

# ROADMAP for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) REGIONAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REPORTING PERIOD:

01 January 2024 - 31 December 2024

Submission Date:

30 June 2025

The KPIs Regional Reporting Framework represents the main tool for monitoring the progress on the implementation of the Roadmap, at the regional level. SALW Commissions collected the required data from all relevant institutions in their jurisdictions. Within the framework of European Union COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/2321, SEESAC has integrated the data into a regional reporting framework, which is shared with the EU, donors, regional and international partners.

As of January 2024, and in line with the agreement reached at the joint meeting of Heads of SALW Commissions on 24 February 2023, as well as the key recommendations from the Mid-Term Review of the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap, data that enables capturing progress under each KPI is submitted once a year, in advance to the Regional Roadmap Coordination Meetings. Data for KPI 5 and KPI 14 is collected from other sources, as indicated in the sheet corresponding to each KPI.

The KPIs Reporting Framework was developed as a unitary template applicable to all jurisdictions in order to be able to generate a regional-level report.

# KPI 1

Number of legal frameworks on arms control throughout the Western Balkans 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)

BREAKDOWN:

1. Arms control legislative acts regarding the civil use of firearms and ammunitions harmonized with the relevant EU Directives on firearms and ammunition;
2. Arms control legislative acts regarding the civil use of explosives harmonized with the relevant EU Directives on explosives;
3. Arms control legislative acts regarding the military use of firearms, ammunition and explosives harmonized with the relevant EU Directives;
4. Arms control legislative acts harmonized with the Arms Trade Treaty;
5. Arms control legislative acts harmonized with the Firearms Protocol.

Source of information:

EU Integration or legal departments

The following options show the level of harmonization of the national arms control legislative acts regarding the civil and military use of firearms/SALW, ammunition and explosives with the EU Acquis: Fully harmonized, Partially harmonized, Not harmonized, N/A (Not applicable), Not sure/Not known.

CIVIL USE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation; Rulebook on the method of performing control during testing, marking, individual testing, homologation, ammunition type control, testing of deactivated weapons and weapons permanently converted to civilian use, as well as the layout of markings and stamps	Law on Weapons	Law on weapons, Law on legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices.	Law on weapons; Law on marking of SALW and SALW ammunition; Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking of weapons and ammunition	Law on Weapons	Law on weapons; DCM 275 on safety conditions; DCM 292 on record-keeping development; DCM 348 on entry and selling of weapons; DCM 421 on licensing criteria
Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition		<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential components under Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/69 of 16 January 2019 laying down technical specifications for alarm and signal weapons under Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>

CIVIL USE OF EXPLOSIVES	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Explosive Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases	Law on Explosives, Law on Transport of Hazardous Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases	Law on the civil use of explosives	Law on Explosive Substances for Economic Use of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (used by the FBiH Mol); Law on the Transport of Explosives and Combustible Liquid Gases adopted in 2007, Brčko District	Law on protection from explosive materials; Law on trade in explosive materials	Law No. 73/2021 “On making available on the market and supervision of pyrotechnic articles” Law No. 74/2021 “On making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses”
Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>
Directive 2013/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles (recast)	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2014/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

MILITARY USE of FAE	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment; Decision on the establishment of the National Control List of Weapons and Military Equipment	Law on control of Import/Export of Military Goods and Dual-Use Goods	Law No. 04/L-198 "On the trade of strategic goods", Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions", Law No. 05/L-017 On amending and supplementing the Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions"	Law on Foreign Trade Control of Arms, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods, Law on Control of Foreign Trade in Dual-Use Goods	Law on production and trade of weapons and military equipment	Law on state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use; DCM on the approval of the updated list of military goods and of the list of dual-goods and technologies, which are subject to state control over import-exports; DCM on approving in principle the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports
Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment  User's Guide to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment (2015 edition)	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Common Military List of the European Union	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>
Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering		<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>		<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Directive 2009/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of procedures for the award of certain works contracts, supply contracts and service contracts by contracting authorities or entities in the fields of defence and security, and amending Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>		<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items?	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

ARMS TRADE TREATY	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
<b>Signature</b>	03/28/2013			09/25/2013	09/25/2013	Decree no. 8499, dt. 18.2.2014 promulgates Law 6/2014
<b>Ratification, acceptance or approval</b> (For States Signatories)	10/29/2014	08/14/2014		09/25/2014	03/07/2014	30.01.2014
<b>Accession</b> (For non-signatory States)			Yes, with the entry into force of the law on weapons 05/L022 in 2015			

FIREARMS PROTOCOL	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
<b>Signature</b>						
<b>Ratification, acceptance or approval</b>	10/22/2005	10/22/2005			09/14/2007	
<b>Accession</b>	12/20/2005		Yes, with the entry into force of the law on weapons 05/L022 in 2015	04/01/2008		Law 8938 dt. 10.12. 2007, announced by decree no. 5560, dt. 27.12.2007

**Criminal offences defined in the national law.**

According to Art. 5 "Criminalization" of the Protocol, "each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the following conduct, when committed intentionally". Does the national legislation consider the following conduct as criminal offence? (responses provided by yes/no/partially):

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	Yes: Under the provision of Article 348 of the Criminal Code.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: Article 278 of the Criminal Code
Illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	Yes: Under the provision of Article 348 of the Criminal Code.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: Article 278/a of the Criminal Code
Falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms required by article 8 of this Protocol	Partially: Partially harmonized with the provision of Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: They are provided in Article 278, last paragraph of the Criminal Code.

COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** As stipulated in Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol, Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the following conduct, when committed intentionally: a) Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; b) Illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; c) Falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms required by Article 8 of this Protocol. Having in mind that Article 348, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code stipulates that "Whoever without authorization manufactures, alters, sells, procures, exchanges or possesses firearms, convertible or deactivated firearms, their parts, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine", this means that the said Article is aligned with Article 5 of the Protocol with regard to illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition. Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition prescribes that "whoever produces false stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, devices and ammunition in the intent to use them as real, or whoever, for the same purpose, alters such genuine stamps or markings or who ever uses such false or altered stamps or markings as genuine shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment of up to three years". Therefore, the partial alignment of this Article and Article 5 of the Protocol is due to the fact that the removal operation has not been defined as a criminal offence by the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.

**Pristina:** The draft Law on Weapons is still being amended. On 27 November 2024, Decision No. 17/233 was issued for the approval of the updated Strategic List for Military Goods referring to the EU Common Military List. The draft Law on Explosive Devices was approved by the Government, with Decision No. 03/223 dated 09 October 2024, but it still requires approval by the Parliament. The Administrative Instruction (MoIA) No. 06/2024 on Education, Professional Qualification Criteria, and Programs for Professional Training was approved by Decision No. 0485/2024 dated 28 August 2024.

