

REGIONAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 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

*Progress information on the Roadmap Goals Overall Targets:
1 January – 30 June 2020*

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List of abbreviations

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BP	Border Police
BDBiH	Brčko District Bosnia and Herzegovina
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
DCM	Decision of the Council of Ministers
DCPB	Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies BiH
EC	European Commission
EMPACT	European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats
EU	European Union
EUCOM	United States European Command
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo ¹
EULEX IPCU	EULEX International Police Cooperation Unit
Europol	The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
Eurojust	The European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit
FAE	Firearms, ammunition and explosives
FBiH	Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina
FFP	Firearms Focal Point
Frontex	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency
iARMS	INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System
Interpol	The International Criminal Police Organization
ITA	Indirect Taxation Authority BiH
JAD	Joint Action Day
LFC	Land Forces Command Structure
MoD	Ministry of Defence
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MOFTER	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina
MOSAIC	Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium
MTTT	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NSAP	NATO Support and Procurement Agency
OKTIV	Firearms and Ballistics Division of the Department of Forensic Investigations and Expertise
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RACVIAC	Centre for Security Cooperation
RASR	Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction
RIEP	Regional Arms Export Information Exchange Process
RS	Republic of Serbia
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
SEE	South-East Europe
SEEFEG	South-East Europe Firearms Expert Group
SEEFEN	South-East Europe Firearms Experts Network
SEESAC	South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center

¹ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

SIENA	Secure Information Exchange Network Application
SIPA	State Investigation and Protection Agency BiH
SOCTA	Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNPoA	United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects
WRMP	Weapon Registration and Stockpile Management System

ROADMAP GOAL 1

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

Roadmap Overall Targets:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish complete legal framework to counter all forms of illicit possession, trafficking and misuse of firearms, ammunition, and explosives (FAE). 2. Ensure full legal and regulatory framework is in place with regards to FAE producers. 3. Fully harmonize arms control legislation with EU legal framework and in line with international agreements/standards. 4. Ensure compatibility of arms control legal frameworks across the Western Balkans, which allows direct operational cooperation. 5. Ensure standardization of procedures and practices in the area of arms control and FAE investigations. 6. Exchange good practices with a specific focus on the areas defined in the Roadmap.
Progress information on Goal 1 Overall Targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laws and by-laws regulating arms control, and level of harmonization reported; 2. Activities initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis; 3. Accession, signature or ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol; 4. Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Progress information on Goal 1 Overall Targets

BELGRADE

1.1 Laws and by-laws regulating arms control, and level of harmonization reported

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?

What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 20/2015 and 10/2019);
- Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 87/2018);
- Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 107/14);
- Law on the Production and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment regulating the production and trade in military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 36/18);
- Law on Defence ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 116/07, 88/09, 104/09 - other law and 10/15 and 36/18);
- Law on the Serbian Armed Forces ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 116/07, 88/09, 101/10, 88/15 - CC and 36/18);
- Pursuant to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, the following by-laws were adopted:
 - Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation;
 - Rulebook on Training in Handling Firearms, Repair and Conversion of Weapons and Trade in Weapons and Ammunition;
 - Rulebook on Spatial and Technical Conditions for Safe Storage and Keeping of Weapons and Ammunition;
 - Rulebook on the Records kept by the Competent Authority as prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition;

- Regulations on the Procedure for Issuing Documents, the Layout and Content of Forms stipulated by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition;
 - Rulebook on Records Kept by Legal Entities and Entrepreneurs;
 - Rulebook on the Weapon Loaning Procedure, and
 - Rulebook on Determining Medical Fitness of Natural Persons to Hold and Carry Weapons, adopted by the Minister of Health in accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition;
- During the reporting period, the aforementioned rulebooks were not subject to harmonization with the EU acquis.

Additional information

- With regard to the transfer of weapons in legal possession across the state border, in accordance with the Law on Border Control (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 24/18), the Rulebook on the Manner of State Border Surveillance and Manner of Issuance, Layout and Content of Documents Drafted by Police Officers Performing the Tasks of State Border Surveillance (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 48 of 22 June 2018) was adopted;
- During the reporting period, the Law amending the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 20/20) was adopted and Article 50, paragraph 1 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition amended in a way to enable natural persons who held a weapon registration card and a permit to carry self-defence weapon, as well as legal entities and entrepreneurs who held a permit to hold weapons issued in accordance with the law valid until the date of entry into force of this Law to submit an application for the issuance of a document, accompanied by a certificate of medical fitness to hold and carry weapons, until 5 March 2022;
- Pursuant to Article 46 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 20/15 and 10/19), Article 15, paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Law on State Administration (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 79/05, 101/07, 95/10, 99/14, 47/18 and 30/18 - other law), the Minister of the Interior passed the Order on legalization of weapons which stipulates that owners of B and C category weapons, who on the day of entry into force of this Order do not have a document issued by the competent authority, may, within the period 16 March - 17 August 2020, submit an application for the issuance of a corresponding document. Also, owners of weapons, including owners of category A weapons, may surrender them, free of charge, to the ownership of the Republic of Serbia. In this regard, owners of weapons who act in accordance with the order are not subject to the procedure for proving the origin of the weapon or to the procedure for determining responsibility for unauthorized holding and carrying of weapons;
- The Law on Weapons and Ammunition and the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition are partially harmonized with the EU acquis, while the Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment is fully harmonized with the EU legislation. It was prepared in cooperation with EU experts within the EU Project aimed at strengthening the capacities of the Southeast Europe region in the field of controlling the export of arms and military equipment. The criteria from the legally binding EU Common Position 944/2008 have been fully implemented into the Law;
- The Law on Defence and the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces, as the laws within the competence of the Ministry of Defence, regulate arms control. In 2019, a new Law on Defence and a new Law on the Serbian Armed Forces were adopted (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 94/2019). These two laws define basic provisions for the functioning of the defence system and the Serbian Armed Forces, as the main defence factor. Additional amendments are underway for their further harmonization with the EU acquis;
- Production and trade in weapons and military equipment are regulated by the Law on Production and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 36/18). All illegal activities related to the production, trade in or illegal interventions on firearms are punishable by the Law;

1.2 Activities initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to the harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis?

- During the reporting period, the cooperation of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia (Moi RS) and SEESAC continued to support harmonization of national legislation with the EU legal framework and other international obligations in the field of arms control;
- With the support of SEESAC, an EU expert was engaged for the purpose of harmonization of a new Draft Law on Weapons and Ammunition with the EU acquis, and several meetings have been held. Members of the Working Group for drafting the Law discussed the text of the Draft with the expert in two workshops which were held in Belgrade, on 5-6 September 2019 and 12-13 March 2020. Also, in order to get acquainted with EU regulations, a regional workshop on harmonization was held in Podgorica on 17-18 September 2019 and attended by the Head of the Working Group and three members;
- Also, the Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Classification, Packaging, Labelling and Advertising of Chemicals and Specific Articles was adopted in accordance with the United Nation's Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 21/19). The Rulebook on the List of Classified Substances (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 22/20), which in Table 1 classifies magnesium powder (self-igniting) CAS number 7439-95-4 and aluminium powder (self-igniting) CAS number 7429-90-5, was also adopted;
- In January 2020, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) submitted to the Ministry of the Interior a Project Proposal "Criminal Justice Response against Arms Trafficking" in which the first of the three project components relates to: Strengthening the legislative framework on firearms to prevent and combat firearms trafficking and respond to organized crime and terrorism threats;
Taking into account the subject of the first component, the initial phase of this project will engage all competent institutions, i.e. the High Judicial Council, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance (Customs Administration). These institutions identified their contact points during the reporting period. In March 2020, UNODC delivered the Analysis of the compliance of Serbian legislation with the UN Firearms Protocol for the opinion. Once the opinions of the competent institutions had been obtained, the consolidated opinion of the Republic of Serbia was submitted to UNODC. In the upcoming period, contact points are expected to meet in order to initiate the project implementation;
- On the basis of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, the 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 (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 113 of 3 September 2020) was also adopted during the reporting period;
- Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment (*The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 102/20) and the Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods (*The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 88/20) have been adopted and are in line with the EU regulations;
- A Draft Law on Explosive Substances that will regulate the production and trade in explosives for civil use has been prepared. Its adoption is planned for the fourth quarter of 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures affected the delay in the implementation of this activity. At the same time, within the project "EU for Serbia - Support for Safer Products", which is implemented within the Negotiating Group for Chapter 1 - Free Movement of

Goods, a GAP Analysis has been carried out and a Table of Concordance of the Draft Law with the EU Directive 2013/29/EU relating to pyrotechnic articles was completed by an expert from the Republic of Croatia. In the upcoming period, the GAP analysis and the Table of Concordance of the Draft Law with the EU Directive 2014/28/EU relating to explosives for civil use are expected to be prepared;

- In November 2019, Mol RS approved cooperation on the Project: Concept of Support to be provided by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia towards fulfilling the assumed international obligations as defined in the Roadmap. Based on the Mol's guidelines and expressed needs, the OSCE identified three areas which would require support, the first one being:
 - Establishment of the Deactivation legislative framework and its due practical implementation. This activity will be implemented in the upcoming period.

1.3 Accession, signature or ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?

Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- The Republic of Serbia signed and ratified the Arms Trade Treaty in October 2014, before its entry into force (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 14/14) and fully applies it. In line with international obligations assumed under this Treaty, the Republic of Serbia submits regular annual reports (until 31 May of the current year for the previous year) on the export and import of weapons and military equipment. These reports are transparent, without restrictive parts, and are publicly available to all ATT member states;
- The Republic of Serbia has ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Law on Ratification of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts, Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (The Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro, No. 11 of 22 October 2005 – International Treaties);
- Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol stipulates that 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: (c) Falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms;
- Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition prescribes that whoever makes false stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, devices and ammunition with the intent to use them as genuine, or who, with the same intent, alters such genuine stamps or markings or use such false or altered stamps or markings as genuine, shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to three years. Bearing in mind the above, this Article is partially harmonized with Article 5 of the Protocol due to the fact that removal of markings is not criminalized under the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition;
- Also, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia in Article 348 - Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives - 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 three months to three years and a fine. If the subject of the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is firearms, ammunition, explosive substances, explosive devices or explosive-based substances or gas weapons whose manufacture, sale, procurement, exchange or

possession is not allowed to citizens, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of one to eight years and a fine. If the subject of the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is a larger quantity of weapons, ammunition or devices or weapons and other devices of large destructive power are in question, or the offence is committed contrary to the rules of international law, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of two to twelve years. Unauthorized carrying of items referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be punished with imprisonment of two to twelve years. Unauthorized carrying of items of the subject of the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the procurement and possession of which was previously approved by the competent authority shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years. (6) Weapons, its parts, ammunition, substances and means referred to in paragraphs 1-5 of this Article shall be confiscated. Therefore, this article is fully harmonized with Article 5, paragraph 1, points a) and b);

- The Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia specifies criminal offenses related to weapons, their parts and ammunition. On 1 December 2019, the Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 35/19) entered into force. Article 36 amending Article 347 of the Criminal Code stipulates that “whoever makes, procures or enables another to acquire weapons, ammunition, explosive materials or explosive devices, equipment for their manufacture or poison, shall be punished by imprisonment of one to five years”;
- Within the framework of the twinning project “Fight against organized crime (trafficking in human beings, illegal drug trafficking, illegal arms trafficking and financial investigations)”, a draft of “Instruction on the Manner of Handling Weapons and Ammunition found on the Crime Scene” was produced. During the reporting period, further modifications were made and upon adoption, the Instruction will influence the standardization of procedures and practice of conducting investigations related to firearms and ammunition.

Additional information

- A Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (EUROJUST) was signed on 12 November 2019 and ratified on 9 December 2019. By signing the agreement with EUROJUST, the Republic of Serbia has significantly strengthened its capacities in the fight against organized and transnational crime and improved cooperation that has been ongoing since 2015; In accordance with Article 4 of the Cooperation Agreement, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office was designated as the competent authority for its execution. In order to facilitate improved cooperation with EUROJUST, in March 2020, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Serbia seconded the Deputy Republic Public Prosecutor as the Liaison Prosecutor to EUROJUST. In addition, the Agreement envisions the possibility of posting a EUROJUST Liaison Magistrate to Serbia, with the approval of the EU Council. This Agreement significantly improves the role of EUROJUST and international cooperation, as it enables even faster and more direct communication and cooperation, as well as synchronized action in the fight against serious transnational crime, among other things, using various EUROJUST mechanisms and tools available, such as the use of coordination meetings, coordination centres and Joint Investigation Teams (JITs); In the period January - June 2020, there were 32 new cases (actions were taken in a total of 79 cases), four coordination meetings were held and currently three joint investigation teams (established in previous years) are operational.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions: *Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial for the activities in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?*

- In order to fulfil Goal 1 - By 2023, ensure that arms control legislation is in place, fully harmonized with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations, and standardized across the region - the Republic of Serbia should fully harmonize its legislation with the EU acquis in all areas, as well as in the area of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives;
- In this regard, the Republic of Serbia needs support primarily in analysing the existing legislative framework and its assessment, and then, with the assistance of experts, achieving harmonization with EU regulations, as well as fulfilling other internationally assumed obligations;
- The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures affected the postponement of the adoption of the Draft Law on Explosive Substances that will regulate the production and trade in explosives for civil use, as well as the postponement of further activities on preparing a new Draft Law on Weapons and Ammunition. Activities aimed at the implementation of initiated projects and components of UNDP, SEESAC, UNODC and OSCE in the field of harmonization of legislation, i.e. Goal 1, have also been slowed down and postponed.

PODGORICA

1.1 Laws and by-laws regulating arms control, and level of harmonization reported

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?

What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

- Law on Weapons (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 10/15);
- Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 14/07 and 04/08);
- Law on Control of Exports of Dual-Use Goods (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 30/12);
- Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 40/16);
- Law on Foreign Trade in Goods and Services that could be used for Capital Punishment, Torture or other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 40/16);
- Law on Flammable Liquids and Gases (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 26/10, 31/10 and 40/11);
- Customs Law (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro”, no. 07/02, 38/02, 72/02, 21/03, 31/03, 29/05, 66/06) and (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 21/08, 62/13 and 71/17);
- Criminal Code (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 70/03, 13/04, 47/06, 40/08, 25/10, 32/11, 64/11, 40/13, 56/13, 14/15, 42/15, 58/15, 44/17 and 49/18);
- Criminal Procedure Code (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 57/09, 49/10, 47/14, 02/15, 35/15, 58/15 and 28/18);
- The legislation is partly harmonized.
- Rulebook on detailed manner of weapon deactivation – partially harmonized².

