with the European Commission (EC) developed 'Western Balkans SALW Control Support Plan'. This study, due to be published in mid 2006, will include a series of recommendations designed to ensure that the legislative framework is compliant with the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

Kosovo

In early 2006, researchers from Forum for Civic Initiatives and Saferworld began conducting a SALW Survey of Kosovo, due for publication in July 2006. The Survey is expected to provide valuable Management Information to both UNMIK and PISG institutions.

3.7 Civil society involvement in SALW interventions

Serbia

As part of an EU and UK Government funded project *'Challenging insecurity: engaging civil society in decision making on arms control and community safety'*, in spring 2005 the NGO BYU established a National Arms Control Working Group (NACWG) in Serbia, consisting of ten NGOs. BYU also attended the Biennial Meeting of States to review progress on the implementation of the UN PoA in New York in July 2005 and the Preparatory Conference for the PoA Review Conference in January 2006. At both events they carried out SALW-related advocacy on behalf of the SEENCA network aimed at government representatives from the SEE region and donors. Furthermore, as part of the 'Challenging insecurity' project, in 2005 BYU created an online resource centre of SALW-related materials and documents, including educational resources, training manuals and international SALW agreements.³¹

Kosovo

Although a number of NGOs participated in Kosovo's 2003 SALW Collection campaign, the majority of these organisations no longer work on SALW issues. A Kosovan NGO whose programme of work focuses heavily on SALW control and community safety is Forum for Civic Initiatives (FIQ), which established a NACWG in 2005 as part of the project *'Challenging insecurity'*. The Kosovo NACWG convened by FIQ includes the following organisations: Kosovo Youth Network (Pristina), Association of Kosovo Municipalities, the Kosovo Women's Network (all based in Pristina), the Foundation for Democratic Initiative (Gjakove) and the Forum of Democratic Initiative for Open Society (Ferizaj). The group's recent activities included making submissions to UNMIK on the new *Law on Police* while it was under development in late 2005. FIQ also attended the Biennial Meeting of States to review progress on implementation of the UN PoA in New York in July 2005, and the Preparatory Conference for the PoA Review Conference in January 2006, working alongside

³¹ The resource centre is freely accessible through BYU's website, www.bum.org.uk.

other NGOs to lobby government delegations for the development and elaboration of the PoA document.

3.8 Cross-border SALW control initiatives

Serbia

A counter-proliferation training course for Customs and Police officers from both the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro was organised in December 2005 by the US Government.³² Apart from this course, no known improvements or changes to cross-border controls are known to have taken place in either Serbia during 2005/2006.

Kosovo

As reported in the 2005 South Eastern Europe SALW Monitor, UNMIK has negotiated Police Co-operation Agreements with all its neighbours. Kosovo also has observer status at the Ohrid conference, and participates in various Stability Pact initiatives. No new developments are known to have taken place since then.

3.9 SALW Management Information and exchange systems and protocols

Serbia

Serbia, as the successor state to the SCG State Union, is committed to a number of international instruments that require information exchange (see Table 4), with particular emphasis being placed on the resolution of border problems.³³ During 2005/6, Serbia submitted reports to UNDDA on implementation of the UNPoA and to the OSCE as required by the OSCE Document on SALW. Further, in February 2006, UNDP SACISCG and SEESAC provided an international consultant to the State Union Ministry for International Economic Relations (UMIER) to instruct officials on best EU practice on annual reporting on arms exports.³⁴ Subsequently, UMIER began preparing its first annual report on transfers of arms, military equipment and dual use goods, as yet unpublished.³⁵

³² SACISCG Interim Report, 01 June 2005–28 February 2006, p. 3.

³³ *Report on Small Arms and Light Weapons in Serbia and Montenegro*, 2005, p. 6, available at, <http://disarmament.un.org/cab/nationalreports/2005/Serbia%20and%20Montenegro.pdf>, accessed 27 May 2006.

³⁴ SACISCG Interim Report, 01 June 2005–28 February 2006, p. 6.

³⁵ Information provided by Hans Risser, Project Manager, UNDP SACISCG on 24 April 2006.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND PROTOCOLS	SERBIA
INTERNATIONAL	
Reporting to the UN DDA on the Programme of Action (PoA)	Yes
Reporting to the UN Register of Conventional Arms	Yes (submission in 2004)
Reporting to other international regimes (e.g. Wassenaar Arrangement)	-
INTERPOL / EUROPOL	Yes/negotiating membership
REGIONAL	
Information exchange with OSCE	Yes
Information Exchange with EU	-
SECI Regional Centre intelligence exchange	Yes
NATIONAL	
Transparency on SALW imports, exports and decision-making	No
Publication of national reports on arms / SALW transfers	No
Publication of national legislation	Yes
Publication of SALW national strategy	No

Table 4: Information exchange and protocols

Kosovo

Due to Kosovo's status as a UN-administered territory which officially remains part of Serbia, it is unable to sign up to any international protocols involving information-sharing mechanisms. Internal SALW information management systems in Kosovo are currently very poor and even fall below the regional standard. Record-keeping by the Police, the courts and health authorities continues to be limited and reliable data is not generally available from these sources.