## KPI 2

Number of evidence based arms control policy documents, developed in each jurisdiction of the Western Balkans, that are also addressing needs of men, women, boys and girls;

BREAKDOWN:

1. SALW Strategy is in place.
2. SALW Strategy is evidence-based.
3. SALW Strategy addresses the needs of men, women, boys and girls.

### DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this report, the following definitions apply:

**Data on distribution of SALW:** refers to data on the type, quantity, possession, distribution, manufacture, international transfers of SALW, lost and stolen firearms, illegal possession and confiscation, and trafficking. Information may include the above SALW data related to: • State agencies/institutions, • Civilians, • Private security companies and • Other relevant groups/actors.

**Data on impact of SALW:** refers to data measuring the impact of different types of SALW, both legal and illegal, on communities and capturing differential impacts on men, women, boys and girls, such as: • criminal offences committed with firearms, including homicides and injuries, • accidental deaths, • misdemeanors, • domestic violence, • perpetrators, • suicides, • characteristic of firearm-related incidents like type of firearms used, location, period of the year.

**Gender:** refers to roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women.

**Gender-based violence:** violence directed against a person because of their gender. Both women and men experience gender-based violence.

**Sex-disaggregated data:** any data on individuals broken down by sex.

**Young man:** man aged 18 to 35 year.

Source of information:

SALW Commissions

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes, what is the Strategy implementation period?	2019-2024	2019-2025	2024-2028	2021-2024	2022-2024	2019-2024
If yes, is there an accompanying Action Plan for the implementation of SALW Strategy in place?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, 2022-2024
Was there an evaluation of the SALW Strategy conducted or is it planned?	Yes, the evaluation was conducted in 2024.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, the evaluation is being planned.	As part of the renewal of the Strategy for the Control of SALW, Ammunition, and Explosives for the years 2025–2030, the evaluation of the Action Plan for 2022–2024 will be completed by March 2025.

SALW Strategy is evidence-based. (Options: N/A (not/applicable), yes to a full extent, yes partially, no not at all)	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Data on SALW distribution and impact is regularly collected by competent institutions.	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
The Strategy is based on comprehensive data on SALW distribution.	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
The Strategy is based on comprehensive data on SALW impact.	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent

The Strategy clearly identifies main problems related to SALW.	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
Goals and objectives fully address the problems identified.	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent
The implementation of SALW Strategy is monitored regularly.	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent

<b>SALW Strategy addresses the needs of men, women, boys and girls. (Options: N/A (not/applicable), yes to a full extent, yes partially, no not at all)</b>	<b>Belgrade</b>	<b>Podgorica</b>	<b>Pristina</b>	<b>Sarajevo</b>	<b>Skopje</b>	<b>Tirana</b>
SALW Strategy is based on sex-disaggregated data.	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially
SALW Strategy is based on age-disaggregated data.	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially
Specific gender related problems that women and men face with respect to SALW are clearly identified *problems may refer to domestic violence, gender norms/roles of men that can fuel demand for firearms, factors which can shape risk-taking behavior among young men, etc.	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially
There are activities aiming to address the misuse of firearms in domestic and other forms of gender-based violence.	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially
There are activities aiming to address driving factors for armed violence among men (in particular young men) and risk they face with regard to SALW.	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially
There are activities aiming to increase participation of women in SALW control *including women's NGOs, gender equality mechanisms and gender experts.	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially
In the reporting period, activities were implemented to address the specific gender-related problems.	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
The effects of the above mentioned activities on women and men are regularly monitored.	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** At the initiative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Government has adopted the SALW Control Strategy for the period 2019-2024 (Official Gazette, No. 44/2019). The Strategy contains the main mechanisms envisaged in the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap. In the context of gender and age mainstreaming, the level of implementation was assessed as "Yes, partially" bearing in mind that not all monitoring and implementation mechanisms have been established yet.

**Pristina:** We need to establish technical conditions in all institutions to issue accurate statistics on the gender aspect. We now have the 2024-2028 strategy, which is harmonized with the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap.

**Sarajevo:** The Strategy for SALW Control for the period 2025-2030 and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the period 2025-2027 were adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2025.

**Skopje:** The most recent SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan covered the period 2022–2024. A new Strategy and Action Plan are planned to be adopted by the end of September 2025, following the evaluation of the previous strategy.

**Tirana:** Data on SALW and their impact can be extracted using the Firearms Information Management System (SIMA), which, however, is not fully standardized especially with regards to information by gender and age. Data by gender and age can be extracted, but this is done manually and not on the spot. Data on distribution and impact of firearms are collected/extracted through the report of the daily communication electronic system, whenever needed or requested. In addition, through the daily communication statistical report, it is possible, whenever necessary, to extract data on seizures disaggregated by geographical location, i.e., by Local Police Directorates. The official statistics on crimes provide disaggregated data on the victim's age (under 14 years old, 14-18 years old and above 18 years old), gender (female, male), whether the incident has resulted in death and connections with the perpetrator. Regarding the perpetrator, the data are disaggregated by age (under 14 years old, 15-17, 18-29, 30-44, 45-59 and above 60 years old), as well as by education, employment, etc. This provides an overview of the age groups involved in weapon-related criminal offences as well as on the age groups and genders that are mostly affected by weapon-related crimes. With regards to the ownership of legal weapons, it is not possible to disaggregate such data by gender and age because the SIMA system cannot generate such a report, but the data are registered within each file (SIMA is in process of being upgraded in terms of data reorganization and generation). The Police, pursuant to the Law "On weapons" has taken actions to verify and register in the register, all weapons possessed by citizens, issued before the entry into force of Law No. 74/2014 "On weapons". The Police has not continued with the verification and re-registration of hunting weapons (category "C") in the SIMA during 2024, as the system is undergoing improvement.



Pristina										
Illegal possession of FAE	778	838	1,434	1,510	2,212	2,348	115	454	591	198
Trafficking of FAE	21	36	19	47	40	83	3	6	5	7
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	195	209	198	208	393	417	7	73	99	14
Sarajevo										
Illegal possession of FAE	142	158	229	253	371	411	59	67	118	1
Trafficking of FAE	7	7	8	11	15	18	3	3	1	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	162	207	147	176	309	383	45	50	103	0
Altering marking of firearms	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Other FAE related crime	2	2	1	2	3	4	0	0	0	2
Skopje										
Illegal possession of FAE	No data	129	200	233	No data	362	No data	19	111	29
Trafficking of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Altering marking of firearms	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Other FAE related crime	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Tirana										
Illegal possession of FAE	198	159	298	239	496	398	59	18	191	0
Trafficking of FAE	25	9	14	8	39	17	4	3	5	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	6	7	7	10	13	17	1	0	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	0	0	210	288	0	0	0	0	0	0

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** During the reporting period from 1 January to 31 December 2024, the Public Prosecutor's Offices addressed criminal charges against 1,705 individuals. Out of the total number of charges, there were 645 pending charges from the previous period and 1,060 newly received charges. Criminal charges against 251 individuals were dismissed. In the reporting period, the courts passed verdicts against 773 individuals for the criminal offence of illicit manufacturing, holding, carrying, and trafficking of weapons and explosive materials under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. There were no criminal charges related to offences under Articles 40 and 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping, and Marking of Weapons, Devices, and Ammunition.