Additional information

- The assessment of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code in Montenegro (UNODC, Ministry of Justice, MoI and Police Directorate) was conducted and their relevance for firearms trafficking. The assessment also covers other relevant legal provisions in Montenegro;
- The Action Plan for Negotiating Chapter 24 envisages the following measure: “Conduct an analysis and, if necessary, amend the Criminal Code in order to harmonize the norms with the substance elements of 34 criminal offences, including the Unlawful trade in weapons, ammunition and explosives. The Criminal Code of Montenegro prescribes

² Information taken from the 3rd Roadmap Narrative Progress Report.

this criminal offence in Article 403. Namely, the actions of this criminal offence are alternatively prescribed and one of them is the Unauthorized sale of weapons, ammunition and explosives, which falls under the Unlawful trade in weapons, ammunition and explosives. The prescribed punishment for this criminal offence fully fulfils the condition of not considering the principle of *ne bis in idem*. The Ministry of Justice, through the Negotiating Chapter 24 in the Programme of Accession of Montenegro to the European Union for 2019-2020, planned for Q4 of 2020 the amendments to the Criminal Code in order to harmonize the norms with the substance elements of criminal offences from the European Arrest Warrant, which are not harmonized in the part of the existence and the severity of prescribed punishment;

- The purpose of the Assessment Report was to show the compliance of Montenegro's arms legislation with international regulations, as well as the criminal justice response to the illicit firearms trafficking in Montenegro. The report contains an overview of the national arms legislation, certain provisions and articles of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, the relevant EU legislation (Directives and Regulations), the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (UN Firearms Protocol);
- The Report pays attention to the assessment of the provisions of the Law on Weapons in force and the by-laws adopted pursuant to it, as the main regulation in the area of weapons. The subject of the assessment is the legal aspect related to weapons and its compliance, primarily with the UN Firearms Protocol. The report also assesses the relevant provisions of the Law on Courts, the Law on the State Prosecutor's Office, the Law on the Special State Prosecutor's Office, the Law on Internal Affairs and customs regulations. Particular attention was also paid to certain provisions of the Criminal Code concerning incrimination (criminal offences) of unlawful production, trade and other illicit activities related to weapons, as well as provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code concerning the conduct of criminal proceedings against the perpetrators of such criminal offences;
- The report follows the structure and content of the UN Firearms Protocol, while the drafter analyses the individual provisions of the UN Firearms Protocol and the compliance or non-compliance of the Montenegrin legislation in force with the above provisions of the Protocol. The Report directly compares the relevant provisions of national legislation on weapons to the provisions of the UN Firearms Protocol and determines the non-compliance or existence of legal gaps between the texts of the legislation above. As the final result, the Report contains recommendations for improving the existing national legislation in order to fully comply with international regulations;
- The recommendations in this Report can be divided into two parts. The first part covers the recommendations concerning the amendments to the Law on Weapons, while the second part covers the recommendations concerning the amendments to the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Law on Confiscation of Proceeds from Criminal Activity;
- When it comes to the recommendations from the first part, they mainly concern the obligation to harmonize (insert) definitions of illicit production and trafficking of weapons in the Law on Weapons, as well as adoption of a separate law which would govern the area of testing and marking weapons, and a law which would govern the area of production, modernization, overhaul, marking and deactivation of armaments and equipment.
- Regarding the recommendations from the second part, they mainly refer to amendments to the Criminal Code because it does not contain definitions of illicit (unlawful) production and trafficking of weapons in accordance with Article 3 of the UN Protocol, nor does it clearly criminalize the illicit production and trafficking of weapons, their parts and ammunition in Article 403 of the Criminal Code. To a lesser extent, the recommendations also concern the amendments of the Law on Confiscation of Proceeds from Criminal Activity in terms of also extending confiscation measures to offences from Articles 403 and 433 of the Criminal Code;
- Finally, one part of the recommendations concerns amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code, which are related to the use of covert surveillance measures and other investigation measures, as well as to defining electronic evidence;
- Now in effect is the following legal framework: Law on Control of Export of Dual-Use Goods, Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment, Customs Law, Criminal Procedure Code, Law on Weapons, and Rulebook governing deactivation of arms;

- There is no regulation in place to govern the field of manufacturing, modernization, overhaul, marking, and deactivation of arms and equipment. Following the adoption of the regulation, it is necessary to provide technical support in the process of marking, labelling and deactivation of weapons and equipment;
- There is no continual control and oversight in place over manufacturing process, or safety and oversight over manufacturers;
- A concordance table has been prepared with respect to the EU Implementing Directive on Alarm and Signal Weapons, EU Regulation on deactivation of firearms, EU Regulation on marking, Council Regulation No. 1236/2005 concerning Trade in Certain Goods which could be Used for Capital Punishment, Torture, or other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment, Council Joint Action concerning the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-users (2000/401/CFSP); Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment; Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and Council on simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community; EU Instructions on Establishing and Operation of Joint Investigation Teams; harmonization of Regulation 258/2012 with the UN Firearms Protocol, Arms Trade Treaty, International Tracing Instrument, OSCE Best Practice Guide, MOSAIC standards;
- Law on Weapons (particularly the categorization) is to be harmonized.

1.2 Activities initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to the harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis?

- An inter-institutional working group was set up and started work on drafting the Law on Production, Modernization, Repair, Marking and Labelling of Weapons.
- The task force on the Law on Weapons is established and needs to prepare the draft of the Law on Amendments of the Law on Weapons, which will harmonize it with the EU legal framework and other international commitments and standards, and the deadline is Q4 2020. Below is the link from the public hearing <https://mup.gov.me/vijesti/233065/lzvjestaj-o-javnoj-raspravi-o-Nacrtu-zakona-o-oruzju-Crne-Gore.html>. This law transposes the Directive 2008/51/EC of 21 May 2008, Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 and 91/477/EEC of 17 May 2017.

1.3 Accession, signature or ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?

Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- Both the Arms Trade Treaty and the Firearms Protocol are ratified;
- Yes, please see paragraph 1 under this goal – the Criminal Code.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial for the activities in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?

- In the part related to the normative regulation of foreign trade in controlled goods in Montenegro, the expert support in defining the text of the Draft National Law on Manufacturing, Modernization and Overhaul of Weapons and Military Equipment, expert assistance in the harmonization of national legislation, is needed;
- Support was requested. The subject version of the Law on Production, Modernization and Overhaul of Armaments and Military Equipment was sent to BAFA and we agreed to organize a meeting with them in Q4 of this year.

PRISTINA

1.1 Laws and by-laws regulating arms control, and level of harmonization reported

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?

What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

- Law "On weapons" 05/-022;
- 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 No. 04/L-022 "On the civil use of explosives";
- Law No. 05 / L-134 "On legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices";
- Law No. 04/L-198 "On the trade of strategic goods" is in full compliance;

Administrative instructions:

- No. 09/2016 – MIA - For catalogue of firearms;
- No 10/2016 - MIA - For the type and way of theoretical and practical training, professional exam and verification of the quality of employed instructors to legal entities that will be licensed for training;
- No. 05/2016 - MIA - On the Reviewing Commission and Appeals Commission;
- No. 08/2016 – MIA - On the minimum conditions on storing weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition;
- No. 04/2017 – MIA - On the usage of C8 category of weapons and ammunition for animal temporary paralysis;
- No. 10/2010 – MIA – Security technical conditions to be fulfilled in the facilities of civilian shooting ranges;
- No. 03/2016 – MIA – On the permit to carry weapon;
- No. 12/2010 – MIA – Regarding minimum technical and security conditions of facilities used for practical and theoretical training in handling weapons;
- No. 13/2010- MIA - On collection weapons;
- No. 14/2010 – MIA - On cold weapons (Category D4);
- No. 24/2010 - MIA - On the procedures of inheritance of firearms and ammunition in the case of death of the firearm owner;
- No. 25/2010 - MIA – On tracing the firearms, their parts and ammunition;
- No. 26/2010 - MIA – On marking of firearms, their parts and ammunition;
- No. 27/2010 - MIA – On the manner of transferring the firearms, their parts and ammunition across the state border;
- No. 04/2012 Regulation for carrying a weapon;
- No. 08/2017 MIA - On shooting ranges for entities in possession of equipment for special purposes;
- No. 02/2016 MIA - On temporary export permit, verification of import by the end user, security measures by the authorized state security institutions in nominating the responsible person and the criteria for escort during the transport of ESP;
- No. 04/2016 MIA - On the authorized list for equipment of special purposes for state security institutions;

- No. 04/2013 - MIA - On criteria and procedures for licenses and permits;
- No. 06/2013 - MIA - On cooperation with national and international organizations;
- No. 08/2013 - MIA - On education and criteria for professional qualification and programs for professional training;
- No. 14/2013 On retail selling points of pyrotechnic and firework supplies;
- No. 07/2013 - MIA - On UN hazard classification and compatibility groups;
- No. 15/2014 On professional training for inspectors, their appointment and the inspector manual;
- No. 13/2014 On storage of ammonium and other fertilizers;
- No. 14/2014 For the special security measures in transport of permitted explosives and fireworks;
- No. 12/2014 On additional safety criteria for explosives;
- No. 14/2015 On investigation of accidents with explosives and pyrotechnical products;
- No. 12/2015 On procedures and forms for placing explosives and pyrotechnical materials in the market, requirements for CE marking and marking of packages;
- Administrative Instruction (MIA) No. 09/2018 on legalization of weapons;

1.2 Activities initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to the harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis?

- There haven't been any new developments during the reporting period. A Table of Concordance for the field of SALW control has been developed.

1.3 Accession, signature or ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?

Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- It has not been signed, but it is part of the Law on Weapons;
- Criminal Code No. 06/L-074, chapter XXIX, Articles 364 -369.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial for the activities in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?

- Difficulties in drafting the legislation due to amendments to the Firearms Directive, discrepancies in legislation between countries in the region and beyond;
- Difficulties in inter-institutional and international cooperation as regards direct data sharing;
- Yes, we have received support upon request;
- We still face difficulties in carrying out the foreseen tasks. During this period, it has been impossible to meet and draft, complement or amend the legislation. Moreover, everyday work stalled, and we have worked with reduced staff number.

SARAJEVO

1.1 Laws and by-laws regulating arms control, and level of harmonization reported

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?

What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MFTER)

- Law on Control of Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 53/16);
- Rulebook on Keeping a Register of Persons in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 68/17);
- Rulebook on the Content of Documents in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 68/17);
- Instructions on the Conditions and Procedure for Issuing Documents in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 69/17);
- Instruction on the Supervision over Legal and Natural Person Issued with a Document or Registered to Perform Foreign Trade in Goods from Checklists (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 28/10);
- Law on Production of Arms and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 09/04 and 25/09);
- Instruction on the Procedure for Issuing Licenses to Legal Entities for the Production and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment and Method of Keeping Records in the Central Registry (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 36/04);
- Instruction on the Manner and Conditions for Re-issuance of License (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 69/10);
- Instruction on the Manner of Performing Continuous Monitoring and Reporting in Production and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 28/04);
- Instruction on Inspection Control in the Production and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 28/04);
- Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Hand Firearms and Ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 21/03);
- Rulebook on the Procedure for Testing, Stamping and Marking of Small Firearms, Ammunition and Hand Devices and Ordnances (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 61/07 and 42/09);
- Rulebook on the conditions to be met by companies-enterprises, institutions or laboratories for testing, stamping and marking of small arms, ammunition and devices (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 61/07);
- Law on Marking of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Associated Ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 83/16);
- Guidelines on the conditions for obtaining authorisation for marking weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 49/18);
- Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking weapons and ammunition (BiH Official Gazette 49/18).
- Given Bosnia and Herzegovina's status in the EU accession process, all laws are classified as "partially aligned" with the EU acquis.
- Decision on updating and publishing the Joint List of Weapons and Military Equipment ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 64/19)
- Joint list of military purpose goods of the European Union adopted by the Council on February 18th, 2019;
- Given Bosnia and Herzegovina's status in the EU accession process, all laws are classified as "partially aligned" with the EU acquis.

Border Police BiH

- In performance of tasks and duties within the jurisdiction of the Border Police BiH, control of the transfer of arms and ammunition across the state border is carried out in accordance with the Law on Border Control (Official

Gazette of BiH, No. 53/09, 54/10 and 47/14) and the Rulebook on the Manner of Carrying Out Controls on the Transfer of Arms and Ammunition Across the State Border (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 32/10).

Republika Srpska³

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, No. 26/16, 18/17, 31/18 and 58/19) - is partially harmonized with:
 - The Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons, (Official Journal L 256, 13 September 1991, p. 51), including amendments to this Directive of 2008;
 - Protocol against the Illicit Production and Trade in Firearms, Parts, Assemblies and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, New York, accession on 1 April 2008, entry into force on 1 May 2008/Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, New York, 31 May 2001, Accession 1 April 2008, Entry into force 1 May 2008.

Sarajevo Canton

- Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton No. 1/18, 13/18 correction and 30/19);
- Rulebook on records kept in accordance with Article 70 and 71;
- Rulebook on the layout and contents of weapons license form;
- Rulebook on the appearance and content of the form of documents for weapons, as well as requests for the issuance of documents for weapons and other documents (Official Gazette of the CS no. 29/18 and 03/20);
- Rulebook on measures and actions taken by the Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Sarajevo Canton on the implementation of amnesty for illegal possession of weapons from category B, as well as on legalization of weapons (Official Gazette of the CS no. 29/18 and 03/20);
- Rulebook on the manner of work of the commissions of the competent Police Directorates in the Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior Affairs of the CS and others in the procedure of assessing the fulfilment of conditions and justification of requests for approval of weapons and the right to compensation (Official Gazette of the CS No. 29/18 and 03/20);
- Rulebook on the manner of work of the commission for supervision over the implementation and application of the Law on Procurement, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition in the Police departments of the CS MIA (Official Gazette of the CS No. 29/18 03/20);
- Rulebook on the program, manner of work and destruction, composition of the commission, costs and other issues related to the destruction of confiscated weapons (Official Gazette of the CS No. 29/18 and 03/20);
- Rulebook on the training program and the manner of training for proper handling and knowledge of regulations regarding the possession, storage and carrying of firearms (Official Gazette of the CS No. 02/20 and 24/20);
- Rulebook on storage and keeping of weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of the CS No. 29/18 and 03/20);
- Rulebook on the conditions required for the issuance of permits for the activity of trade in weapons, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, mediation in trade in weapons, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, establishment of civilian shooting ranges, manner of keeping and Storing weapons, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, the manner and determination of conditions, composition, right to compensation and the amount of compensation of the commission of the competent Police Departments of the CS MIA (Official Gazette of the CS no. 29/18 and 03/20);
- The following EU acts have been transposed into the laws of the CS as much as possible according to the law:
 - a) Council Directive 91/477/EEC from June 18th, 1991 on the supervision of the acquisition and possession of weapons (Official Gazette 256, 03.09.1991);
 - b) Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council from May 21st, 2008 amending the Council Directive 91/477/EEC from June 18th, 1991 on the supervision of the acquisition and possession of weapons (Official Gazette 179, July 8th, 2008);

³ Latest information taken from the 2nd Regional KPI Progress Report.

c) Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 from December 15th, 2015 establishing common guidelines on disabling standards and techniques to ensure that disabled firearms remain irrevocably unusable (Official Gazette 333/62)

Tuzla Canton

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No: 17/2015);
- Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No: 5/2016);
- Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No. 17/2017);
- Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No. 8/2020);

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton

- Law on Procurement, Possession, Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition, Official Gazette of Bosnia Podrinje Canton Goražde, No. 10/17;
- The Law on Control of Movement of Weapons and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH 53/09 and 22/16);

Herzegovina Neretva Canton⁴

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Herzegovina Neretva Canton, No. 5/17, 16/18 and 9/19);
- Rulebook on the Conditions for Performing the Activities of Training Citizens for the Proper Use of Firearms and the Programme and Method of Conducting Training (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 20/18);
- Rulebook on the Layout, Contents of Documents on Weapons and Ammunition and Applications for Issuance (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 9/17);
- Rulebook on the Conditions and Accommodation and Storage of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 9/17);
- Rulebook on Disabling and Destruction of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 17/17); Rulebook on the Existence of Spatial and Technical Conditions of Business Premises and the Expert Knowledge of Persons Performing Repair and Altering (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 17/17);
- Rulebook on the Existence of Spatial, Technical and Safety Conditions of Business Premises Intended for Sale of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 1/18);
- Rulebook on the Existence of Spatial, Technical and Safety Conditions of Civilian Shooting Range and Expertise of Persons who Operate Weapons and Civilian Shooting Ranges (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 15/17);
- Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Keeping Records by Police Bodies (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 13/17);
- Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Keeping Records of Legal Entities and Crafts (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 6/18).

Posavina Canton

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Posavina Canton, No. 4/18). The Law foresees fees and protective measures.
- The law is partially harmonized with EU Directives, and the Rulebooks for the implementation of the Law have been adopted.

Brčko District Police

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition in the Brčko District of BiH (Assembly of the Brčko District of BiH on 12 October 2011);
- By-laws adopted following the adoption of this Law include the following:
 - Rulebook on Training Programme and Manner of Training in Proper Handling, Holding and Carrying of Weapons;
 - Rulebook on the Work of the Commission for Deciding upon the Submitted Request for Acquisition and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition;
 - Rulebook on the Manner and Conditions for Safe Accommodation and Storage of Weapons and Ammunition;
 - Rulebook on Spatial and Technical Conditions for Civilian Shooting Ranges;

⁴ Information taken from the 2nd Regional KPI Progress Report.

