

Loss and theft of weapons in WB

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Diversion

1. In general terms: Diversion is the transfer from an authorized owner/user to an unauthorized user;
2. Diversion can take place at any time of the lifecycle of weapons, from production to distribution, from transfer to storage to destruction.

Prevention of Diversion

Essential element of Small Arms Control

Prevention of Diversion

Article 11 UNFP: Security and preventive measures

In an effort to detect, prevent and eliminate the theft, loss or diversion of, as well as the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in, firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, each State Party shall take appropriate measures:

- (a) To require the security of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition at the time of manufacture, import, export and transit through its territory; and
- (b) To increase the effectiveness of import, export and transit controls, including, where appropriate, border controls, and of police and customs transborder cooperation.



This presentation will not
cover arms export control but
rather issues of loss and theft

Preventing diversion from SALW stockpiles and legal possession

In every region of the world, the great majority of illicit or unauthorised SALW have been diverted from authorised official or civilian holdings, through loss, theft, corruption or neglect.

Diversion of SALW can occur from holdings and stocks prior to a transfer and from the holdings and stocks of the end-user post-transfer.

Programmes to ensure effective stockpile management and security at every stage of the transfer process are a critical and integral part of efforts to prevent and reduce diversion of SALW.

All states have a responsibility to conduct regular and thorough reviews of their own national systems and practices, and to establish a clear programme to address identified weaknesses.

Some figures

	2018		I-2019		II-2019		I-2020			Total
	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen		Lost/stolen firearms
Belgrade	No data		10		590		461			1,061
Podgorica	No data		No data		1	8	1	4		14
Pristina	No data		4*		49		26			79
Sarajevo	No data		1 case	4 cases	0	0	15	0		20
Skopje	No data		1	22	38		0	41 cases		102
Tirana	11		3**	0	13 cases		7			34
Total	11		38		699		555			1,303

Reported lost and stolen by civilians

- Laws in WB dictates that every lost and stolen weapon has to be reported to authority;
- Question: Which investigation is started in this?
 - Hypothesis 1: Due to high cost of registering a weapon (taxes – training – medical certificate) citizen can decide to illegally sell the weapon, throw it and report it lost or stolen?
 - Hypothesis 2: High number of weapons not re- registered after transition from old law to new law – Need for prosecutor and search warrant? If house search implemented – citizen reports lost?
 - Hypothesis 3: High number of armed robberies and burglaries: weapons stolen?

Theft from registered firearms dealers

- Laws in Western Balkans foresees a high level of security features in places where weapons are kept!
- 2 cases in NMK for example:
 - part of the stolen firearms seized in Skopje, other part in Pristina.
- 1 case in Kosovo
 - Less availability on illegal market?
 - Specific request?

Security requirements

Civilian

State

Theft from Military and police storages

- PSSM is in transition in WB
 - Prospective sites vs non prospective sites and transit sites
 - Some level of protection but most of it to risk level 1 – due to the high cost.
- PSSM is based on delaying/ denying unauthorised access to the most wanted item in the storage by putting up barriers such as open space – fence – lights – CCTV – PID – electronic locks – metal doors – etc....

Standards

Civilian: IATG –
MOSAIC



Laws

State: IATG –
MOSAIC – AAPT 1
And 2



SOPs

Investigations

Every lost and stolen weapons
= Subject to investigation

PREVENT THAT THIS HAPPENS
AGAIN

Every lost and stolen weapon
is a diversion!

Scenario

Initial constataction –
SALW Control Initial
Report

Result of
investigations: SALW
Control Detailed report

Investigations



Internal
investigation

Board of
Inquiry

Independent
investigation

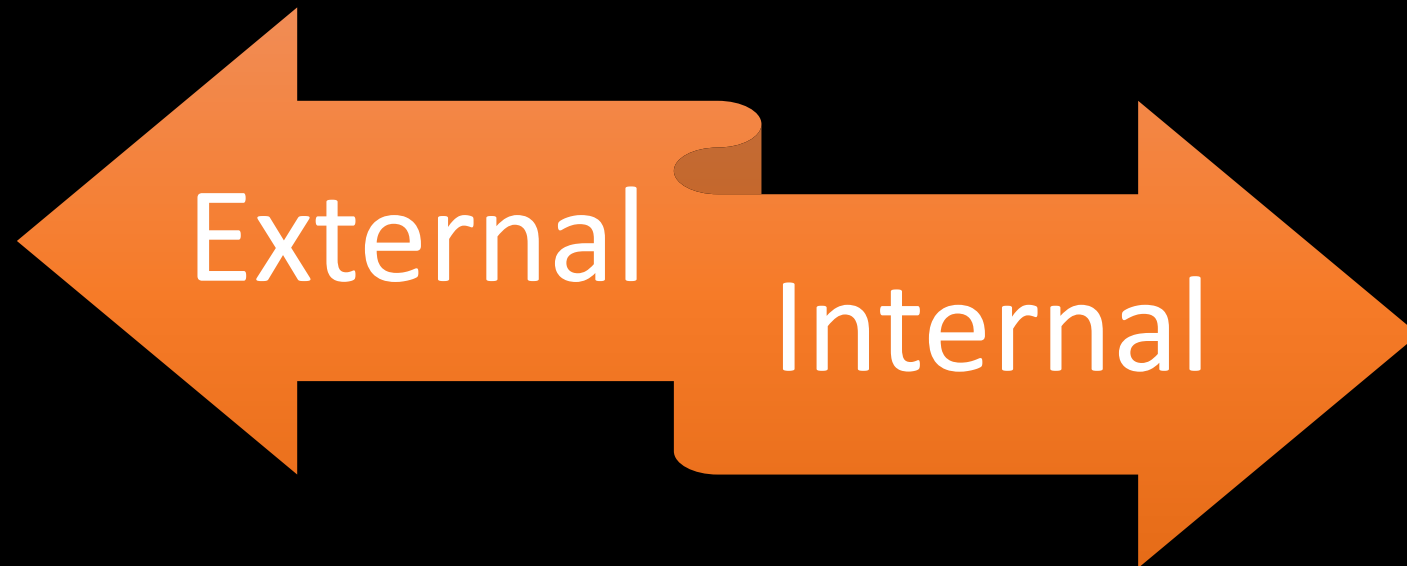


Recommendation to every investigation

What to do to prevent?



Threats



Prevention

Adequate legislation and operating procedures

Adequate security measures

Adequate trained personnel – internal compliance

Threat and risk assessments and communication with relevant actors

Quality management inspections

Audits

Anti – corruption measures

Trends – Desired items!

- Automatic rifles
- Pistols
- Hand grenades
- Pyrotechnics



Questions