**Sarajevo:** Mol of RS: In 2024, 133 reports were submitted to the competent prosecutor's offices against 162 individuals on the grounds of suspicion of committing 248 criminal offenses of illegal production and trafficking of weapons or

explosive materials (Article 361 of the Criminal Code). During these actions, the following were seized: 207 long-barreled firearms, 63 short-barreled firearms, and 24,568 rounds of ammunition of various calibers.

**Skopje:** In the provided table, a distinction is made between illegal possession, trafficking, and manufacture of weapons and explosives. However, in our jurisdiction procedures are carried out in accordance with Article 396 of the Criminal Code, which encompasses all of these under the criminal offence of "Unauthorized manufacture, possession, brokering and trading in weapons and explosive substances." Data of Public Prosecutor's Office: • Public Prosecutor's Offices acted against a total of 362 individuals (including unresolved cases from 2023 against 129 individuals and newly received cases in 2024 against 233 individuals), • Criminal charges were filed against 133 individuals, • Plea agreements were concluded with 26 individuals, • Criminal charges were dismissed for 19 individuals, • Court rulings were issued against 116 individuals, of which 111 resulted in convictions (26 prison sentences, 11 fines, and 74 suspended sentences), • A security measure was imposed on 3 individuals, • Items related to the criminal offence were seized in 47 cases, • Detention was ordered for 26 individuals.

**Tirana:** For more detailed data covering 2024 for each criminal offense please refer to the Regional Narrative Report.

## KPI 4

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

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of cases of FAE seized inland;
2. Number of firearms seized inland;
3. Number of pieces of ammunition seized inland;
4. Quantity of explosives seized inland;
5. Number of cases of FAE seized at the border;
6. Number of firearms seized at the border;
7. Number of pieces of ammunition seized at the border;
8. Quantity of explosives seized at the border.

### DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this report, the following definitions apply:

**Firearm:** for the purpose of this report, the term "firearm" is used to purposely include civilian firearms.

**Ammunition:** for the purpose of this report, the term "ammunition" is used for cartridges (complete rounds) for small arms and light weapons, bullets or projectiles that are used in a firearm. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE: explosive shells, grenades and missiles for light weapons and mobile containers with missiles or shells for anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems.

**Explosive:** for the purpose of this report, the term "explosive" is used to define a solid or liquid substance or mixture of substances which, by intrinsic chemical reaction is capable of producing an explosion. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE: pyrotechnics, explosive precursors, hand grenades, mines, rockets, missiles and UXO.

**Seizure:** the act of temporarily taking away the possession of a firearm.

**Source of information:**

Firearms Focal Points, criminal police, border police or similar

		Inland seizures	Seizures at the border	Comments
<b>Region</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		4365	316	
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	4792	192	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	196446	12750	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	34297	2000	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	432	1	
<b>Belgrade</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		916	206	
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	1,069	31	The number of cases of inland seizures of FAE is the number of criminal offences under Article 348 of the Criminal Code - Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives, while the number of cases of seizures at the border is the number of detected cases of seizures at the border. The provided seized quantity of FAE inland is the total quantity, including the border, i.e. for cases of seizures at the border for which a criminal charge has been filed under Article 348 of the RS CC, the quantity of FAE is automatically included in the total quantity inland. Seizures at the border are obtained from the 12G system, which is updated by the Border Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate.
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	28,751	6,574	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	5,360	0	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	36	0	
<b>Podgorica</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		647	16	
	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	872	7	

Quantity of seized:	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	59,984	2,210	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	17,711	2,000	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	0	0	
<b>Pristina</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		1,818	78	Additionally, 2,498 pieces of 4.5 mm caliber air gun pellets were seized at the border crossing points.
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	1,262	75	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	38,020	1,183	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	0	0	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	9	0	
<b>Sarajevo</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		325	No data	
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	729	14	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	29,375	300	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	2,000	0	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	131	1	
<b>Skopje</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		188	13	
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	281	8	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	10,286	102	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	6,851	0	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	14	0	
<b>Tirana</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		471	3	During 2024, the following seizures were conducted for firearm-related criminal offenses: Hunting rifles - 164 pieces, Sporting firearms - 52 pieces, Automatic rifles, Kalashnikov - 99 pieces, Automatic rifles, non-Kalashnikov - 23 pieces, Pistols - 246 pieces, Rifles - 50 pieces, Machine guns - 2 pieces, Silencer - 7 pieces, Magazines - 517 pieces Ammunition – 32411, Donor capsules - 79 pieces, Explosives (TNT) - 215 pieces + 15 packages Explosives (TNT) - 1977 gr, C4 mines with mobile phones - 9 pieces, C4 mines with mobile phones - 398 pieces, Dynamite - 6 pieces, Detonating fuse - 43 pieces, Detonating fuse - 3.5 meters, Explosives - 6 pieces, Hand grenade - 49 pieces, Grenade detonators - 47 pieces. For the criminal offense "Trafficking in weapons and ammunition" and for the criminal offense "Trafficking in explosives", firearms were seized in 23 cases. Firearms, ammunition, and explosives were seized in 3 cases at the Border Crossing Points, 2 cases at the entrance and one at the exit of the BCP. Firearms, ammunition, and explosives were seized in 20 cases within the territory. In relation to the criminal offense "Trafficking in weapons and ammunition" and "Trafficking in explosives", 57 firearms, 45 magazines, 2,381 cartridges of various calibers were seized, specifically: 32 firearms – pistols, 2 firearms shotguns, 3 hunting rifles, 10 automatic firearms AK-47, 1 automatic firearm model 56, 1 automatic firearm model 54, 6 rifles model 56/63, 2 unlicensed sporting firearms, 1 silencer, 45 magazines, 2,381 cartridges of various calibers, 8 electro-detonator capsules, 3 packages of suspected explosive material (dynamite), 5 mechanisms with mobile phones attached, an unspecified quantity of TNT blocks.
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	579	57	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	30,030	2,381	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	2,375	0	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	242	0	

## KPI 5

Number of reported cases of FAE seized at the borders of the European Union and traced to the Western Balkans, compared to the number of FAE seized throughout the European Union and traced to or diverted from the Western Balkans;

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of firearms seized at the borders of the European Union (EU);
2. Quantity of ammunition seized at the borders of the EU;
3. Quantity of explosives seized at the borders of the EU;
4. Number of firearms seized throughout the EU;
5. Quantity of ammunition seized throughout the EU;
6. Quantity of explosives seized throughout the EU;
7. Number of firearms seized at the borders of the EU and traced to the Western Balkans;
8. Quantity of ammunition seized at the borders of the EU and traced to the Western Balkans;
9. Quantity of explosives seized at the borders of the EU and traced to the Western Balkans;
10. Number of firearms seized throughout the EU and traced to the Western Balkans;
11. Quantity of ammunition seized throughout the EU and traced to the Western Balkans;
12. Quantity of explosives seized throughout the EU and traced to the Western Balkans.