- Rulebook on Forms and Content of Forms Prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Brčko District of BiH;
- Rulebook on Conditions to be Met by Persons Registered for Carrying Out the Activity of Repair and Altering of Weapons;
- Rulebook on Destruction of Weapons and Ammunition
- Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Keeping Records.
- In the above Law, the Opinion of the Legislative Office in the Office of the Mayor of the Brčko District of BiH pointed out that the harmonization methodology was applied and that the provisions of Directive 2008/51/EEC and Directive 91/477/EEC were partially implemented, all in accordance with the *acquis*, which was in force at the time of the adoption of the said Law.

Canton 10

- The Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Canton 10 (“Official Gazette of the Canton 10”, No. 6/13, 8/13 and 7/18);
- The following bylaws have been adopted based on the above Law and they are being applied (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 5/14):
 - Rulebook on the appearance and content of the books of records that must be kept by the administrative bodies in charge of internal affairs in the Canton 10;
 - Rulebook on the conditions for the establishment of civilian shooting ranges and the appearance, content and price of forms of documents for weapons that must be kept by legal entities, craftsmen and sports shooting organizations;
 - Rulebook on the procedure and manner of disabling and destroying weapons and ammunition;
 - Rulebook on the appearance, content and price of forms of documents for weapons, application forms for the issuance of permits for the acquisition of weapons and ammunition, applications for registration of weapons and applications for recording of weapons;
 - Rulebook on the manner of keeping records on repaired and modified weapons and forms and the content of forms for keeping these records;
 - Rulebook on the appearance, content and price of the certificate form issued by the state bodies and other legal entities to a person to whom they provide weapons and ammunition for the purpose of protecting their property outside the secured facility or area and the manner of keeping records;
 - Rulebook on the program and manner of implementation of training of citizens for the proper use of firearms;
 - Rulebook on the conditions for performing the activity of arms and ammunition trade, as well as the appearance, content and price of books of records that must be kept by legal entities and craftsmen;
 - Rulebook on conditions for safe keeping and storage of weapons and ammunition;
 - Rules on the appearance, content and price of books of records on the collection of old and possession of trophy weapons that are required to be kept by legal and natural persons.

1.2 Activities initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to the harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU *Acquis*

Guiding question:

*What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU *Acquis*?*

- **Una-Sana Canton** - The new Law on Weapons, harmonized with the comments of experts and the opinion of the Directorate for European Integration, was submitted to the Directorate for European Integration with the table of harmonization on September 8th, 2020, in order to receive an opinion on its compliance;
- **Brčko District Police** - Employees of the Brčko District Police participated in workshops on the harmonization of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition with the new Directive 2017/853/EEC, with the aim of initiating the procedure

of enacting the Law on Amendments to the above Law in order to achieve a higher degree of harmonization with the EU acquis. In this regard, the Chief of Police appointed a Working Group for drafting of the Law on amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Brčko District of BiH, in connection with the harmonization of regulations in this field;

- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton** - At the level of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, there is no established Directorate or other Body that deals with harmonization. It was noted in April this year that it is planned to organize a workshop on “Harmonization of legislation in the field of small arms and light weapons, dangerous goods and explosives”, which will be attended by representatives of the Government of the Bosnian Podrinje Canton. The assessment of the compliance of the other mentioned Law is within the competence of the Directorate for EU Integration of BiH. It was agreed that the Ministry of Interior of the Una Sana Canton, the Ministry of Interior of RS and the Ministry of Interior of the Posavina Canton would make a single Draft Law on Weapons with all EU directives embedded, so that all other MoIs can also make their own laws on weapons based on of the above-mentioned Draft Law;
- **Posavina Canton** - In the first half of 2020, there were no specific follow-up activities based on the previous report.

1.3 Accession, signature or ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?

Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- The Arms Trade Treaty was signed by BiH on 25 September 2013, ratified on 25 September 2014, and entered into force on 24 December 2014. BiH acceded to the UN Protocol on the Illicit Production and Trade in Firearms, Parts, Components and Ammunition on 1 April 2008⁵;
- **BiH Prosecutor’s Office** - Illicit trade in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition is defined as a criminal offense under Article 193 of the Criminal Code of BiH entitled “Unauthorized trafficking in weapons and military equipment and dual-use items”;
- **Brčko District Police** – The Article 65 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition defines the following criminal offense: “Whoever procures, holds, carries or sells weapons or essential parts for weapons of category “B” without a valid document for weapons”;

The Criminal Code of the Brčko District of BiH prescribes, inter alia, the following crimes:

- Article 158 - Whoever in the territory of the Brčko District of BiH sends or transfer armed groups of people, terrorists, spies, saboteurs, weapons, explosives, poisons, equipment, ammunition or other material for the purpose of committing a criminal offense;
- Article 337 - Whoever manufactures, procures or enables other access to weapons, explosive substances or means for their preparation or poisons known to be intended for the perpetration of a criminal offense;
- Article 365 - Whoever without authorization manufactures, alters, sells or exchanges firearms, ammunition or explosives whose procurement is not allowed to citizens at all;

In accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, commissions have been formed within the Police of the Brčko District of BiH whose role is to verify compliance with the conditions for procurement, possession and carrying of firearms of individuals and legal entities, as well as commissions that verify knowledge of firearms and supervise the work, trade and storage of weapons by specialized entities engaged in the retail sale of weapons and ammunition;

- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton** - According to the FBiH CC (Official Gazette 36/03, 37/03, 21/04, 69/04, 18/05, 42/10, 42/11, 59/14, 76/14, 46/16), such actions are prescribed in the Article 371 as a criminal offense “Illegal possession of weapons or explosives”. Additionally, according to the Law on Procurement, Possession and Carrying of Weapons

⁵ Information taken from the 3rd Roadmap Narrative Progress Report.

and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Bosnian Podrinje Canton 10/17), such actions are prescribed in the Article 73 “Criminal offenses of illegal acquisition, possession or carrying of firearms, parts for firearms and ammunition”;

- **State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA)** - Within its competencies, acts in the detection and prevention of criminal offenses related to the illicit trafficking of firearms, which are defined in the Criminal Code of BiH; SIPA participates in the working groups and projects aimed at improving legal solutions in order to improve the work on prevention and detection of this type of crime. Participation in the UNDP CIAT project is underway, and it envisages the development of standard operating procedures regarding the actions of police officers in detecting and preventing criminal offenses related to the illicit trafficking of firearms;
- **Federal Ministry of Interior (FBiH)** - When it comes to combating all forms of illegal possession, trade and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosives, the Federal Police Administration implements measures and activities within its competence in order to document criminal offenses prescribed by the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The offence in question is the criminal offense under Article 193 “Unauthorized trade in weapons and military equipment and dual-use items” of the Criminal Code of BiH, and the criminal offense under Article 371 “Illegal possession of weapons or explosives” of the Criminal Code of the FBiH;

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions: *Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial for the activities in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?*

- **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA)** - It is necessary to harmonize laws and bylaws in the field of arms control, both at the state and entity levels, including the Brčko District of BiH. The customs territory of BiH is unified and recognizes no inter-entity borders, which further complicates business processes in the regular control of import/export/transit of SALW, and thus in the identification of illegal flows in the control of trade in firearms, ammunition and explosives;
 - Issues with the trade of weapons that can be used as gas weapons and education in the field of EU weapons regulations are not present;
 - Electronic records at the FBiH level have not been upgraded with new features, nor has any effort been made to simplify the data entry procedure;
- **Posavina Canton** - Assistance is needed in the procurement of equipment and training of personnel for taking weapons’ traces (mechanical trace). The pandemic disrupted the deadlines for organization of meetings at which amendments to the Law on Weapons were to be presented;
- **Brčko District Police** - Expert assistance in drafting of the Law that will be harmonized with the regional framework of the European Union and other relevant international obligations and standardized throughout the region, is necessary, and therefore the Police of the Brčko District BiH continuously participates in all trainings held on this topic in BiH;
- The Coordination Board for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons continuously conducts activities supporting the agencies in order to harmonize local regulations with the EU regulations, and it also supports them in material and technical improvements of agency resources, in accordance with the support of donors from EU countries, through training for police officers, donating adequate equipment, study visits, etc;
- The COVID-19 virus pandemic and the measures implemented to prevent the further spread of the pandemic significantly slowed down all processes and thus the activities within this goal. The emergence of COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the implementation of certain activities of the agencies in such a way that the priority of action is aimed at combating the virus, which led to the restriction of all forms of gatherings, and thus also educational gatherings, seminars, working groups and other forms of organized work, both within the agencies themselves and in inter-agency cooperation and contacts with international partners.

SKOPJE

1.1 Laws and by-laws regulating arms control, and level of harmonization reported

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?

What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

- Law on Weapons ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 7/05, 47/06, 42/07, 86/08, 72/10, 158/11, 119/13, 164/13, 97/2018), consolidated text of the Law on Weapons, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 142/2010);
- The Law on Weapons is fully harmonized with:
 - Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
 - Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
- The Law on Weapons is partially harmonized with:
 - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable;
 - 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;
- The Law on Weapons is not harmonized with:
 - Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
 - 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;
 - 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;
- It is not certain whether the Law on Weapons is harmonized with 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.
- Law on Protection against Explosive Substances, and the Law on Trade in Explosive Substances are not harmonized with the EU Acquis;
- Law on manufacture of and trade in armament and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 54/02, 84/07, 161/09, 145/10, 119/13, 164/13, 41/14, 192/15, 39/16 and 64/18);
- Law on Manufacture and Trade in Armament and Military Equipment is fully harmonized with the Common Military List of the European Union;
- Law on Manufacture and Trade in Armament and Military Equipment is partially harmonized with:
 - Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment;
 - User Guide to the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment (2015 edition);
 - Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defense-related products within the Community;

- Law on Manufacture and Trade in Armament and Military Equipment is not harmonized with:
 - 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 defense and security, and amending Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC;
- Rulebooks:
 - Rulebook on the forms for weapons and ammunition and on the manner of keeping weapon and ammunition records (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 93/2005, 94/2009, 2/2010, 156/2010 and 35/2014);
 - Rulebook on training program for proper use, keeping and maintenance of weapons, the manner of conducting the practical training for handling weapons, as well as the manner of carrying out the professional exam for verification of the technical knowledge on the proper use of weapons and the knowledge of the regulations about weapons (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 83/2005, 135/2008, 56/2010 and 145/2014);
 - Rulebook on the minimal technical and security requirements for the facilities for practical weapon handling training owned by legal entities (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 83/2005 and 135/08);
 - Rulebook on the minimum technical and security requirements for the facilities at civilian shooting ranges (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 11/2007 and 135/2008);
 - Rulebook on the minimal technical and security requirements for the facilities where manufacture, repair, trade and storage of weapons and ammunition are carried out (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 111/2007);
 - Rulebook on the type and the manner of performing a physician’s examination for the purpose of establishing one’s health capability to possess and carry weapons, the list of diseases and health conditions making one incapable of possessing and carrying weapons, as well as the manner of and the procedure for issuing the physician’s certificate (“Official Gazette of the RoM” No. 98/2005); Decision for determining healthcare institutions to perform medical examination of natural persons for the purpose of determining the health ability for possession and carrying of weapons (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 83/2007);
 - Rulebook on the manner of carrying weapons and ammunition across state borders (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 51/2007);
 - Rulebook on the manner of surrendering, receiving and keeping of weapons and ammunition in case of death of the weapon owner, as well as on the form and the content of the Certificate of Receipt for the weapons and ammunition surrendered to the competent authority (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 51/2007);
 - Rulebook on the types of weapons that may be procured based on an Approval Form and on the meaning of certain types of weapons from categories A and D (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 51/2007 and 2/2011);
 - Rulebook on the templates of the Application and Approval forms for transportation of weapons and ammunition during import, for transportation of weapons and ammunition during export, for transfer of weapons and ammunition during import, for transfer of weapons and ammunition during export, for transfer of weapons and ammunition during transit, and for transportation of weapons and ammunition during transit, which are issued electronically (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, No. 94/2009 and 156/2010);
 - Rulebook on the requirements concerning the spatial conditions and the material and technical equipment for the premises where the professional exam is taken (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 126/2014);
 - Rulebook on the manner of issuing the license for engaging in export-import, transit and brokerage services, and the broker’s services, as well as on the form and the contents of the Application and the License for export-

- import, transit and broker's services for armament and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 137/2014);
- Rulebook on the contents, form and manner of keeping of the register of issued licences for export-import, transit and broker's services, as well as of rejected applications for licenses for armament and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No.115/2014).
 - Rulebook on engaging in manufacture of weapons and trade in armament and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 73/2004);
 - Law on manufacture of and trade in armament and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 54/02, 84/07, 161/09, 145/10, 119/13, 164/13, 41/14, 192/15, 39/16 and 64/18) - is fully harmonized with the Common Military List of the European Union;
 - The Law on manufacture and trade of arms and military equipment is partially harmonized with:
 - 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 (edition 2015);
 - 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.
 - The Law on manufacture and trade in arms and military equipment is is not harmonized with:
 - 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;
 - The Law on protection from explosive materials and the Law on trade of explosive materials are not harmonized with the EU legislation;
 - The legislation of the Republic of North Macedonia is fully harmonized with Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.

1.2 Activities initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to the harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis?

- During the reporting period, a Draft Regulation on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms, the form and the content of the form for marking the deactivated firearms and the form and the content of the certificate for firearms deactivation was prepared and submitted to the Assembly of RNM for adoption, which is in process;
- The working group for drafting the Law on explosive materials, for the purpose of implementing the directives and harmonization with the legislation of the European Union (EU) worked on drafting the Law in the reporting period;
- A Draft Law on the development, production and trade of military goods has been prepared, and it has been forwarded for a further procedure, i.e. it has been submitted to the competent institutions for their opinion, and then to a governmental procedure. The responsible agency is the Ministry of Economy - the Military Industry Directorate.

1.3 Accession, signature or ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?

Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- The Arms Trade Treaty was signed by the Republic of North Macedonia on 25 September 2013 and was ratified on 7 March 2014;
- The Firearms Protocol was ratified on 14 September 2007;
- These criminal offences are defined in the Criminal Code of the Republic of North Macedonia, but not fully. Here is what the Criminal Code prescribes with regard to this subject matter:
 - **Manufacture and procurement of weapons and means intended for committing a crime (Article 395);**
 - (1) Whosoever manufactures, procures, hides or enables another to get weapons, ammunition, explosive or firing material or means necessary for their manufacture, poisons and other objects being aware to be intended for commission of a crime, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of one to five years;
 - (2) If the subject of the crime referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article are firearms, arms whose use is prohibited or explosive or other materials in greater quantity, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment of three to eight years;
 - (3) Whosoever makes or gives to another a false key or some other means for breaking in, even though he knows that it is intended for committing a crime, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of three months to three years;
 - (4) If the crime referred to in this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be fined;
 - (5) The objects stipulated in paragraphs 1 to 3 and the means for their manufacture, transfer and distribution shall be seized;
 - **Unauthorized manufacture, possession, mediation and trade in weapons or explosive materials (Article 396)**
 - (1) Whosoever manufactures, possesses, procures, mediates in trade or exchanges firearms, ammunition or explosive materials without authorization shall be sentenced to imprisonment of three to ten years;
 - (2) If the subject of the crime referred to in paragraph 1 is a larger quantity of firearms, ammunition or explosive materials, or firearms, ammunition or explosive materials prohibited for the citizens, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment of at least five years;
 - (3) If the crime referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article is committed by a group, gang or other criminal association, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment of at least eight years;
 - (4) If the subject of the crime referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article is a larger quantity of explosive materials intended for allowed entertaining, festive and other activities, the offender shall be fined or sentenced to imprisonment up to three years;
 - (5) The objects referred to in paragraph 1 and 2, and the means for their manufacture, transfer and distribution shall be seized;
 - **Falsifying firearms (Article 396-a)**
 - (1) Whosoever falsifies marks of firearms by deleting, destroying or changing the marks of the firearms and parts of the firearms, or does not stamp and mark the firearms, its parts, components and ammunition, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of one to ten years;
 - (2) If the crime referred to in this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be fined.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial for the activities in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?