### EXPLANATIONS:

Tracing refers to when the request for tracing was initiated, and not when the entire tracing process was completed

### DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this report, the following definitions apply:

**Firearm:** for the purpose of this report, the term "firearm" is used to purposely include civilian firearms.

**Ammunition:** for the purpose of this report, the term "ammunition" is used for cartridges (complete rounds) for small arms and light weapons, bullets or projectiles that are used in a firearm. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE: explosive shells, grenades and missiles for light weapons and mobile containers with missiles or shells for anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems.

**Explosive:** for the purpose of this report, the term "explosive" is used to define a solid or liquid substance or mixture of substances which, by intrinsic chemical reaction is capable of producing an explosion. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE: pyrotechnics, explosive precursors, hand grenades, mines, rockets, missiles and UXO.

**Seizure:** the act of temporarily taking away the possession of a firearm.

**Tracing:** the systematic tracking of illicit small arms, light weapons or ammunition from the point of their manufacture or import, through the lines of supply, to the point at which they became illicit (Source: MOSAIC 01.20:2018(E)V1.5)

**Tracing request:** a request, by a point of contact on tracing in one State to a point of contact on tracing in another State, for assistance in tracing a recovered illicit small arm or light weapon or essential component (Source: MOSAIC 01.20:2018(E)V1.5)

### Source of information:

(Information on this KPI was not collected for the reporting period) SEESAC was officially informed that FRONTEX's Risk Analysis Unit does not have this data.

Traced to ↓		Seized at the borders of the EU	Seized throughout the EU	Seized at the borders of the EU and traced to the Western Balkans	Seized throughout the EU and traced to the Western Balkans
Belgrade					
Quantity of:	Firearms (pieces)				
	Ammunition (pieces)				
	Explosives (pieces)				
Podgorica					
Quantity of:	Firearms (pieces)				
	Ammunition (pieces)				
	Explosives (pieces)				

<b>Pristina</b>					
<b>Quantity of:</b>	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)				
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)				
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)				
<b>Sarajevo</b>					
<b>Quantity of:</b>	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)				
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)				
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)				
<b>Skopje</b>					
<b>Quantity of:</b>	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)				
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)				
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)				
<b>Tirana</b>					
<b>Quantity of:</b>	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)				
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)				
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)				
<b>Region</b>					
<b>Quantity of:</b>	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)				
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)				
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)				

**COMMENTS**

Please see in Annex I attached to this report, the data reported by Sweden with reference to information related to KPI 5 and covering years 2023 and 2024.

## KPI 6

Number of FAE for which export licenses were issued by the Western Balkans identified as diverted through post-shipment control procedure;

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of arms export licenses issued and realized;
2. Number of ammunition export licenses issued and realized;
3. Number of cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted through post-shipment control procedures;
4. Number of cases in which ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted through post-shipment control procedures.

### DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this report, the following definitions apply:

**Firearm:** for the purpose of this report, the term "firearm" is used to purposely include civilian firearms.

**Ammunition:** for the purpose of this report, the term "ammunition" is used for cartridges (complete rounds) for small arms and light weapons, bullets or projectiles that are used in a firearm. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE: explosive shells, grenades and missiles for light weapons and mobile containers with missiles or shells for anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems.

**Explosive:** for the purpose of this report, the term "explosive" is used to define a solid or liquid substance or mixture of substances which, by intrinsic chemical reaction is capable of producing an explosion. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE: pyrotechnics, explosive precursors, hand grenades, mines, rockets, missiles and UXO.

**Delivery Verification Certificate:** document, certified by customs or other competent authority of the importing State, confirming that internationally transferred small arms or light weapons have been received by the authorized end-user.

**Diversion:** movement – either physical, administrative or otherwise – of a small arm or light weapon, its parts, components or ammunition, from the legal to the illicit realm (Source: MOSAIC 01.20:2018(E)V1.5)

Source of information:

Arms export control/Licensing authorities

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Arms export licenses issued and realized.	71 (18)	36	0	8	0	0
Ammunition export licenses issued and realized.	167 (51)	36	0	66	15	0
Cases in which arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.	211/38	1	0	9	0	0
Cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases in which ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** The numbers in brackets indicate weapons solely for civilian use, according to the MUST database. It is important to note that the primary criterion for classification as "civil use" or "military use" in the database is "type of end-user" rather than intended use. Within the column Cases in which arms and ammunition for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received, the m/n indication represents the number of requests for delivery verifications against the number of delivery verifications received.

**Sarajevo:** - In 2024, a total of 319 licenses were issued for the export of weapons and military equipment, in categories ML1 to ML22 of the Common Military List ("Official Gazette" of BiH No. 64/19). - The number of issued licenses for arms and ammunition, provided in the attached table, refers to the total number of licenses issued for small and light weapons, as well as the corresponding ammunition (bullet, cartridge, projectile). - The licenses issued in 2024 are still valid; therefore, it is currently not possible to provide the final total of realized licenses or the total number of received delivery confirmations.

# KPI 7

## Firearms Focal Points (FFP) established and operational in each jurisdiction of the Western Balkans;

**DEFINITIONS:**

For the purpose of this report, the following definitions apply:

**Firearms Focal Point (FFP):** a physical or virtual analytical unit responsible with gathering, analyzing, sharing and improving the information flow regarding the criminal use and the illicit trafficking of firearms.

**Knowledge product:** a physical or online document which incorporates analytic information to support the decision-making process. Knowledge products developed by an FFP can be an ad hoc intelligence package, problem profile, subject profile, operational assessment, strategic assessment as well as statistical analysis.

**Source of information:**

Police agencies, Firearms Focal Points

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana	Details
Have FFP tasks been assigned?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p><b>Belgrade:</b> The tasks of the Firearms Focal Point (FFP) are defined by the Draft Instruction on Standard Operating Procedures for handling the FFP (The instruction on SOPs for FFP was adopted in the 1st quarter of 2024)</p> <p><b>Podgorica:</b> The Firearms Focal Point (FFP) was established by a decision of the Director of the Police Directorate and is composed of four organizational units within the Directorate. This decision clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of each organizational unit that forms the FFP.</p> <p><b>Pristina:</b> FFP has a duty to provide intelligent analytical products, which will serve groups of investigators, prosecutors and others to assign and coordinate tasks.</p> <p><b>Tirana:</b> The tasks of the FFP have been defined in detail by Order No. 1075, dated 25.07.2023, of the General Director of the Police.</p>
Are the weapons, criminal and ballistic and any other	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	<p><b>Belgrade:</b> Criminal acts and perpetrators; Firearms in legal possession; Stolen, lost and found weapons; Arms and equipment; Manual records of weapons; Database for the old missing weapons - Nestor; Temporarily seized items; and Investigation and expertise.</p> <p><b>Podgorica:</b> Data analysis applications are linked to records on registered firearms, the duty service (seized firearms), wanted firearms (those being sought), and a temporary database has been created for firearms undergoing forensic examination. The ballistic laboratory has been connected to the FFP, and the process of updating historical data on examinations over the past five years is ongoing. Through the iBase server, databases of stolen/lost firearms, legal, and illegal firearms have also been interconnected. Additionally, the FFP is linked to the Forensic Center – Ballistics Examination Group via the Traffick database, which contains information on examined firearms.</p> <p><b>Pristina:</b> Only SERA is not connected to i2Base.</p> <p><b>Tirana:</b> Partially, as the Firearms Focal Point (FFP) collects and analyzes data from various Police systems to</p>

relevant databases connected?							prepare different analyses and reports. The Police uses systems replicated on a desktop. Within the TIMS system, the following are replicated: TIMS JAVA, DEEPSEE, SIMA, Daily Bulletins, TIMS Portal, and Interpol's iARMS. In February 2025, FFP specialists obtained direct access to the iARMS system and participated in an initial training on its use. The Daily Bulletin database integrates the Official Statistics System, which includes recorded criminal offences, the location of the offence, individuals, their age and gender, place of residence, their legal status (arrested, detained, at large, etc.), education; It also includes data on the victims, their age, gender, and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. The same database contains the narrative-format daily bulletin with incident reports. In addition, the FFP unit has access to the Police Information Management System (SAS), which includes police information, data on criminal convictions, and key procedural and operational information. The DEEPSEE system incorporates and integrates different systems used by the FFP unit. Specifically, DEEPSEE enables interaction across the following data: personal data and general information of individuals; identity documents, including passports and ID cards; vehicle information; records of entry and exit of domestic and foreign individuals into and from jurisdiction; incident reports and official communications related to events. This system is interconnected with the Civil Status Registry, the Customs Directorate, the Regional Real Estate Registration Office, the Electricity Distribution Operator, the Water and Sewerage Company (UKT), and others.
Is the FFP collecting data?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p><b>Belgrade:</b> Permanent team and members of the Focal Point in Criminal Police Directorate.</p> <p><b>Pristina:</b> FFP collects data for SALW, through Quick Reports, reports from investigators, statistics for SALW, etc.</p> <p><b>Tirana:</b> The FFP collects data related to criminal offences and seizures. It analyses data based on the brand of firearms, production, type, place of origin, etc. The FFP also collects and analyses data on perpetrators, their age, gender, the location where the criminal offence occurred (urban or rural area), as well as data on criminal offences involving firearms. The unit also collects data for reporting purposes to the SALW Commission, as well as data related to the implementation of the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap.</p>
Is the FFP analyzing data and producing knowledge products?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p><b>Belgrade:</b> Reports, operational product and information exchange reports.</p> <p><b>Podgorica:</b> Based on the data collected, the FFP produces analytical outputs. Since November 2023, the FFP has been publishing a monthly firearms bulletin.</p> <p><b>Pristina:</b> Intelligent Packages, Problem Profile, Entity Profiles, Risk and Threat Analysis, Periodic reports, and reports/statistics according to local and international requirements.</p> <p><b>Tirana:</b> The FFP generated analytical products and reports on firearm-related crimes to guide and organise the work of subordinate structures.</p>

Is the FFP sharing information?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p><b>Belgrade:</b> FFP also acts on the authorities' requests from other jurisdictions responsible for monitoring firearms, their parts and components, ammunition, and explosives. The FFP can receive an international request for the verification of firearms, their parts and components, ammunition and explosive devices, persons and other entities connected with them from international entities and exchange them through the prescribed mechanisms.</p> <p><b>Podgorica:</b> Starting in 2024, the FFP has been regularly sharing data with EUROPOL via the SIENA channel, with INTERPOL via iARMS, as well as with other interested international partners.</p> <p><b>Pristina:</b> FFP exchanges information according to the requests within the Police, but also with other institutions, such as the Prosecutor, QKMK, etc.</p> <p><b>Tirana:</b> The FFP exchanges information with law enforcement structures in our jurisdiction, within and outside the police. It also serves as a firearms contact point among the Europol, Interpol, and Liaison Officers, and exchanges information with jurisdictions in the region and beyond. Additionally, the FFP submits information through Europol's SIENA channel on any identified case of SALW trafficking. Information is also exchanged in specific cases for which investigations are ongoing in two or more jurisdictions, among others. The FFP also contributes regularly to the EMPACT Europol Analytical Project on Firearms and Explosives.</p>
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**COMMENTS**

**Podgorica:** SEESAC has continued to support the operationalization of Firearms Focal Points as key analytical units for supporting criminal investigations related to firearms, through advisory assistance, assessments, and capacity building. More information can be found in the narrative report.

**Sarajevo:** A Memorandum of Understanding is currently being drafted between the competent authorities on the establishment of a FFP.

**Skopje:** Due to structural and staffing changes within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a procedure is currently underway to appoint new staff members who will serve as FFP from four different organizational units. Once the procedure is officially completed, the FFP will be able to carry out their tasks in accordance with their respective areas of responsibility.

## KPI 8

Number of inter-institutional cooperation cases at operational level, including investigation, prosecution and pretrial phases;

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of FAE related incidents recorded by police;
2. FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge;
3. FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge;
4. Number of FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor;
5. Number of FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge.

Source of information:

Police information system; prosecution offices database, courts

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
FAE related incidents recorded by police:	265	708	1,818	498	162	244
FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge:	9,464	23	No data	18	No data	0
FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge:	5,728	0	No data	11	No data	0
FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor:	251	46	No data	99	No data	72
FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge:	91	0	No data	9	No data	0

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** During the reporting period from 1 January to 31 December 2024, the Misdemeanor Courts had a total of 9,464 cases in their work (including the pending cases from 31 December 2023, and newly received cases in the reporting period). Out of these, the plaintiff withdrew in 2 cases, the proceedings were suspended or an acquittal was issued in 971 cases, and the request was dismissed in 91 cases. During reporting period, the misdemeanor courts resolved 5,728 cases. The Public Prosecutor dismissed criminal charges against 251 persons. The pretrial judge is not authorized to dismiss a criminal charge.