- Following the adoption of the Regulation on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms we will need training of the legal entities that perform deactivation of firearms, training of the members of the eight commissions that certify firearms deactivation and the employees of the Ministry of Interior, Department for

weapons, explosive and hazardous materials, security and detective activity agencies that perform control and supervision of legal entities in the scope of their competence;

- The drafting of the Law on explosive materials and the bylaws that will emerge from the law will require expert assistance also in the following period as well as a study visit to a country that has already harmonized its legislation with the EU in the field of explosive materials, pyrotechnics and precursors;
- Support has been requested and received from SEESAC, in the preparation of the Draft - Regulation on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms, the form and the content of the form for marking the deactivated firearms and the form and the content of the certificate for firearms deactivation, as well as in the preparation of the Draft Law on explosives for civil use;
- Support has been requested from the OSCE for training of legal entities that perform deactivation of firearms, commissions that certify the deactivation and employees of the Ministry of Interior that perform control and supervision the operation of legal entities that should be implemented following the entry into force of the Regulation;
- Within this goal, the pandemic has slowed down the process of implementation of the activities, especially the procedure for drafting of the Law on trade in explosives for civil use, as well as the adoption of the Rulebook on deactivation. This is due to the lack of conditions for holding meetings of the working groups, and even the inability to hold online meetings of the working groups that draft the legislation for technical reasons, the reduced staff capacity in the workplace etc.

TIRANA

1.1 Laws and by-laws regulating arms control, and level of harmonization reported

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?

What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

- Law 74/2014 “On Weapons”;
- Law No. 61/2016 “On proclaiming the hunting moratorium in the Republic of Albania”;
- Law No. 6/2014 “On the ratification of “The Arms Trade Treaty”;
- Law No. 9838, dated 10/12/2007 “On the adherence of the Republic of Albania to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”;
- Decision of Council of Ministers (DCM) No. 94, dated 04/02/2015 “On the procedures with weapons, in the cases of declaration of their owner’s death, declaration of legal winding up of weapons related business, study purposes, weapon or its document/authorisation loss or theft”;
- DCM No. 95, dated 04/02/2015 “On the procedures of assessment of life-threatening risk and granting of special authorization for weapon possession”;
- DCM No. 96, dated 04/02/2015 “On establishing the rules and procedures for the declaration, conservation, registration and deactivation of collectible arms”;
- DCM No. 275 dated 01/04/2015 “On approval of the regulation on conditions and rules for the safety of weapons”;
- DCM No. 292, dated 08/04/2015 “On determining the rules for the development and administration of weapons register”;
- DCM No. 348, dated 29/04/2015 “On the procedures of entry/exit, sealing of firearms, and registering of Albanian and foreign citizens with firearms of categories “b” and “c” in the territory of the Republic of Albania”;
- DCM No. 421, dated 13/05/2015 “On the procedures of processing the complaints, documentation, deadlines of processing and special licensing criteria on weapon eligible activities”;

- Instruction No. 88, dated 10/03/2015, of the MoI and the Minister of Health “On the examinations and content of medical report, for firearms activities”;
- Instruction No. 90, dated 10/03/2015, of the MoI, Minister of Defence and the General Prosecutor’s Office “On the detailed procedures and rules of handling firearms as evidence”;
- Instruction No. 262, dated 25/05/2015 of the MoI “On the procedures for granting/revoking the certificate of theoretic and practical skills for firearms, its format and the procedures for certification of the Technical Supervisor on weapon eligible activities for the program of the theoretic and practice course for firearms and conditions of the premises where this programme takes place”;
- Instruction No. 277, dated 29/05/2015, “On the procedures, documentation and deadlines of processing for authorization of natural persons and legal entities, register format for firearms for entities licensed in firearms activities, the rules, procedures and the form to be compiled at the time of the test firing and administration of the cartridge in a data bank”, *as amended*;
- Instruction No. 264/1, dated 29/06/2015, of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Finance “On the action, criteria and procedures for the financial fees of weapon eligible activities”, etc;
- Order No. 417, dated 02/05/2018 of the General Directorate of State Police “On the form and content of reliability certificate”;
- Law No. 46/2018, dated 23/07/2018 “On state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use”;
- *This law is partly aligned with the Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 “On setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items”, as amended. CELEX Number 32009R0428, Official Journal of the European Union, L 134, dated 29/05/2009, pages 1–269”.*
- DCM No. 91, dated 27/02/2019 “On the approval of the updated list of military goods and of the list of dual-use goods and technologies, which are subject to state control over imports-exports”;
- *This Decision is partly aligned with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2268 of 26 September 2017 amending and supplementing Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009, “On setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items”, CELEX number 32017R2268; Official Journal of the European Union; L 334, dated 15/12/2017, p. 1-252”;*
- *This Decision is fully aligned with “Common Military List of the European Union, adopted by the Council on 26 February 2018 (equipment covered by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment) (CFSP) (2017/C 097/01), CELEX Number 52017XG0328 (01; Official Journal of the European Union; C 97, 28/03/2017, p. 1–33”;*
- DCM No. 304, dated 25/03/2009, “On setting up the procedures for conducting expertise and control by the State Export Control Authority”;
- DCM No. 305, dated 25/03/2009, “On establishing the release procedures of the legal documents for quality assurance of the state control over the activity of import-export of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use”;
- DCM No. 604, dated 28/08/2003 “On approving in principle the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports” - harmonized with the previous EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports;
- Decision No. 658, dated 29/07/2015 “On determining the procedures for issuing licences for weapons manufacture, deactivation and repair”.

Additional information

- Order No. 666, dated 18/12/2018 of the Minister of Interior “On organizing the work for the analysis of the European Union Acquis, in framework of the “Screening” process for Chapter 24 “Justice, Freedom and Security”, is being implemented, which has been amended by Order No. 145, dated 31/01/2019 “On organizing the work for the analysis of the Acquis, in framework of the “Screening” process”, followed by a full analysis of concordance with the EU legislation on weapons;
- Order No. 115, dated 25/01/2019 of the General Directorate of State Police “On organizing the work for the legislation approximation process in the framework of the European integration process”, is being implemented;

- Order No. 399, dated 10/05/2019 “On establishing the working group for drafting the draft-law “On some addenda and amendments to the Law No. 74/2014 “On weapons”, is being implemented. This Law is partly aligned with the Council Directive 91/477/EEC, dated 18 June 1991, "On the control of the acquisition and possession of weapons", CELEX number: 31991L0477, Official Journal of the European Union, L 256, dated 13/09/1991, p. 51-58, as amended by Directive 2008/51/EC, CELEX number: 32008L0051, Official Journal of the European Union, L 179, dated 8 July 2008, p. 5-11;
- The Order of the General Directorate of State Police No. 732, dated 07/06/2019 “On establishing the working group for some amendments to Law No. 75/2014 “On private physical security service”, is being implemented;
- Law No. 72/2014 “On the use of firearms”;
- DCM No. 839/2015 “On approving the regulation related to the use of firearms”;
- Law No. 8/2020 “On prison officers”;
- DCM No. 471/2009 “On approving the types of weapons, tools and their manner of use from the prison officers”.
- Order No. 5230/1, dated 24/08/2009 “On approving the norms to meet the needs of the prison officers for weaponry and ammunitions”;
- Order No. 6596/1 dated 24/08/2009 “On approving the tools and equipment for use from the prison officers”;
- Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 31, dated 22/1/2020 “On the organization, composition, operation, and status of the State Export Control Authority, setting of deadlines, manner and procedure for exchange of information and obtaining opinions from other institutions involved in international transfers of controlled goods, as well as defining the procedures for issuing guarantees and performing state control”.

1.2 Activities initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to the harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis?

- The process has continued on a legal framework amendment about the treatment of small arms and light weapons (SALW) led by the Ministry of Interior (as weapons recovered by seizure or voluntary surrender from the population), to improve Law no.74/2014 “On weapons”, in order to enable further treatment of these weapons;
- The Work Program of the GDSP was approved No. 584, dated 24/01/2020 “On the implementation of the Objectives of the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms, Light Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives 2019-2024 and the Action Plan 2019-2021”.

1.3 Accession, signature or ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?

Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- Republic of Albania through Law No. 6/2014 “On the ratification of “The Arms Trade Treaty”, published in the Official Journal No. 20, dated 28/02/2014 has ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and the Firearms Protocol;
- By Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 50, dated 06/02/2019, the “Strategy for the Control of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives 2019-2024 and the Action Plan 2019-2021 have been approved. An inter-institutional SALW group has been set up, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Interior;
- Law No. 9838, dated 10/12/2007 “On the adherence of the Republic of Albania to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”;

- The provisions of the Criminal Code “On the illicit trafficking of weapons, their components and ammunitions” are being defined:
 - Amendments have been made to Article 278/a, of Law No. 144/2013 “On some addenda and amendments to Law No. 7895, dated 27/01/1995 “Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania”, as amended, to include the following as a criminal offence: “Illegal possession and manufacturing of military weapons, their components and ammunitions”.
- The activities against the manufacturing/trafficking of firearms/ammunition are performed pursuant to the law/normative acts, as follows:
Law No. 7895, dated 27/01/1995 “Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania”:
 - Article 278 “Illegal possession and manufacturing of military weapons and ammunitions”
 - Article 278/a “Trafficking of weapons and ammunition”
 - Article 280 “Illegal possession and manufacturing of hunting and sport weapons”
 - Article 282 “Violation of regulations on explosives, incendiary and radioactive substances”
 - Article 282/a “Trafficking of explosives, incendiary, toxic and radioactive substances”
- Article 278 of the Criminal Code of Albania entitled “Illegal possession and manufacture of weapons, explosives and ammunitions”, in its eight paragraphs stipulates as follows:
 - paragraph five “Manufacturing, sales, purchase, provision for purchase, trade and transport of military weapons and ammunitions, explosives, explosive weapons without the permission of the competent State bodies shall be punishable by five to ten years of imprisonment”;
 - paragraph six provides for this same offence of paragraph five, but in aggravated conditions like “...when committed in large quantities, more than once or has led to serious consequences, shall be punishable by seven to fifteen years of imprisonment”; whereas paragraph eight provides for the “Counterfeiting or deletion, illegal displacement or modification of marks on military weapons and ammunitions”, which shall be punishable by one to five years of imprisonment;
- Article 278/a of the Criminal Code entitled “Trafficking of weapons and ammunitions” in its first paragraph stipulates that “Importing, exporting, transiting and trading of military weapons and ammunition shall be punishable by one to five years of imprisonment”; whereas in its second paragraph it stipulates the same offence committed in aggravated circumstances like “...when committed in collaboration or more than once or it results in serious consequences shall be punishable by ten to twenty years of imprisonment”;
- Law No. 44/2019 “On some amendments and addenda to the Criminal Code of Albania”, entered into force on 10/09/2019, has changed the first paragraph of Article 278 of the Criminal Code, by making the punishment more severe and also providing for the commission of such offence in aggravated circumstances:
 - the first paragraph stipulates that: “Carrying of weapons, explosive weapons or explosives in vehicles or any other motorized means, in public places or places open to the public, without the permit of the competent State bodies, shall be punishable by imprisonment from seven to fifteen years”;
 - another paragraph has been added, which envisages aggravated circumstances like: “When the criminal offence involves large quantities or is committed more than once shall be punishable by seven to fifteen years of imprisonment.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial for the activities in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?

- No challenges were reported.

ROADMAP GOAL 2

By 2024, ensure that arms control policies and practices in the Western Balkans are evidence-based and intelligence-led.

<p>Roadmap Overall Targets:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standardize and institutionalize data collection on firearms, by sex and age resulting in periodic regional FAE risk analysis and threat assessments; 2. Increase analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis; 3. Ensure exchange of operational and strategic information, data, intelligence, as well as evidence with Europol, Frontex and Eurojust; 4. Institutionalize systematic collection of criminal justice data across the Criminal Justice Sector (at the level of Police and Customs, Prosecutors service, Court Service, Correctional and Penitentiary Services); 5. Introduction of mandatory feedback exchange for all WB beneficiaries enabling improvement of proactive investigations at national, regional and international level; 6. Ensure that every FAE recovered or seized is immediately traced automatically (domestically and internationally); 7. All Police services of the Western Balkans connected and regularly input their data on lost and stolen firearms to INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System (iARMS); 8. Fully integrate gender and age concerns in SALW/firearms control policies and ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW/firearms control.
<p>Progress information on Goal 2 Overall Targets</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities and of the SALW control strategy; 2. Data collection practices on the distribution and impact of SALW/firearms, and collection of criminal justice data; 3. Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control; 4. Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point; 5. Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA; 6. Access to and use of iArms; 7. Participation in the Joint Action Day; 8. Domestic and international tracing; 9. Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory; 10. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.

Progress information on Goal 2 Overall Targets

BELGRADE

2.1 - Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities, and of the SALW control strategy

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how?

Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place? If so, is it based on sex and age disaggregated data?

- At the Government’s session, held on 13 June 2019, the Republic of Serbia adopted the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024 and Action Plan for the period 2019-2020. The Strategy was adopted for the purpose of further harmonization with the Roadmap;
- Within the framework of the Strategy and AP implementing activities, the following acts were adopted during the reporting period:
 - Decision of 3 January 2020 on the establishment of the Working Group for Implementation and Monitoring of the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024;
 - The Minister of the Interior passed the Decision of 4 February 2020 on the establishment of the Team for implementation, monitoring and exchange of all operational information related to firearms (Firearms Focal Point - FFP) and repealing the Decision of 19 December 2019;
 - Based on Article 43, paragraph 1 of the Law on the Government and Article 22 of the Rules of Procedure of the Government, and in relation to the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024, the Government passed the Decision on the establishment of the Council for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 76/20) on 21 May 2020, by which the Council for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons was established;
- The Council, as an expert advisory body of the Government, shall be established for coordination of the national and international activities for the control of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives, in order to monitor the fulfilment of all international obligations in the field of control of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives envisaged by the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024 and the Roadmap for SALW. The Council shall propose new policies and monitor the harmonization of legislation with the EU acquis, assess the progress in implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan based on the report of the Coordinator, and propose measures for resolving the identified problems, by engaging the necessary resources and harmonizing the actions of the competent state authorities and other organizations and institutions of importance for control of small arms and light weapons. If necessary, the Council shall, upon the proposal of the National Coordinator initiate the revision of the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024 in order to improve its effectiveness and sustainability.

2.2 Data collection practices on the distribution and impact of SALW/firearms, and collection of criminal justice data

Guiding questions:

- Is data collection on distribution and impact of SALW/firearms standardized and institutionalized? If yes, is the data disaggregated by sex and age?*
- Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?*

- Law enforcement authorities in the Republic of Serbia, in particular the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of the Interior (MoI) and courts, continuously collect firearms data. Although each authority has a standardized data collection procedure, data collection for all law enforcement authorities was not fully standardized and institutionalized in the first half of 2020;
- Data is partially disaggregated by sex and age⁶;
- In the Ministry of the Interior, data collection on firearms distribution is standardized, and there is a plan to link data with other authorities to achieve uniformity. In this regard, MoI keeps data on the age and sex of persons who commit firearms related criminal offences, that is, a criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the

⁶ Information taken from the 4th KPI Progress report (KPI 2).