**Sarajevo:** Mol RS – In 2024, a total of 340 criminal offenses were recorded, including 252 offenses of "Illegal production and trafficking of weapons or explosive materials" and 88 other criminal offenses, specifically: • 1 aggravated murder (firearm x1), • 2 cases in which the perpetrator committed murder and then suicide (firearm x2), • 1 attempted aggravated murder (firearm x1), • 3 attempted murders (firearm x2, bomb x1), • 32 cases of "Causing general danger" (firearm x24, explosive device x8), • 3 domestic violence offenses (firearm x3), • 5 robberies (firearm x5), • 41 threats to safety (firearm x33, explosive device x8). Prosecutor's Office – The TCMS (Case Management System for Prosecutors) does not maintain records for individual misdemeanors, so it is not possible to provide data on cases processed and resolved by misdemeanor judges. Regarding data on cases that were dismissed by a judge or preliminary procedure judge\*, the TCMS does not extract reports on issued rulings of dismissal or rejection of indictments. Specifically, the referenced data (9) relates to acquittals, and data on dismissals was considered; however, there were no such rulings during the reporting period.

**Skopje:** The official statistics of the Ministry of Interior do not provide statistics on FAE-related incidents. The submitted data on the number of FAE-related incidents reported to the police is provided through the regional organizational units in charge of criminal intelligence and analysis at the level of Sector for International Affairs (SIA) and RC for Border Affairs.

**Tirana:** Out of 245 firearm incidents recorded by the police, 37 were cases of domestic violence involving firearms, 10 were armed robberies, 59 involved threats with firearms, and 22 were other related incident. These figures highlight the scale and impact of firearm misuse on public safety and security. Note: The indicator "Cases involving SALW dropped by the prosecution" (72) reflects the number of cases where the prosecution either dismissed or did not initiate investigations. This includes 59 cases where criminal proceedings were dismissed and 13 cases where investigations were not initiated following complaints or referrals for 2024.

## KPI 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;

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation at the jurisdiction level;
2. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation in the Western Balkans;
3. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with Frontex;
4. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with Europol;
5. Number of bilateral intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with EU Member States that do not involve Europol;
6. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with Interpol.

Source of information:

*Police agencies*

Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
At jurisdiction level	0	0	8	30	0	105
In the Western Balkans	0	0	1	0	0	5
With Frontex	0	1	/	0	0	N/A
With Europol	3	2	1	4	14	4
With EU Member States	0	0	1	1	0	4
With INTERPOL	0	0	0	0	39	4

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** During the reporting period, the number of cases of operational cooperation based on criminal intelligence data with Europol refers to the number of operational actions within EMPACT in 2024 (Conversus, JAD SEE and Armstrong).

**Tirana:** During this period, the police conducted a total of 105 operations, in which they found and seized weapons and ammunition. 90 operations were related to the criminal offence "Manufacturing and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition", provided for in Article 278 of the Criminal Code, 11 operations related to the criminal offence "Trafficking of firearms and ammunition", provided for in Article 278/a of the Criminal Code, 3 operations related to the offence "Manufacturing and illegal possession of hunting and sporting weapons", as defined in Article 280 of the Criminal Code, and 1 operation for the offence "Trafficking of explosive, flammable, poisonous, and radioactive substances", pursuant to Article 282/a of the Criminal Code. The State Police led the Operation "Versus", a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) operation related to firearms trafficking. This operation involved close operational cooperation between Pristina and Tirana and continued with the participation of Belgium, EUROJUST, and Europol. The operation concluded with the seizure of 64 firearms and the arrest of 14 individuals involved in trafficking firearms.

## KPI 10

Number of incidents involving firearms and victims affected by the misuse of firearms, disaggregated by gender and age, in each jurisdiction of the Western Balkans;

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of incidents committed with legal and illegal firearms;
2. Number of persons murdered with firearms, by gender and age;
3. Number of persons injured with firearms, by gender and age;
4. Number of persons who committed suicide with firearm, by gender and age.

Source of information:

Police/Ministry of Interior

	All incidents committed with firearm:			
	Legal firearm	Illegal firearm	Not known	Total
Belgrade	28	21	62	111
Podgorica	603	278	0	881
Pristina	301	961	0	1262
Sarajevo	15	11	28	54
Skopje	16	9	14	39
Tirana	33	213	0	246
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1493</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2593</b>

Region	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>163</b>

Belgrade	Age	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
		M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
	0-18	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	No data	No data	No data	0
	19-35	5	0	0	5	19	1	0	20	No data	No data	No data	0
	36-60	10	1	0	11	15	5	0	20	No data	No data	No data	0
	61+	5	3	0	8	2	0	0	2	No data	No data	No data	0
	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	No data	No data	72	72
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>

Podgorica												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
19-35	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
36-60	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4
61+	3	2	0	5	4	0	0	4	13	0	0	13
N/A	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	9	0	0	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>

Pristina												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
19-35	2	0	2	4	6	0	6	12	1	0	0	1
36-60	4	3	7	14	2	0	2	4	2	2	0	4
61+	4	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	4	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

Sarajevo												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
19-35	4	1	0	5	20	0	0	20	1	1	0	2
36-60	2	3	0	5	11	1	0	12	7	1	0	8
61+	2	4	0	6	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	7
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>46</b>

Skopje													
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
19-35	4	0	0	4	29	1	0	30	0	1	0	1	
36-60	7	0	0	7	19	3	0	22	3	0	0	3	
61+	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	2	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	

Tirana													
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	
0-18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
19-35	12	0	0	12	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	
36-60	15	1	0	16	29	2	0	31	5	0	0	5	
61+	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** All incidents committed with firearms represent the total number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms. The number of persons killed refers to victims of the criminal offences of murder, aggravated murder, negligent homicide, domestic violence and serious offences against public safety and also includes cases for which an event report was submitted to the prosecutor's office. This number is based on manual records of the Strategic Analytics Department of the Analytics Directorate (for this reason, the total number of persons killed does not match the official statistics generated from the "Criminal Offences and Offenders" program database). The Analytics Directorate has data on the number of suicides committed with firearms, but without data on the gender and age of the victims. In the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024, the police recorded 72 suicides committed with firearms (of which 42 were carried out using firearms in legal possession and 30 using firearms in illegal possession).