Republic of Serbia - Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives or other criminal offense involving the use of firearms, as well as data on the number of persons murdered and injured with firearms;

- Every year, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office compiles a consolidated statistical report for the territory of the Republic of Serbia with reference to the criminal offense of Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The Republic Public Prosecutor's Office keeps records with reference to persons;
- Basic and higher courts act as first instance courts for the criminal offense under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. Data are processed using "Mega Libra" system;
- An efficient system of information exchange has been established between the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications (MTTT) as an umbrella ministry in the field of export and import of weapons. If, in accordance with entrusted competencies, authorized officers of the Customs Administration who perform control of passenger and/or goods traffic detect illegal small arms and light weapons, they will seize it and issue a Certificate on temporary seized goods and immediately, without delay, transfer them to the jurisdiction of the MoI;
- The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia exchanges information and other data on firearms with other competent government authorities through the Military Security Agency and the Military Police. Also, in the field of trade in arms and military equipment, the authorities of the Ministry of Defence actively cooperate with other competent government authorities - in the process of issuing licenses for export and import of arms and military equipment. The Ministry of Defence has limited data regarding weapons that officers and non-commissioned officers may have acquired from manufacturers in the 1990s based on an approval of the competent authorities. Currently, a possibility is being considered to adopt a regulation which would enable additional registration of all persons having purchased weapons in private possession (issuing new licenses). The right to the possession of purchased weapons can be exercised during active military service, and upon retirement, the persons are obliged to report these weapons to the MoI authorities. Conditions for holding such weapons and other procedures are defined in the applicable Law on Weapons and Ammunition.
- Regarding the feedback exchange for all Western Balkans beneficiaries enabling improvement of proactive investigations at the national, regional and international level, in July 2018, the Republic of Serbia signed the Joint Declaration: Principles of Cooperation in the Field of Information-Exchange for Law Enforcement within the framework of the Berlin Process and the EU Western Balkans Summit in London. Following the conclusions of the Summit in Poland in July 2019, the Republic of Serbia will continue feedback exchange to improve investigations at the national, regional and international level, taking the position that the exchange and its improvement will be done within the existing mechanisms.

2.3 Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender concerns and increase participation of women in SALW control implemented during the reporting period?

- During the reporting period, the Republic of Serbia undertook certain activities and steps to integrate gender and age concerns into SALW control policies and to ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW control. The new Strategy and the accompanying Action Plan for the period 2019-2020 defines a measure 5.4 "Integration of gender-based principles in the Action Plan implementation" defined through activity 5.4.1 "Raising awareness and reducing misuse of firearms in the context of violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence" with the indicator - Number of seminars and public debates held and activity 5.4.2 "Ensure strategic participation of women in SALW control" with the indicator - Number of women participating in SALW

control. In the Ministry of Defence, a gender-based principle is introduced, so women participate in small arms and light weapons control;

- During the reporting period, cooperation was established between the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP with respect to the support and implementation of the project “Reduce risk - Increase safety – Towards ending SALW misuse in domestic violence context”. The importance of this project is also reflected in the fact that it represents the first and unique support of this kind in the region (more details under Goal 4).

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?

If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?

- Adoption of the Strategy and establishment of the Team enabled the formal and legal establishment of the FFP which is now in the process of being established operationally. The Ministry of the Interior is committed to this process, which is largely underway. Steps taken towards the establishment of the FFP are reflected in linked databases, so it could be said that initial functionality is in place;
- When the FFP was to be established, it was assumed that the establishment of a so-called “virtual” FFP would be the best option for the Republic of Serbia since it meant appointing a member of the Team who would perform his duties in the organizational unit where he works and would not require establishing a new organizational unit. The Ministry of the Interior will adopt the Operating Manual and Standard Operating Procedures, which will ensure that all operational information obtained from forensic experts, front-line operational officers and border police reach operational analytics, as well as improve tools and techniques that will allow operational analysts to forward products to criminal inspectors for further solving of criminal offences;
- In the process of the FFP establishment, the largest and most significant support to the Ministry of the Interior was provided by the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC). The support was provided in the form of donated software tools, equipment, and training in this field. Namely, in 2018, software licenses for IBM i2 Analyst's Notebook and IBM iBase with a 12-month subscription and on-demand technical support were procured. At the same time, the analysts who will make part of the FFP team attended 4 necessary training courses in system operating and data exchange together with two IT experts who will maintain the databases. In 2019, a donation was received in the form of hardware for the functioning of the FFP and double-casting equipment that will speed up the process of exchange of double-cast evidence, while eight ballistic experts were trained and accredited to use the equipment;
- In the upcoming period, several visits should be undertaken to European Union member states that have clearly defined and developed FFPs (Belgium, Spain, Portugal) to study the structure and competencies of this body, their communication, and work. This has been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

Was SIENA used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol?

- The Republic of Serbia exchanges operational and strategic information and data with the EU law enforcement agencies. The Republic of Serbia establishes operational cooperation with Europol based on the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between the Republic of Serbia and Europol that came into force in June 2014, along with the Memorandum of Understanding on Confidentiality and Information Assurance between the Republic of Serbia and Europol and the Bilateral Agreement for the Interconnection of the Computer Networks between Serbia and Europol. In 2014, the Republic of Serbia became an operational partner of Europol, and the number of data exchanged has been increasing ever since. The MoI continuously exchanges operational and personal data, as well as all other data related to investigations at national, regional and international level with all

Western Balkan countries. Information is exchanged with all Western Balkan countries, depending on the assessment and channels used by the country with which the information is exchanged, through the protected systems of INTERPOL (I 24/7), Europol (SIENA) and SELEC Centre;

- In accordance with Europol rules, the Ministry of the Interior is currently engaged on 16 analysis projects, including AP Weapons and Explosives - Illicit Firearms Trafficking. In the period 1 January - 30 June 2020, the Serbian police made a total of **13 contributions** and during the same period, a total of **177 messages** were exchanged in the field of firearms trafficking, out of which **56 were sent and 121 received**. When compared to the first and second half of 2019, the number of exchanged messages is slightly lower due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Exchanged messages included information on seized weapons, persons with whom weapons were found in illegal possession and OCG dealing with illicit firearms trafficking and routes of smuggling, but also strategic information in the form of bulletins, early warnings, catalogues and other types of reports and products;

2.6 Access to and use of iArms

Guiding questions:

Does the jurisdiction have access to iARMS? If so, were regular contributions with information on lost and stolen firearms made during the reporting period?

- Mol RS has access to INTERPOL's illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System - iARMS system. Police officers of the Ministry of the Interior trace firearms in INTERPOL's iARMS system at the requests of foreign countries and Mol RS organizational units. On 28 May 2020, within the records on "Weapons in legal possession", the **application "Stolen and missing weapons"** was launched in the unique information system of the Ministry of the Interior. The application will enable the search for missing and stolen weapons;

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in the jurisdiction? Did the jurisdiction participate in a JAD during the reporting period?

- Information was exchanged for the purpose of preparing participation in and implementation of the Joint Action Days "Southeast Europe" (JAD SEE) which is planned for the period from 24 to 27 September 2020, in accordance with operational activity 4.1 under EMPACT OAP 2020 for the priority of firearms.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

Was domestic and international tracing conducted for firearms and ammunition recovered and/or seized during the reporting period?

- By making insight into the iArms database, it was found that in the period 1 January – 30 June 2020, the Republic of Serbia had a total of **232 tracing requests**, out of which **230 have been answered**, whereas **2 are being processed**.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?

- The ballistic laboratory of the Ministry of the Interior is not accredited. To achieve international standards and accreditation, the Republic of Serbia initiated cooperation with relevant international organizations;
- In June 2019, cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior and the UNDP was initiated with respect to the support and implementation of the project “Advancing the capacities of the Serbian Ministry of the Interior in the field of custody chain, crime scene investigations and the ballistic laboratory in the field of operations and investigations in trafficking of firearms and firearms criminality”. The project aims to improve the capacities of the Ministry of the Interior related to the entire investigative cycle, with a focus on custody chain to enhance investigative procedures and judgments.

The most important activities planned within this project are:

- developing and adopting standard operating procedure on the chain of custody of law enforcement,
- increasing the capacity of crime scene investigation units through training and equipment,
- Preparation of the Mol’s Ballistic Laboratory for accreditation in accordance with ISO 17020, primarily through the establishment of Open Case File, the installation of a reception and storage for evidence and the procurement of a water tank, which is the most valuable part of the donation;
- The meeting of the Project Implementation Committee was held on 23 March 2020 to agree further implementation of activities and completing tender documentation for the procurement of a “water tank”, which is expected to be delivered to the Ministry of the Interior in the third quarter of 2020. Also, the UNDP expert prepared a Needs Analysis for SOPs in the field of forensic treatment of the site and the chain of responsibility and in the field of packaging and marking traces. The analysis was submitted to the Ministry of the Interior for consideration. The second meeting of the Project Implementation Committee was planned for June 2020 but was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- This project (new phase) was proposed in February 2020 and should be a continuation of the previous phase and according to the initial information should lead to the accreditation of the ballistic laboratory. “Advancing the capacities of the Ministry of Interior in the field of custody chain, crime scene investigations and the ballistic laboratory in the field of operations and investigations in trafficking of firearms and firearms criminality” – Phase 2 (UNDP).

The most significant activities planned within this project are:

- Continued preparation for accreditation of the ballistic laboratory according to ISO 17020;
- Accreditation according to ISO 17025;
- Building capacities of the new Unit for arson, explosion and accident investigations; Upgrading the SALW-control registry system;

The project proposal was assessed by the Ministry of the Interior as positive and in the upcoming period, confirmation of its approval by international donors is expected, as well as the exact funds allocated for the project;

- In the period 11 – 13 February 2020, the National Ballistics Intelligence Service (NABIS) of the United Kingdom organized a visit within the project to integrate ballistic laboratories in the region into a global standardized ballistic network. Within this project, informal quality assessment of the ballistic laboratory within the National Centre for Criminal Forensics of the Ministry of the Interior has been performed. The purpose of this activity was to assess the extent to which the ballistic laboratory has developed its procedures and processes and to identify areas that could be further developed before entering the formal ISO 17025 accreditation process, professional and technical competence in accordance with internationally accepted rules;
- To support further strengthening of ballistics in the Republic of Serbia, during the visit of the French President, Emanuel Macron, in July 2019, the Contribution Agreement was signed between the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs of the French Republic for equipping the police with ballistic identification, monitoring and tracing system - Evofinder. During the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior established a temporary location for the storage of equipment, while the French partner delivered the equipment to the Republic of Serbia. In the upcoming period, software installation and training will be completed.
- For the purpose of implementing the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, in the third quarter of 2020, SEESAC is expected to donate a laser machine for marking weapons, devices and ammunition with accompanying equipment, worth USD 101,823.35. The donation will be followed by the training

for Agency's employees operating the machine, while the machine will significantly improve the quality of marks and stamps applied to weapons.

2.10 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- The biggest challenge of the Republic of Serbia in achieving Goal 2 - By 2024, ensure that arms control policies and practices in the Western Balkans are evidence based and intelligence led - is the need for standardization and institutionalization of data kept by the competent state authorities;
- It is necessary to establish and standardize coordination between institutions to make data available to all relevant beneficiaries and to ensure that policy development is based on a broader understanding of a whole issue and factual situation in this field. Improvements are being made in the area of data collection on distribution and impact of small arms and light weapons/firearms, which would enable an easier and more accurate assessment of the situation in this area;
- It is necessary to establish an effective system of information exchange between all law enforcement authorities, including the Customs Administration. This system should also include the Ministry of Trade, Tourism, and Telecommunication, as the Ministry responsible for issuing licenses for export and import of arms and military equipment;
- The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures affected further and full establishment of the operational FFP, as it postponed several visits to EU member states that already have clearly defined and developed FFPs (Belgium, Spain, Portugal) in order to see the structure and competence of this body, their mutual communication and work. Also, if we compare the number of messages exchanged through the SIENA channel in the firearms context, as well as contribution to the AP Weapons and Explosives to the average of previous periods, we can see that the COVID-19 pandemic affected this activity as well.

PODGORICA

2.1 Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities, and of the SALW control strategy

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how?

Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place? If so, is it based on sex and age disaggregated data?

- Yes, through monitoring the implementation of the National SALW Strategy, completing international reports in line with the OSCE firearms form, UNPoA Action Plan, collecting data, conducting awareness raising campaigns, implementing measures to improve conditions for safe management of stockpiles of weapons and related ammunition, regular organization of coordination meetings;
- There is a SALW Strategy in place, for the 2019-2024 period, and it is based on the sex and age disaggregated data⁷.

⁷ Information taken from the 4th Regional KPI Progress Report.

2.2 Data collection practices on the distribution and impact of SALW/firearms, and collection of criminal justice data

Guiding questions:

*Is data collection on distribution and impact of SALW/firearms standardized and institutionalized? If yes, is the data disaggregated by sex and age?
Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?*

- Data collection practices are non-standardized and are sporadically used in policy design, key SALW data is often unavailable and coordination among institutions is not yet fully effective, which, taken together, prevents evidence-based policy design. No concrete steps were taken to collect SALW impact data disaggregated by gender.

2.3 Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender concerns and increase participation of women in SALW control implemented during the reporting period?

- During the reporting period there were no specific activities addressing gender concerns in Montenegro.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

*Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?
If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?*

- The Firearm Focal Point is in the Criminal Intelligence Sector in terms of data processing and analysis, owing to the existing personnel capacities and access to the data in databases and pending cases;
- Data analysis applications are connected to the registered arms databases, operational duty service database (of seized weapons), traced arms database (for traced arms), and a newly established temporary arms database for the arms examined in the forensic examination centre;
- The premises and equipment have been provided. Data for the last five years were taken from the Forensic Centre and based on this data, the reports and analyses, especially related to converted weapons, were submitted and then forwarded to partner services;
- In addition to the above, it is necessary to adopt instructions for the police officers' actions in cases of seizures and recovery of firearms, as well as for the analysts who will be examining the firearms and drafting the reports.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

Was SIENA used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol?

- Yes, SIENA was used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol during the reporting period.

2.6 Access to and use of iARMS

Guiding questions:

Does the jurisdiction have access to iARMS? If so, were regular contributions with information on lost and stolen firearms made during the reporting period?

- Yes, the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro has access to iARMS. 25 searches were conducted during the reporting period through iARMS.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in the jurisdiction? Did the jurisdiction participate in a JAD during the reporting period?

- Montenegro participated in activities with EMPACT, and there is the appointed coordinator – Department for International Operational Police Cooperation INTERPOL-EUROPOL-SIENA.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

Was domestic and international tracing conducted for firearms and ammunition recovered and/or seized during the reporting period?

- The Police Directorate is connected to INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS), it feeds the data into the system and performs exchanges and answers the queries. During the reporting period, there were 14 records, 25 searches, 0 hits and 18 trace requests were submitted in the iARMS.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?

- The ballistic laboratory is not accredited yet, and the process is currently ongoing.

2.10 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?

- Challenges refer to a range of activities related to obtaining accreditation for the Ballistic Laboratory in the Forensic Center;
- An Evofinder ballistic identification system was donated by the Government of France for the Ballistic Laboratory.

PRISTINA

2.1 Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities, and of the SALW control strategy

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how?

Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place? If so, is it based on sex and age disaggregated data?

- There is a SALW Strategy in place, for the 2017-2021 period, with harmonized Action Plan as per the Roadmap;
- It is partially based on sex and age disaggregated data⁸.
- As part of the Roadmap implementation monitoring process, on 24 June 2020, the SALW Commission organized the 3rd Local Coordination Meeting, with participation of all members of the Commission and international organizations and where progress and key results achieved in the second half of 2019 were presented.

2.2 Data collection practices on the distribution and impact of SALW/firearms, and collection of criminal justice data

Guiding questions:

Is data collection on distribution and impact of SALW/firearms standardized and institutionalized? If yes, is the data disaggregated by sex and age?

Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?

- Partly they are, but not under a single database and generally the sex is not specified.
- The collection of criminal justice data is not entirely institutionalized⁹.

2.3 Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender concerns and increase participation of women in SALW control implemented during the reporting period?

- No, there haven't been any activities in addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control during the reporting period.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?

If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?

- The Firearms Focal Point was established in 2016, being the first in the region, and it is fully operational;
- Activities on daily basis of the FFP include data collection, arms tracing, producing periodic reports and meetings have been carried out.

⁸ Information taken from the 4th KPI Progress Report (KPI 2).

⁹ Information taken from the 3rd Roadmap Narrative Progress Report.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

Was SIENA used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol?

- There has been no direct exchange of information during the reporting period.

2.6 Access to and use of iARMS

Guiding questions:

Does the jurisdiction have access to iARMS? If so, were regular contributions with information on lost and stolen firearms made during the reporting period?

- We do not have direct access in iARMS, but through UNMIK ILO we have frequently sent information for inspection and registration of stolen/lost firearms. We have sent data on 12 lost/stolen firearms in order to register them into iARMS.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in the jurisdiction? Did the jurisdiction participate in a JAD during the reporting period?

- We have not participated, since the JAD are scheduled to take place in September 2020.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

Was domestic and international tracing conducted for firearms and ammunition recovered and/or seized during the reporting period?

- All firearms that have a serial number, whether from well-known or new manufacturers are sent for tracing. 36 requests for firearms have been sent to UNMIK ILO for verification in iARMS. On the other hand, 35 requests have been accepted for verification at national level.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?

- The Ballistics Division has 5 accredited methods as per the ISO 17025:2007 standard and this year it has extended its accreditation for 4 more years, until 2023. The accredited methods are:
 - PRT-2.1 Physical examination, classification and identification of firearms and their components
 - PRT-2.2 Physical examination, classification and identification of bullets/projectiles
 - PRT-2.3 Physical examination, classification and identification of cartridge cases and bullets
 - PRT-2.4 Physical examination, classification and identification of hunting ammunition cases and their components
 - PRT-2.5 Microscopic comparison

2.10 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- The challenges are as follows:
 - We are not members to Interpol and Europol and therefore we do not have direct access to iARMS and SIENA;
 - The Judicial Authority and the Prosecution do not yet have a database which can provide answers to our requests; According to the information the Judicial Authority is waiting for a new database.
- We have requested support and we have received somehow, but there is still need for further support;
- COVID-19 pandemic affected the every-day work, halted the organization of meetings and reduced the number of staff.

SARAJEVO

2.1 Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities, and of the SALW control strategy

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how?

Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place? If so, is it based on sex and age disaggregated data?

- The SALW Coordination Board in Bosnia and Herzegovina monitors and coordinates arms control activities through constant collection and analysis of data and submission of such data to the Council of Ministers of BiH through its work reports;
- The Current SALW Strategy is partially based on the sex and age disaggregated data¹⁰.
- The Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2021-2024) is in the proposal phase, and after the consents are collected from the institutions and agencies that participated in the development of the Strategy, it will be sent into the parliamentary procedure.
- As part of the Roadmap implementation monitoring process, on 2 June 2020, the SALW Coordination Board organized the 3rd Local Coordination Meeting, with participation of all members of the Board and international organizations and where progress and key results achieved in the second half of 2019 were presented.

2.2 Data collection practices on the distribution and impact of SALW/firearms, and collection of criminal justice data

Guiding questions:

Is data collection on distribution and impact of SALW/firearms standardized and institutionalized? If yes, is the data disaggregated by sex and age?

Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?

- The Strategy for SALW was adopted for the period 2016-2020 and the Strategy instructed the police agencies to submit data in accordance with gender and age criteria.

¹⁰ Information taken from the 4th KPI Progress Report (KPI 2).

- **Federal Police Administration** - Regarding the illegally seized firearms and ammunition, the Federal Police Administration keeps statistics on the gender and age of the persons from whom they were seized, as well as data on whether the person is a repeat offender of criminal offenses;
- **Border Police BiH** - the BiH Border Police participates in the implementation of the Agreement on the Establishment of a System for Electronic Data Exchange from the Records of Police Bodies and Prosecutor's Offices Related to Weapons Records;
- **Brčko District Police** - The Police of the Brčko District has material and electronic records for this area, however, the data in the records are not classified by gender and age, and existing applications do not provide the capability to search on this basis;
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - Collection of data on small arms is standardized and institutionalized, depending on the events in which a weapon appears, whether it was seized, found and collected, and whether it appeared in the perpetration of misdemeanors or criminal offenses. Also, there are data on registration, owners and other data for the small arms that are allowed to be held in accordance with the valid law.

2.3 Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender concerns and increase participation of women in SALW control implemented during the reporting period?

- No answer was provided.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?

If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?

- The decision to establish a Working Group for the establishment of a firearms focal point/s was returned from the session of the BiH Council of Ministers twice, due to the inconsistent national structure of members proposed on behalf of the police agencies;
- **Federal Police Administration** - The Federal Police Administration agreed and took an active part in establishing a Firearms Focal Point BiH.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

Was SIENA used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol?

- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DKTP)** – Europol Cooperation Department uses the SIENA secure communication system for exchange of information related to firearms;
- **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA)** – ITA has no access to EUROPOL's SIENA channel and the exchange of data with EUROPOL takes place via INTERPOL's protected network I24/7;
- **Federal Police Administration** - exchanges information with INTERPOL on daily basis through the I24-7 system; No response was provided on EUROPOL's SIENA.
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - During the reporting period, SIENA network application was not used.

2.6 Access to and use of iArms

Guiding questions:

Does the jurisdiction have access to iARMS? If so, were regular contributions with information on lost and stolen firearms made during the reporting period?

- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DKTP)**- The Directorate (NCB INTERPOL Sarajevo Department) has access to the iARMS database and uses the specified database in accordance with its competences. Access to this database is provided to all police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Currently, all police agencies have signed an Agreement on the use of the iARMS except for one police agency with which the signing of the Agreement is in progress;
During the reporting period, the Directorate processed several cases/requests related to firearms. A total of **83 cases** were opened, as follows:
 - 50 new cases opened at the request of INTERPOL member states related to the illegal arms trade;
 - 10 new cases at the request of domestic police agencies; and
 - 23 new requests received through Europol's secure SIENA communication system related to the illegal arms trade.
 Also, during the reporting period the Directorate received two (2) trace requests through the iARMS from other INTERPOL member states;
- **State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA)** - SIPA has access to iARMS, and in the reporting period there was no submission of data on lost and stolen firearms;
- **Federal Police Administration** - The Federal Police Administration has access to the iARMS database, but the delivery of weapons-related data is the direct responsibility of the cantonal Mols;
- **Border Police BiH** - The Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH BP) has signed an Agreement with the NCB Interpol Sarajevo on the use of the iARMS information system, through which checks on stolen and lost weapons are performed;
- **Brčko District Police** - Data was exchanged with other police agencies as part of the iARMS application;
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - One officer in the Police Directorate has the right to access iARMS, but data on lost and stolen firearms were not regularly submitted during the reporting period;
- **Canton 10 Ministry of Interior** - Access to iARMS is available, but it was not used in the reporting period.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in the jurisdiction? Did the jurisdiction participate in a JAD during the reporting period?

- **State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA)** - SIPA appointed a Joint Action Days Coordinator and its police officers participated in the Joint Action Days during the reporting period;
- **Federal Police Administration** - For each implementation of an operational action (JAD or some other international operational action), the Federal Police Administration appoints its coordinator, who actively participates in these actions, during which the available information is exchanged/shared.
- **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA)** - ITA has appointed a coordinator for the implementation of the operational action "JAD South East Europe 2020", which is focused on three EMPACT priorities (Weapons, migrants and drugs). The operational phase is planned for September 2020;
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - The Police Directorate participated in all domestic and international actions carried out in the past period, which aimed to detect and prevent various forms of crime, where for each of the actions police officers are appointed as coordinators of these actions.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

Was domestic and international tracing conducted for firearms and ammunition recovered and/or seized during the reporting period?

- **State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA)** - During the temporary seizure of firearms, SIPA takes steps to monitor the traces of weapons. The development of Standard Operating Procedures for “Monitoring the Trace of Weapons” through the participation of the UNDP CIAT project is underway;
- **Brčko District Police** - the Police has a clear picture of the current state of active and deactivated weapons in the Brčko District through its records, looking through the prism of new licenses issued, weapons seized from citizens on various grounds and ultimately destroyed weapons. When a certain weapon is found, a check is performed in the local database, and searches for the weapon in question are initiated.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?

- **Brčko District Police** – The Police of the Brčko District does not have a ballistics laboratory. It has an Automated Ballistic Identification System (ABIS) in which cartridge cases and bullets from bullets fired from registered firearms are inserted.

2.10 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions: *Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?*

- **Posavina Canton Ministry of Interior** - Cooperation with the Border Police and activation of the form for data collection and monitoring of firearms. Support is necessary in the procurement of computers and their networking as well as instruments for searching and identification of weapons and explosives (endoscope and detector for drugs and explosives).

SKOPJE

2.1 Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities, and of the SALW control strategy

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how?

Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place? If so, is it based on sex and age disaggregated data?

- The SALW Commission coordinates and monitors activities by:
 - Identifying, determining and defining the impact of SALW on society, security and socio-economic development of the country;
 - Defining the priorities in the SALW control intervention and implementing the National Action Plan;
 - Designing operational measures under the SALW control intervention, which stem from the Goal;

- Coordinating the activities of all participants supporting the National Action Plan on SALW;
- Sending information in a timely manner to all participants supporting the National Action Plan on SALW;
- Monitoring all components where SALW-related measures and activities have been undertaken in order to support the National Action Plan on SALW;
- Evaluating all components where SALW-related measures and activities have been undertaken in order to support the National Action Plan on SALW;
- Organizing meetings, with the frequency set by the President of the National SALW Commission;
- Submitting annual reports to the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia on the work done and progress made concerning the implementation of the operational measures defined in the National Strategy and Action Plan;
- The National SALW Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 (revised version) was developed in 2018 and adopted by the Government in February 2019;
- As part of the Roadmap implementation monitoring process, on 26 June 2020, the SALW Commission organized the 3rd Local Coordination Meeting, with participation of all members of the Commission and international organizations and where progress and key results achieved in the second half of 2019 were presented.

2.2 Data collection practices on the distribution and impact of SALW/firearms, and collection of criminal justice data

Guiding questions:

*Is data collection on distribution and impact of SALW/firearms standardized and institutionalized? If yes, is the data disaggregated by sex and age?
Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?*

- There is no standardized data collection in the reporting period. With the support of UNDP, a project is implemented for improving national SALW-related practices including two components, of which one is the introduction of an electronic system for firearms registration and monitoring and the second is for improved and harmonized information management system in the Ministry.

2.3 Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender concerns and increase participation of women in SALW control implemented during the reporting period?

- No such activities were implemented during the reporting period.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

*Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?
If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?*

- Yes, the Firearms Focal Point was established and was operational during the reporting period;
- The Firearms (SALW) Focal Point was established with the donation of iBase and Analyst Notebook by SEESAC, while the Ministry of Interior appointed two persons/analysts involved in the operation of the FFP. The legal weapons registration system (WRMS) operated by the Mol's Department of Civil Affairs and the Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) are linked to the iBase database of the national FFP. The personal computers of the employees of the Firearms and Ballistics Division of the Department of Forensic Investigations and Expertise (OKTIV) are connected to the FFP network, through which the information about the cartridges entered in the IBIS system

is transferred once a week in XML format. The integrated database is not fully connected and operational. In the Firearms and Ballistics Division, the internal system "CEMS" was upgraded in the section for the creation of "ballistic index", i.e. preparation of detailed reports on the examined forensic evidence (firearms, ammunition) from criminal cases, which should be submitted to the FFP in the future. The data transfer will take place when the IT connection with the FFP is established.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

Was SIENA used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol?

- Yes, in the day-to-day operation and implementation of JAD, the secure communication link - SIENA is regularly used for exchange of firearms-related information with Europol, starting from 2013 when the link between Europol and SMPS, Europol Unit and Service on Duty was established.

2.6 Access to and use of iARMS

Guiding questions:

Does the jurisdiction have access to iARMS? If so, were regular contributions with information on lost and stolen firearms made during the reporting period?

- Yes, we have access to iARMS. Regularly, on a daily basis, checks are done manually, and information is exchanged in the framework of an investigation between law enforcement authorities regarding international movements of illegal firearms, but also for legal firearms that have been lost or stolen and then used to commit a crime. It's worth mentioning that the iARMS tool made the exchange of information easier so the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL in Skopje made use of this tool during the reporting period to enter data in the firearms database. In addition, activities were undertaken to adapt the national firearm database owned by the Ministry, and export data internationally to iARMS through the I-24/7 system.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in the jurisdiction? Did the jurisdiction participate in a JAD during the reporting period?

- No JAD was organized during the reporting period but we participated in the regional operation "BOSPHORUS", organized within the EMPACT programme for fighting firearm-related crimes, with emphasis on gas pistols, in the period 02-06.03.2020 and we had a coordinator appointed for the operation.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

Was domestic and international tracing conducted for firearms and ammunition recovered and/or seized during the reporting period?

- Yes, domestic and international tracking of firearms and ammunition was conducted during the reporting period.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?

- The Firearms and Ballistics Division (Ballistics Laboratory) at OKTIV is accredited for the following two methods:
 - Comparative analysis of cartridge cases;
 - Comparative analysis of projectiles.

2.10 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- A challenge that we faced in the reporting period referred to the development, upgrade and implementation of a new software for weapons registration and tracing (WRMS), in accordance with the EU Directive 2017. To overcome this challenge, support was requested and received from UNDP. In the reporting period, a company was selected that will develop the software solution. A working group has been established in the Ministry of Interior that actively works on determining the needs and functionalities that this software should offer. The implementation process includes employees from the Department for Weapons, Explosives and Hazardous Substances, security and detective activity agencies, Border Police, IT and Telecommunications Department, as well as representatives of the Firearms Group;
- The need for procurement of a server that will enable the connection of the CEMS System with the iBase of the national FFP has been identified. SEESAC will provide support for this procurement;
- Support has been requested from the OSCE for strengthening the capacity of the National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons. This activity envisages increasing the operational capacity of the National SALW Commission, strengthening the capacities for planning, coordinating, advising and overseeing the implementation of SALW control measures at the national level. Within the activity, workshops will be organized for the members of the National SALW Commission aiming at understanding the role of the Commission, the tasks of the members and the teamwork arrangements towards achieving the goals. As a result of the workshops, an Operational Guide will be developed that will explain the role of each member institution, coordination mechanism and the execution of tasks. It is envisaged that the participants in the workshops will be the members of the Commission, as well as other invited guests from the country who can contribute to the improvement of the work of the Commission. In order to gather and integrate best practices and create a professional network, experts from the region will also be invited to participate in the meetings. This activity is included in the Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE and the Ministry of Interior, which will be implemented from the day of its signing until 2023;
- The aforementioned Memorandum includes the activity of establishing a system for real-time information exchange. This means connecting the Department for International Police Cooperation (responsible for EUROPOL and INTERPOL) with the Joint Contact Centres for Police and Customs Cooperation;
- The French Embassy in the Republic of North Macedonia has submitted to the Ministry of Interior a Donation Agreement for Evofinder Ballistic Identification System. The competent organizational units of the Ministry of Interior gave a positive answer for accepting the donation. The Agreement between the two parties is being harmonized and will be signed after the completion of this procedure;
- In the reporting period, activities have been undertaken under the Project for improving national SALW-related practices, which is implemented with the support of the UNDP Office in the Republic of North Macedonia, as implementing agency. The mentioned project, i.e. the implementation of Component 2 of the project, is expected to improve and harmonize the information management system in the Ministry of Interior, which will improve the process of collecting data on firearm-related crime and incidents;

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the IBIS system servicing technician was not able to visit the Firearms and Ballistics Division (Ballistic Laboratory) at OKTIV for repair, servicing, and replacement of parts, due to which the IBIS system was not fully functional;
- The new situation has made the work of the National Commission difficult, and due to the large number of Commission members and the lack of premises where the measures for COVID-19 pandemic would be observed, no meetings were held. At the same time, due to the protection of the IT network of the Ministry of Interior, we do not have access to online platforms for organizing meetings. With the support of SEESAC, we hold national coordination meetings and attend regional coordination meetings outside the Ministry.