**Podgorica:** A total of 617 firearms-related incidents have been identified. Based on the nature of the incident itself, it is not possible to distinguish between legal and illegal firearms. However, such a distinction is possible in relation to the confiscated firearms. In this regard, during 2024, a total of 881 firearms were confiscated, of which 278 were in illegal possession and 603 in legal possession. The FFP database collects data based on the following age categories: 0–18 years, 18–25 years, 25–40 years, 40–65 years, and 65+ years. In the upcoming period, the database will be adjusted to collect data according to the age structure required by the KPI.

**Skopje:** The number of injured men and women by firearms relates to other criminal offences. The official statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs do not provide specific statistical data on persons injured by SALW. The submitted data were obtained through regional organizational units responsible for criminal intelligence and analysis at the level of the Sector for Internal Affairs (SIA).

## KPI 11

### Number of firearms and ammunition voluntarily surrendered, as well as firearms legalized or deactivated;

#### BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of firearms voluntarily surrendered;
2. Number of ammunition voluntarily surrendered;
3. Number of firearms legalized;
4. Number of firearms deactivated.

#### DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this report, the following definitions apply:

**Firearm:** for the purpose of this report, the term "firearm" is used to purposely include civilian firearms.

**Ammunition:** for the purpose of this report, the term "ammunition" is used for cartridges (complete rounds) for small arms and light weapons, bullets or projectiles that are used in a firearm. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE: explosive shells, grenades and missiles for light weapons and mobile containers with missiles or shells for anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems.

**Deactivated firearm:** firearm that has been rendered incapable of expelling or launching a shot, bullet, missile or other projectile by the action of a combustible propellant, that cannot be readily restored to do so, and that has been certified and marked as deactivated by a competent State authority.

#### Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Number of voluntarily surrendered firearms:	31,321	242	0	54	400	29
Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces):	No data	3,930	0	5,900	3,213	0
Number of firearms legalized:	0	0	0	4	0	0
Number of firearms deactivated:	1,372	52	0	27	0	0

## COMMENTS

**Podgorica:** 14 pieces of explosive materials, 8 kg of explosives, and 36 pieces of weapon parts were also voluntarily surrendered.

**Tirana:** For the year 2024, 29 category C weapons owned by deceased individuals were voluntarily surrendered (surrendered without compensation), based on the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 94 dated 04.02.2015, as amended by the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 269, dated 12.05.2021 " On some amendments and additions to the decision no. 94, dated 4.2.2015, of the Council of Ministers, "On procedures for weapons in cases of declaration of death, declaration of legal closure of activity, for study purposes, loss of weapon, theft of it or document/authorization" During the reporting period for 2024, there are no legalized firearms and deactivated firearms. Police is in process of establishing the Deactivation Center, with the support of the OSCE implemented project "Assistance to the authorities to reduce the risk of weapons proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons (SALW)", and financed by the European Union, Germany and France. Our legal framework does not provide the basis for the voluntary surrender of weapons on a continuous basis and for this activity, a law on amnesty is needed.

## KPI 12

### Number of reported SALW/firearms, ammunition, and explosives (confiscated or surplus) systematically destroyed

#### BREAKDOWN:

1. Quantity of reported firearms/ammunition/explosives confiscated;
2. Quantity of firearms/ammunition/explosives confiscated and destroyed;
3. Quantity of firearms/ammunition/explosives confiscated and disposed of in another ways;
4. Quantity of surplus firearms/ammunition/explosives;
5. Quantity of surplus firearms/ammunition/explosives destroyed;
6. Quantity of surplus firearms/ammunition/explosives disposed of in another way.

#### DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this report, the following definitions apply:

**Ammunition:** for the purpose of this report, the term "ammunition" is used for cartridges (complete rounds) for small arms and light weapons, bullets or projectiles that are used in a firearm. **IT DOES NOT INCLUDE:** explosive shells, grenades and missiles for light weapons and mobile containers with missiles or shells for anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems.

**Confiscation:** the act of permanently taking away possession of a firearm based on a court decision;

**Destruction:** rendering permanently inoperable small arms, light weapons, their parts, components or ammunition (Source: MOSAIC 01.20:2018(E)V1.5)

**Disposed of in another way:** to transfer the control or ownership of SALW/Firearms and ammunition to another institution, including: the forensic lab as part of the reference collection; museums in particular of types that are rare or that otherwise have historical significance; to police academy for training purposes (SALW ammunition) in very specific cases.

**Firearm:** for the purpose of this report, the term "firearm" is used to purposely include civilian firearms. Here, firearms include essential parts and components.

**SALW:** the term SALW is used when focusing on military grade weapons.

**Surplus:** functioning small arms and light weapons and ammunition in a State stockpile that are no longer required by the armed services of the State in order to ensure internal and external security (Source: MOSAIC 01.20:2018(E)V1.5)

#### Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

Quantity of:	Confiscated	Confiscated and destroyed	Confiscated and disposed of in another way	Surplus at the beginning of reporting period	Surplus destroyed	Surplus disposed of in another way
<b>Belgrade</b>						
Firearms/SALW	13,835	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	35,324	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	5,360	0	0	No data	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	No data	0	0
<b>Podgorica</b>						
Firearms/SALW	881	0	0	No data	0	106
Ammunition (pieces)	56,919	0	0	No data	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	1,086.8	31.5	253.3
Explosives (grams)	12,211	0	0	No data	2.1	311.9
Explosives (pieces)	25	0	0	No data	0	0
<b>Pristina</b>						
Firearms/SALW	1,262	993	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	38,020	36,336	0	0	0	0

<b>Ammunition</b> (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	9	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sarajevo</b>						
<b>Firearms/SALW</b>	1,031	3,033	322	No data	0	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	28,154	6,908	0	No data	75,684	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (tonnes)	0	0	0	5,810.19	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	0	0	0	No data	0	126.8
<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	0	0	0	No data	0	0
<b>Skopje</b>						
<b>Firearms/SALW</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tirana</b>						
<b>Firearms/SALW</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,217	0	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	N/A	N/A	N/A	191,151	0	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (tonnes)	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.08	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,128,250	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	N/A	N/A	N/A	217	0	0

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** A total of 13,835 pieces of firearms were confiscated, of which 1,100 pieces originated from illegal flows (510 in the second half of 2024). During the reporting period, 80 hand grenades and explosive devices were confiscated (36 hand grenades in the second half of 2024), as well as 3 handheld rocket launchers (2 handheld launchers in the second half of 2024). The ammunition listed in the table originated from illegal flows, with 19,107 rounds of ammunition confiscated in the second half of 2024. A total of 5,360 grams of explosives were confiscated in 2024 (all in the second half of the year). No destruction of weapons or ammunition was carried out in 2024.