TIRANA

2.1 Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities, and of the SALW control strategy

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how?

Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place? If so, is it based on sex and age disaggregated data?

- By order of the Prime Minister, the National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) has been established, which is an inter-ministerial body responsible for planning, coordinating, monitoring, and reporting all activities related to arms control in the Republic of Albania, in order to ensure a secure environment and create conducive conditions for the country's sustainable development;
- The National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons has as its main objectives:
 - To monitor the implementation of the SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan, in compliance with the areas of responsibility, based on a comprehensive assessment of the arms control situation in Albania; and the reporting on the implementation of the objectives of this Strategy;
 - To meet its obligations within the objectives of the Regional Roadmap for the control of small arms and light weapons in the Western Balkans, including statistical indicators for SEESAC;
- The National SALW Commission has held several national meetings, including the 3rd Roadmap Local Coordination meeting on 17 June 2020, where the implementation of the Roadmap was reviewed for the July-December 2019 period. The Commission also participated in the Regional Meeting organized by SEESAC in July 2020.

2.2 Data collection practices on the distribution and impact of SALW/firearms, and collection of criminal justice data

Guiding questions:

Is data collection on distribution and impact of SALW/firearms standardized and institutionalized? If yes, is the data disaggregated by sex and age?

Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?

- Weapons data for the distribution of SALW can be extracted from the Weapons Management Information System (WMIS), but the information by gender and age is not fully standardized. Data can be extracted by age and gender, not automatically but manually;
- The Weapons e-Register process is ongoing;
- The State Police maintains the administration of armaments in written form via registers and in electronic form via the Weapons Management Information System "WMIS". This system became operational after computers were donated by UNDP/SEESAC by the end of 2015;

- The weapons registration system is an online system at every commissariat, local police directorate across the country. In this system, the inventory of weapons, ammunition, and police equipment owned by the State Police is recorded;
- The WMIS system records in addition to police inventory weapons:
 - Entities licensed for activities to be performed by weapons;
 - Natural persons; and
 - Private weapons of all licensed entities and natural persons holding weapons;
- Currently, all decisions on licensed entities and weapons purchased after obtaining an authorization are recorded in the system. From this system today we can obtain a real-time register of weapons and persons holding private weapons;
- During the reporting period, 59,323 hunting weapons were registered, or about 57.56% of them. Some problems related to gun owners have been identified, such as: due to demographic movements, residential addresses have not been updated; the owner has passed away and the ownership of the weapon has not changed; cases of loss of documents such as weapons license, etc. have been ascertained;
- UNDP has organized several activities within the project focusing on supporting the Albanian authorities in strengthening their capacity to manage and investigate evidence of crimes committed with firearms. The aim of the two-year project 2019-2021 is to increase the capacity of the Forensic Police Institute (FPI) by reviewing the procedural framework of the criminal investigation, training FPI staff, and improving and modernizing the technological infrastructure of the ballistic sector. The project work plan for 2020 was reviewed in consultation with the FPI focal points and the main priorities were the review of the Standard Operating Procedures and the improvement of the LIMS system (Laboratory Information Management System). An international contracted expert evaluated, drafted, reviewed, and developed SOPs for the FPI and technical specifications for the purchase of LIMS. In order to study the situation and context for the development of SOPs up close, the expert conducted a three-day study visit to Albania which was finalized on 22 June with visits to the FPI and its Regional Units in the Regional Police Directorates of Tirana and Durres;
- In the conclusion of the evaluation analysis of Standard Operating Procedures, their amendment was decided in order to improve them by drafting new standard operating procedures. In cooperation with FPI technical specifications were drafted for:
 - Water-Tank;
 - Three (3) 3D scanners;
 - IT equipment;
 - PCR reader;
 - Basic kits for FPI; and
 - Special kits for FPI;
- Procurement has started for all of the above and the processes are in various stages of completion.

2.3 Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender concerns and increase participation of women in SALW control implemented during the reporting period?

- No answer was provided.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?

If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?

- The Firearms Focal Point, comprised of six (6) members (specialists) and one director, was established by order No. 496, dated 24/04/2019 of the General Director. It is led by the Chief of Sector Against Trafficking in the Criminal Police Department. The FFP operates as a working group and enables the management, gathering, analysis, exchange and use of information (criminal and ballistic) related to legal and illegal firearms;
- During the reporting period, the unit proceeded with its operational tasks-based activities. The recording and uploading of data in the systems in use (I-Base, I-Arms, WMIS) from which the reporting data are obtained, operates as usual. Analytical products have been generated which have been distributed within the police structures but also to other law enforcement agencies.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

Was SIENA used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol?

- Yes, SIENA is a communication channel used for the exchange of information on firearms, but not only.

2.6 Access to and use of iARMS

Guiding questions:

Does the jurisdiction have access to iARMS? If so, were regular contributions with information on lost and stolen firearms made during the reporting period?

- Yes, we have access and we have regularly contributed in entering data on firearms reported as stolen or lost. Seven (7) records were entered in the iARMS system.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in the jurisdiction? Did the jurisdiction participate in a JAD during the reporting period?

- One representative was assigned by the State Police to participate in the JAD held by EMPACT.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

Was domestic and international tracing conducted for firearms and ammunition recovered and/or seized during the reporting period?

- Seven (7) records for lost/stolen weapons, 62 searches during this period, two actions were organized in the second half of 2020.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?

- It has not been accredited yet. Accreditation process is ongoing, but it was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- NABIS supports the Firearms Project implementation in the Western Balkans, aiming at providing guidelines to the forensic ballistics' experts of the forensic institute and at assisting the scientific police laboratory to receive the ISO

17025 accreditation. The procedural and training documentation was re-drafted, using the NABIS guiding documentation, by the Quality Manager, who was appointed to the Forensic Police Laboratory. NABIS is in the process of reviewing these revised procedural documents to assess compliance with the ISO 17025 accreditation criteria. As soon as international travel/movement is possible, the Quality Manager will visit NABIS with the aim to study the forensic police structure. Furthermore, NABIS will conduct an informal inspection in the Tirana laboratory to develop an action plan to assist Albania in developing its processes in line with the accreditation standards. The cooperation with NABIS continues, and it is now supporting a mentoring program. NABIS has continued to provide advice to the Forensic Police Institute about the recommended equipment so that it adapts to the current developments in the field of ballistics.

2.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- The pandemic had its effects because it paralyzed social activities, awareness-raising activities, meetings, etc. for four months.

ROADMAP GOAL 3

By 2024, significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) into, within and beyond the Western Balkans.

Roadmap Overall Targets:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure full implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on trafficking of FAE. 2. Prevent trafficking (smuggling, illicit trade and transit) of FAE through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement units. 3. Substantially strengthen control, monitoring and prevention of diversion of legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency. 4. Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms.
Progress information on Goal 3 Overall Targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information exchange between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated; 2. Diversion of arms exports; 3. Arms trafficking and border control; 4. Control of explosive precursors; 5. Use of EMPACT’s and Europol’s tools of investigations; 6. Participation in regional meetings; 7. Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study; 8. Operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol; 9. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.

Progress information on Goal 3 Overall Targets

BELGRADE

3.1 Information exchange between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated

Guiding question:

Is there an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated?

- Implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework for the suppression of FAE trafficking is done by the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the national legislation, i.e. laws on weapons, prescribed criminal offences, by-laws and internationally undertaken obligations;
- Having in mind that the prosecutor’s office, the Ministry of the Interior and courts all participate in the criminal procedure, the system of data exchange in the Republic of Serbia is stipulated in the Rulebook on Criminal Records (by-laws in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code). However, it is necessary to adopt instructions or methodology that would closely prescribe all aspects of data and information exchange in criminal procedure and on prosecuted and adjudicated firearms related cases. Therefore, a unified information exchange system between police, prosecutor’s offices and courts on prosecuted and adjudicated FAE-related cases is not in place;
- As stipulated in Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol ("Palermo 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. The same is prescribed by Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, while 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 whoever uses such false or altered stamps or markings as genuine shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment of up to three years. Bearing in mind the above, 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. The amendment to the Criminal Code was made in Article 348 which refers to the criminal offense of illicit manufacturing, possession, carrying and trade in weapons and explosive substances. It came into force on 1 June 2017 amending the mentioned article in paragraph 1 in relation to the convertible (starting, gas and signal weapons) as well as the deactivated weapons; and increasing the sentence of imprisonment for this criminal offense as follows: depending on the manner of execution and the quantity of weapons, it ranges from 6 months to 5 years, and for the carrying of weapons, and for a larger quantity, the prescribed sentence ranges from 2 to 12 years of imprisonment with a fine and a measure of confiscation of weapons. This amendment means that there is alignment of the said Article with Article 5 of the Protocol with regard to illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, their parts, assemblies and ammunition.

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period?
Was an annual report on arms exports published?

- No cases of diversion of arms exports were reported during the reporting period;
- The Republic of Serbia regularly publishes annual reports on export and import of arms and military equipment. The annual report on export and import of arms and military equipment, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 104/20), is also available on the website of the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications (www.mtt.rs);
- The Republic of Serbia provided also its inputs to SEESAC for the publication of the Regional Arms Export Report for 2018.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding questions:

Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?
Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?

- In order to prevent trafficking and smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosives, there is a specialized unit within the Ministry of the Interior investigating organized smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosive devices. This unit consists of seven police officers, meaning that during the reporting period, precisely as of 1 January 2019, its capacities were increased. Smuggling of firearms, in particular its organized forms, is a region-wide problem, due to which it was necessary to increase the capacities of this unit, particularly having in mind that, in addition to other forms of organized crime, the MoI focuses on the fight against illegal trade and smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosive devices as one of priorities in its work;
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many activities aimed at building capacity of the Ministry of the Interior in the field of prevention of trafficking and smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosives have been cancelled and/or postponed. One of the workshops that was postponed due to the pandemic is the Open Source Intelligence

Workshop (OSINT), which was supposed to be held in Belgrade in the period 23-27 March 2020. It was subsequently held in VTC format.

- In connection with border control strengthening activities in the Republic of Serbia, and under the framework of EU Council Decision 2018/1788/CFSP and the new EU Council Decision of 9 December 2019 in support of the implementation of the Regional Roadmap, the SEESAC continued providing support to the Republic of Serbia and the Serbian Mol aimed at fulfilling the assumed international obligations in this area;
- In this regard, in March 2019 cooperation was approved for the third component of the support proposal concerning the provision of support for countering illicit arms trafficking in the Western Balkans through capacity assessment and technical assistance to law enforcement and border police authorities. In October 2019, an EU Expert Team came to carry out a peer review mission – organized by SEESAC – to assess the capacity and needs of the Mol RS border police. The evaluation in the Republic of Serbia took five working days and included several meetings with the Mol service responsible for border control, i.e. Border Police Directorate (BPD) operating under the General Police Directorate and visits to several major border crossing points;
- In January 2020, the EU Expert Team drafted and then in March 2020, SEESAC submitted a Report on the Assessment of Serbian border police needs and capacity for combating illicit arms trafficking in the Republic of Serbia. The report included: Analysis of the legislative and strategic framework; Assessment of administrative and institutional capacities; List of technical equipment; and Recommendations for the improvement of the Border Police Directorate. Further activities related to the strengthening of the Border Police Directorate capacity have been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- The meeting of border police representatives on combating illicit arms trafficking, which was supposed to be organized by SEESAC in Budva, Montenegro on 17 and 18 March 2020, was also postponed due to the pandemic;
- With the support of SEESAC, a component related to capacity assessment of the Criminal Police Directorate was planned to be implemented during the reporting period. In this regard, a meeting between representatives of SEESAC and the Ministry of the Interior was supposed to be held in April 2020 and attended by the head of the Firearms Focal Point. However, the meeting and further activities on assessing and strengthening the capacity of the Criminal Police Directorate have been cancelled, i.e. postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?

- During the reporting period, a list of explosive precursors was not prescribed or established by the national legislation of the Republic of Serbia, so there is no control mechanism of this type in place. In the forthcoming period, primarily in accordance with the obligation to align with the EU legal framework, and with the obligations from the Roadmap, work will be intensified on the harmonization/adoption of legal regulations in the field of explosives precursors.

3.5 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and Europol?

- Please refer to the inputs provided under 3.8.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

Did your jurisdiction participate in regional meetings/workshops eg: SALW Commissions process, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC?

- The SALW Commission attended the 3rd Regional Coordination Meeting on 3 July 2020, where the progress related to the Roadmap implementation for the July-December 2019 period was reviewed. Other regional meetings were postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic;
- In the context of international cooperation at the highest, strategic level, the Republic of Serbia, led by the Minister of the Interior, participated in the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the Franco-German Initiative on the Comprehensive Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Western Balkans (Berlin, 31 January 2020).

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

- No answer was provided.

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

Guiding question:

Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

- Existing international mechanisms are enhanced by regular exchange of operational knowledge through international cooperation channels, exchange of strategic information on newly recognized modus operandi and arms smuggling routes, as well as through participation in thematic international meetings and joint operations;
- The Ministry of the Interior strives to use supporting tools for investigations offered by INTERPOL, EMPACT and EUROPOL as much as possible, in order to become acquainted with the types of available tools. In this regard, on 4 and 5 March 2020 a seminar was organized in Belgrade on the role of national experts for Europol analytical projects, EMPACT and EU experience and good practices. The seminar was held by Europol experts and attended by representatives of the Ministry of the Interior (Criminal and Border Police), who are contact persons for Europol Analytical Projects or have direct access to SIENA, including the contact persons for Europol's Analytical Project "Weapons and Explosives". Representatives of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office and the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance also attended the seminar. The seminar was organized within the Outcome 5 of the project "Support of the Kingdom of Norway to the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia", funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway and implemented by UNOPS (UN Office for Project services). The project is designed to strengthen and improve the work of the National Contact Point of Europol in the Republic of Serbia and the Office of Liaison Officer of the Republic of Serbia in Europol, as well as to raise awareness of Europol support among members of various MoI organizational units;
- This seminar has been a continuation of the 2019 training on Europol's operational and strategic services and products and instruments of international operational police cooperation, the role of Europol, INTERPOL and SELEC and the network of liaison officers. The information shared with participants in all three related seminars is essential for strengthening all international mechanisms and encouraging new practices in all areas of the fight against crime, including the fight against illicit arms trafficking. Taking into account the exchanged information and acquired knowledge, the Ministry of the Interior expressed interest in Europol's operational support in the field during the implementation of the Joint Action Days "Southeast Europe" - JAD SEE (September/October 2020), in the form of a mobile office;

- Operational cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) takes place through the Working Arrangement establishing operational cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Republic of Serbia and the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of European Union (Frontex) signed in 2009. Under the Working Arrangement, the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior collects and analyses data on seizures of weapons and ammunition. Border police officers use Application “12G” to enter information on seizures of weapons and ammunition, using a prescribed form which contains: number of individual cases of detection of weapons and ammunition, the nationality of the person with whom the weapon and ammunition were detected, type of detected weapon, amount of seized weapons, number of parts of seized weapons, amount of ammunition seized, the way a person being seized the weapon approached border control, the place where the weapon and ammunition were found, the license plate of a vehicle where the weapon or ammunition was found, whether discovered at the border crossing point or near the state border, whether it was discovered at the entrance or exit from the Republic of Serbia, as well as which organizational unit of the Border Police Directorate detected weapons and ammunition (which border crossing point and type of border crossing point). The reporting is done on a monthly basis meaning that during the reporting period regular 6 monthly tables have been delivered;

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- In order to fulfil Goal 3 – By 2024, significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) into, within and beyond the Western Balkans – it is necessary to establish a unified system for the exchange of information between the police, the prosecution and the judiciary on the cases related to firearms on which investigations were initiated and judgements pronounced, especially final ones. In this regard, the Republic of Serbia needs support to create preconditions, do an analysis and adopt new by-laws, along with technical support and training. Support is also needed for adopting the legal framework to regulate the area of explosives precursors;
- In terms of familiarity with regulations governing import, export, transport and transit of firearms, ammunition and explosives, as well as techniques for detecting illegal trade thereof, it is necessary to deliver continued training for customs officers. The Customs Administration offers specialist training entitled “Controlling the trade in strategic goods – identification of dual-use goods” according to the curriculum developed by the World Customs Organization. In addition, customs officers carrying out border control need to be provided with appropriate equipment. In order to implement the above, the possibility of obtaining financial assistance under bilateral or international projects should be explored;
- It could be said that the COVID-19 pandemic and related measures affected the illicit flows of firearms, weapons, ammunition and explosives both within and beyond the WB in two ways. The positive side was reflected in limited movement of people, very limited and even banned public traffic and closed border crossing points, which undoubtedly affected cross-border arms smuggling. In that sense, in the period 15 March – 6 May 2020, during the state of emergency, the activities of the public prosecutor's office and the judiciary as a whole were reduced and focused on emergencies, in accordance with recommendations of the Ministry of Justice. This primarily referred to trials, which have been reduced to a minimum. However, this delay has been largely compensated as it can be seen from the KPI 3 table report.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures affected the postponement of a number of activities in the field of improving the capacity of the Ministry of the Interior to combat the illicit trade in weapons: Further activities related to strengthening the capacity of the Border Police Directorate; Capacity assessment of the Criminal Police Directorate; A meeting of border police representatives on the fight against illicit arms trafficking, organized by

SEESAC, which was to take place on 17 and 18 March 2020 in Budva, Montenegro; and the Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) Workshop, originally planned for March 2020 in Belgrade.