**Podgorica:** 630.54 tonnes of surplus ammunition and unexploded explosive ordnance were removed from stockpiles. Armed Forces dispose surplus of ammunition and unexploded ordnance in three ways: through sale, through destruction or neutralization, and through donation to partners.. Below is the detail overview of the disposed ammunition and unexploded explosive ordnance: Disposal of surplus ammunition through sale based on previously concluded contracts - 225.6 tonnes; Disposal of surplus unexploded explosive ordnance through sale based on previously concluded contracts - 305.5 tonnes; Disposal of surplus ammunition through destruction - 31.5 tons; Disposal of surplus unexploded explosive ordnance through destruction - 2.1 tonnes; Donation to partners in the quantity of 34.18 tonnes, of which 27.73 tonnes is ammunition and 6.45 tonnes is explosive ordnance. The above quantities include all explosive ordnance (ammunition up to 100 mm caliber, ammunition over 100 mm caliber, and unexploded explosive ordnance). Note: The figures presented in the fields referring to explosives are expressed in tonnes, not in grams. Additionally, the figure presented in the filed referring to the surplus of ammunition at the beginning of the reporting period includes both surplus of ammunition and unexploded explosive ordnance.

**Sarajevo:** Ministry of Defence – A total of 126.8 tonnes of explosives obtained through demilitarization were sold out during reporting period (as part of a Pilot project).

**Tirana:** During the reporting period, a joint order was prepared by the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Defence for the handover and destruction of the following small arms and light weapons, ammunition, and explosives: 2,870 firearms,

206,000 rounds of various ammunition, 80 kg (80,000 grams) of various explosives, 122 meters of detonating fuse, 8,000 pieces of firearm parts and components, 14 mines of various types. The handover is scheduled to take place within the first quarter of 2025.

## KPI 13

### Number of SALW/firearms and their ammunition storage facilities in line with international safety and security standards;

#### BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of SALW and ammunition military storage facilities;
2. Number of SALW/firearms and ammunition law enforcement storage facilities;
3. Number of firearms and ammunition civilian storages;
4. Number of military storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards;
5. Number of law enforcement storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards;
6. Number of firearms and ammunition civilian storages in line with safety and security international standards.

#### EXPLANATIONS:

- International standards refer to the following: International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) and NATO AAPT1/AAPT2.
- For a military storage to be in line with safety and security international standards, it needs to comply with with NATO AAPT1/AAPT2 if the jurisdiction is a NATO member, or with the IATG otherwise.
- For a law enforcement storage to be in line with safety and security international standards, it needs to comply with the IATG.
- Civilian storages refer to all legal entities licensed to store weapons, including: weapons and ammunition manufactures/producers, importers, sales shops, private security companies, hunting associations, shooting ranges.
- N/A stands for not applicable.

#### Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards	
		IATG	AAPT1/AAPT2 - NATO
<b>Belgrade</b>			
Military storage facilities	16	8	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	322	8	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	307	5	N/A
Civilian storages	232	232	N/A
<b>Podgorica</b>			
Military storage facilities	3	1	1
Law enforcement storage facilities	1	0	0
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	9	5	0
Civilian storages	Not known	0	0
<b>Pristina</b>			
Military storage facilities	Confidential	Confidential	Not applicable
Law enforcement storage facilities	Confidential	Confidential	Not applicable
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	Confidential	Confidential	Not applicable
Civilian storages	Confidential	0	Not applicable

Sarajevo			
Military storage facilities	44	N/A	5
Law enforcement storage facilities	41	12	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	44	28	N/A
Civilian storages	50	20	N/A
Skopje			
Military storage facilities	12	8	4
Law enforcement storage facilities	147	0	0
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	3	3	No data
Civilian storages	250	0	0
Tirana			
Military storage facilities	26 (3 cluster of storage facilities and 23 storage facilities)	0	1 cluster of storage facilities and 6 storage facilities
Law enforcement storage facilities	29 (and 25 warehouses of IEPV)	6 (and 15 warehouses of IEPV)	0
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	13	4	0
Civilian storages	90	0	0

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** The total number of storage facilities (322) refers to the number of facilities operated by the MoI. Of the total number of SALW storage facilities within the MoI, the figure 307 refers to the evidence rooms used by law enforcement agencies (police). This represents the number of facilities used for storing weapons, ammunition, and equipment across the MoI organizational units, according to the NAO (Weapons and Equipment) application within the MoI's Unified Information System. The total number of storage facilities that comply with international safety standards – 16, includes 15 facilities within warehouse complexes "Platičevo," "Avala," and "Duvanište" and 5 micro-locations, including one at the Central Warehouse and four at various police stations.

**Tirana:** There is a total of 29 law enforcement storage facilities, including: Police Warehouses: 1 Central storage facility for FAE, 12 evidence and firearm storage facilities (located in the 12 Local Police Directorates), 16 other storage facilities of Police Forces, 90 Civilian Storage Facilities, 56 storage facilities for explosives for civilian use, 34 storage facilities for the import/export of weapons; Military Warehouses: 3 storage facilities and 23 warehouses. Military storage facilities in line with the standards: 1 storage facility and 6 warehouses. The military warehouses currently in use for the storage and management of arms and ammunition across all Armed Forces structures are secure and properly maintained, in accordance with their designated purpose.



**Annex I – Data on KPI 5 provided by Sweden for 2023 and 2024**

Type	Mark	Model	2023	2024	Total
<b>Firearms</b>					
Revolver	Zastava	M83	7	4	11
Pistol	Zastava	M57	26	33	59
Pistol	Zastava	M70	27	24	50
Pistol	Zastava	M67	0	1	1
Pistol	Zastava	M88	9	6	15
Pistol	Zastava	CZ99	12	4	16
Pistol	Zastava	CZ999 Scorpion	2	1	3
Sub-machine gun	Zastava	M56	6	0	6
Sub-machine gun	Zastava	M84	4	5	9
Assault rifle	Zastava	M70	44	33	78
Assault rifle	Zastava	M76	0	1	1
Assault rifle	Zastava	M53	0	1	1
Assault rifle	"Albanian"	Ash-78	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>138</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Grenades and anti-tank firearms</b>					
Hand grenade*	-	M50	0	2	2
Hand grenade*	-	M52	6	3	9
Hand grenade*	-	Undefined M50/52	0	11	11
Hand grenade*	-	M75	16	35	51
Hand grenade*	-	M91	0	3	3
Hand grenade*	-	M93	13	2	15
Hand grenade*	-	Undefined M75/93	1	0	1
Anti-tank rocket-propelled grenade**	Zolja	M80	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>38</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>All-in-all (firearms and grenades)</b>	-	-	<b>176</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>345</b>

\* Include only seized, not detonated

\*\* Include 1 discharged and 1 non-discharged