PODGORICA

3.1 Information exchange between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated

Guiding question:

Is there an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated?

- Various data collection methodologies are used. There is no possibility of obtaining comparable statistical and other data overviews from all institutions of the criminal justice sector. Annual reports on the processing crimes committed by firearms cannot be cross-referenced.

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

*Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period?
Was an annual report on arms exports published?*

- There were no reports of cases of diversion of arms exports;
- Yes, the data on arms exports for 2018 was submitted to SEESAC for the yearly publication - Regional Report on Arms Exports for 2018.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:

*Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?
Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?*

- There were no reports of cases of trafficking in arms and ammunition;
- During the reporting period, the Border Police Sector worked intensively on improving its own capacities in all segments of border security. Through the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan, activities were continuously implemented in relation to the harmonization of the legal framework, infrastructure and information and communication systems, training, personnel, comprehensive integrated border management, establishment of an adequate asylum system, as well as security and protection of personal data;
- The implementation of activities continued based on the agreement between Montenegro and the European Union on activities of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in Montenegro, which is of great importance for Montenegro and aims to strengthen cooperation with the European Union, primarily in the area of border management, illegal migration control and the fight against cross-border crime;
- Continued implementation of the Plan for increased state border surveillance, which prescribes the deployment of patrols at all critical points and directions in the first degree of threat when it comes to illegal migration, i.e. the number of officers, vehicles, technical tools and equipment engaged.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?

- Conventional weapons control mechanisms have been established, but not for precursors.

3.5 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and Europol?

- No response was provided.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

Did your jurisdiction participate in the regional meetings of: SALW Commissions process, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC?

- Montenegro's representatives from various law enforcement agencies regularly attend the exchange of good practices among stakeholders in the Western Balkans at different levels through the SALW Commissions process, RASR, EMPACT, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC, RIEP and EU P&P. In addition, representatives also take part in joint actions and operations led by EMPACT;
- One joint border crossing point was established;
- Montenegro participated in the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the Franco-German Initiative on the Comprehensive Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Western Balkans, held on 31 January 2020 in Berlin, Germany;
- The SALW Commission attended the 3rd Regional Coordination Meeting on 3 July 2020, where the progress related to the Roadmap implementation for the July-December 2019 period was reviewed. Other regional meetings were postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

- Yes, we have collected data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC.

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

Guiding question:

Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

- Through international operational police cooperation, a total of 36,010 pieces of information were exchanged, of which 30,333 with INTERPOL, but these exchanges were not only on firearms. Within INTERPOL cooperation, NCB INTERPOL Podgorica continues to be an active partner to the General Secretariat of INTERPOL in all projects, initiatives and activities carried out at the regional and global level (Infra-Red – regarding targeted searches, ISON

regarding smuggling of migrants, NEXUS regarding foreign terrorist combatants, VENNLING regarding terrorism, Arms regarding arms smuggling, FINCAF regarding financial crime, etc.);

- Through international operational police cooperation, 1,966 pieces information were exchanged with EUROPOL, not only related to firearms;
- One communication was established through SELEC. Within the cooperation with SELEC, there is active participation in two operational projects, SIRAS (strengthening the capacity to combat the firearms trafficking) and FAIT (strengthening the capacity to combat the trafficking of excise goods);
- Activities continued on the implementation of projects important from the aspect of strengthening the human and technical capacities – IPA project - EUROL 2 – Support to the rule of law in the fight against organized crime;
- The secure communication link with the SELEC centre, as well as the secure communication link for the exchange of information with EUROPOL functioned smoothly.

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- Challenges identified:
 - Insufficient capacities for detection, analysis, identification and conducting of investigations;
 - Inadequate quality of FAE detection equipment (equipment is mostly outdated); Support expected to be provided by SEESAC based on the assessment;
 - Internal compliance procedures have not been established;
- One part of the trainings and professional exchanges of data was provided by SEESAC;
- No specific challenges were identified in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

PRISTINA

3.1 Information exchange between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated

Guiding question:

Is there an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated?

- There is no such a system in place, connecting Police-Prosecution-Court;
- Kosovo Police has a database where it enters notes on cases sent to the prosecution. The prosecution does not have records of all the cases accepted by the Police and delivered to the Court. The court has records of FAE-related cases but does not have any records as regards the persons involved in those cases.

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

*Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period?
Was an annual report on arms exports published?*

- There are no such reported cases, because there are no exports in Kosovo.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:

Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?

Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?

- During the reporting period, there have been two (2) reported cases of weapons trafficking;
- By means of the Tasking and Coordination Group (TCG) mechanism, we have issued clear instructions to the border authorities in order to take actions to strengthen the border control. 105 risk profiles have resulted in inspection. 7,122 second line checks have been carried out and 11 cases ended up in prevention of smuggling of forbidden items, such as firearms, ammunition and parts thereof. In the meantime, in order to strengthen border control, the border authorities (Kosovo Police and Kosovo Customs) have carried out six (6) National Operational Plans;
- Five (5) dogs have been purchased for the K9 Unit within Kosovo Police, which will be trained in sniffing and detecting firearms manufactured from polymer;
- A training on CIRAM 2 model for 43 border police officers, customs officers and those working at the National Centre for Border Management was organized;
- iBASE and Analyst Notebook (1 software for border police and 1 software for NCBM) were provided;
- A training on risk profiling and training on risk profiling at the Border Crossing Points, based on the factors leading to such a profiling, has been held for 30 border, customs and NCBM officers.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?

- Yes, this is carried out by the Customs authorities, especially in the case of goods import, and even for the suspicious ones, such as precursors or others. So, we have had cases of imported goods for pharmaceutical purposes, but the customs have requested from the MIA to verify the cargo and the documentation.

3.5 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and Europol?

- No, we have not had used any of the supporting tools.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

Did your jurisdiction participate in the regional meetings of: SALW Commissions process, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC?

- Participation in the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the Franco-German Initiative on the Comprehensive Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Western Balkans, held on 31 January 2020 in Berlin, was ensured;
- The SALW Commission attended the 3rd Regional Coordination Meeting on 3 July 2020, where the progress related to the Roadmap implementation for the July-December 2019 period was reviewed. Other regional meetings were not organized due to COVID-19 pandemic.

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

- Data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC is not collected.

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

Guiding question:

Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

- No, we have not had.

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- The challenges are as follows:
 - Having an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases sent for prosecution and adjudicated;
 - Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms;
 - Direct use of the supporting tools for investigations provided by EMPACT and EUROPOL;
- COVID-19 pandemic affected the every-day work, halted the organization of meetings and reduced the number of staff.

SARAJEVO

3.1 Information exchange between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated

Guiding question:

Is there an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated?

- The system for the exchange of information between the police, the prosecution and the judiciary has not yet been established;
- **Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior** - Information is exchanged in writing, and we are not aware that there is an electronic notification system based on the person's place of residence.

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period?

Was an annual report on arms exports published?

- No cases of diversion of arms exports to illegal trade were reported during the reporting period.
- **Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MFTER)** of Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have the practice of publishing an annual report on arms exports, the publication of reports on issued permits is done within the regional reports, published by SEESAC;
- A report was made in the reporting period on the realization of issued documents for foreign trade in arms, military equipment and special purpose goods for 2018, and it was forwarded to the competent institutions for an opinion, after which it will be sent into the further parliamentary procedure.
- **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA)** - Based on previous experiences and reports of the internal organizational units of the ITA, the Customs Sector and the Sector for Enforcement of Regulations, no cases of rerouting of arms exports into illegal operations have been reported.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:

Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?

Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?

- **State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA)** - Reports were submitted in the reporting period on the committed criminal offenses related to unauthorized trade and possession of firearms in accordance with the Criminal Code of BiH, i.e. entity legislation;
- Communication and exchange of information has been established, i.e. operational cooperation in specific investigative cases related to unauthorized trade in firearms. We cannot provide specific data, given that these are ongoing investigations;
- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DKTP)** - During the reporting period the Directorate provided assistance to the BiH Border Police in preventing the migrant crisis and border control;
- **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA):**
 - In cases of detection of import or import of illicit firearms, ammunition and explosives into the customs territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, authorized officials of the ITA act in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of BiH. In such cases, they notify the competent prosecutor's offices in BiH, and the criminal cases are referred to the competent police authorities for further action. The ITA does not have information on cases related to firearms where investigation was initiated, or a judgement made if it is not a direct or indirect participant in such cases as an institution;
 - There were no cases of smuggling (seizures within and at the border) during the reporting period, and the data analysis is given in an excel spreadsheet, as an appendix to this Narrative report;
 - Regarding the suppression of illicit trade in firearms, ammunition and explosives, activities (including assessments) were carried out to strengthen the border control. In March 2020 activities began on the implementation of the HALT project, jointly in cooperation with UNDP and UNODC, aimed at strengthening the capacity of customs and in connection with the fight against illegal trade in SALW;
 - The ITA officers carried out the operational activity "Tjentište" in cooperation with the Border Police officers, in order to strengthen border control and prevent illegal trade in goods, in the period January 1st - February 29th, 2020.

- **Federal Police Administration** – The Federal Police Administration carried out several operational activities that resulted in the seizure of illegally possessed weapons and ammunition in cooperation with the competent prosecutor’s offices during the reporting period. In the period from January 1st to June 30th, 2020 there were the following seizures:
 - Pistol 1 pc.
 - Ammunition 295 pcs.
- **Border Police BiH:**
 - During the first six months of 2020, the BiH BP submitted four (4) reports to the competent prosecutor’s offices on crimes committed by six (6) persons due to the existence of grounds for suspicion that four (4) crimes were committed in connection with the illegal possession or trafficking of weapons and ammunition;
 - Seven (7) violations were discovered in the same period and seven (7) persons were prosecuted under the Law on Weapons and Ammunition;
 - During the documentation of the mentioned criminal acts and violations the following was temporarily confiscated:
 - Rifles 2 pcs.
 - Pistols 2 pcs.
 - Cold weapon 1 pc.
 - Rifle ammunition 35 pcs.
 - Pistol ammunition 17 pcs.
 - Hunting cartridges 29 pcs.
- **Prosecutor’s Office of BiH** - no cases of smuggling were reported in the reporting period.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?

- The control mechanism for explosives precursors has not yet been established in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3.5 Use of EMPACT’s and Europol’s tools for investigations

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and Europol?

- **State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA)** - Information is regularly exchanged through EUROPOL as part of the work, i.e. all types of support and assistance offered by EUROPOL are used;
- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DKTP)** - The Directorate (Europol Cooperation Department) used Europol’s auxiliary tools, the EPE-LFE (Europol Platform for Experts - Large File Exchange). Information is exchanged daily with EUROPOL and EU Member States.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

Did your jurisdiction participate in the regional meetings of: SALW Commissions process, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC?

- **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA)**- Representatives of the ITA are regular participants in regional meetings, as members of the Coordinating Committee for SALW, and there is an appointed member on behalf of the ITA in the Commission for the Control of Small Arms in Southeast Europe (SEEFEN);
- Participation in the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the Franco-German Initiative on the Comprehensive Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Western Balkans, held on 31 January 2020 in Berlin, was ensured;
- The SALW Coordination Board attended the 3rd Regional Coordination Meeting on 3 July 2020, where the progress related to the Roadmap implementation for the July-December 2019 period was reviewed. Other regional meetings were postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

- In general, the customs authorities collect data on the firearms trade in the course of their day-to-day operations, primarily through operational findings, but data are not collected for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study.

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

Guiding question:

Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

- **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA):**
 - The ITA cooperates with international organizations, such as UNDP, UNODC, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, the World Customs Organization (WCO), member states of the European Union, and CEFTA, EFTA and other organizations in suppression of illicit trade in firearms, ammunition and explosives (smuggling of prohibited and/or restricted goods);
 - The ITA cooperated with EUROPOL in the form of preparation of the operational action “JAD South East Europe 2020”;
- **Border Police BiH:**
 - A representative of the BiH BP (local coordinator for “Coordination Points Land – Border Crossing Zupci”) attended a meeting of secondary team members, team members and local coordinators of FRONTEX’s joint operation “Focal Points 2020 Land”, “Coordination Points 2020 Land” and the joint operation “Coordination Points 2020 Sea”, which was held in the period from 13th to 15th January 2020 in Warsaw, Poland;
 - A representative of the BiH BP (local coordinator of FRONTEX’s joint operations to be conducted at International Border Crossing - Sarajevo Airport) attended the “General Briefing for Joint Operations at Airports 2020”. The meeting was held in the period from 20th to 23rd January 2020 at FRONTEX headquarters in Warsaw, Poland;
 - A regular workshop of the WB-RAN network “Visiting Analyst” was held at the FRONTEX headquarters in Warsaw, Poland in the period from 25th to 26th February 2020. One police officer from the BiH BP participated in the workshop;
 - A training “JORA 2 - Incident Reporting Module” was held on March 10th, 2020 at the BiH BP headquarters in Sarajevo, conducted by a FRONTEX instructor, and attended by eight (8) BiH BP police officers.

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- **State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA):**
 - Financial support was requested to organize a working meeting of the EU and Western Balkans jurisdiction regarding the exchange of information and agreements on further joint action regarding the investigation related to the seizure of 30 firearms and a large number of ammunitions of various calibres and pieces of equipment from BiH and Serbia sent to EU countries; The support was requested based on the international legal assistance and not received yet;
- **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA):**
 - The ITA identified the needs for support in strengthening the capacity of customs authorities in the control and suppression of illegal trade in SALW, on the border of BiH with other countries (Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro), as well as in postal transport in BiH (Sarajevo, Mostar and Banja Luka), and it has repeatedly sought technical and financial support;
 - In this regard, the HALT project has been recognized by donors (Multi Trust Fund) as support to customs authorities and strengthening of inter-institutional cooperation (Border Police, SIPA, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Ministry of Communications and Transport, Postal Agency, Public Enterprises “Pošta” (Post office) RS, BH and Croatia and private postal operators-express courier services);
- The COVID-19 pandemic has stalled all segments of society, and thus measures within the defined goals of the Roadmap. All meetings were cancelled at the beginning of the pandemic, and then held online, which further complicates the implementation of planned activities, which refers to the change of deadlines.

SKOPJE

3.1 Information exchange between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated

Guiding question:

Is there an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated?

- There is no unified system yet in place between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated.

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period?

Was an annual report on arms exports published?

- No cases of diversion of ammunition exports have been reported during the reporting period;
- Yes, and inputs were provided for the Regional Arms Export Report 2018 published by SEESAC.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:

Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?

Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?

- In the January - June period, in the area of illicit trade in firearms, a total of 60 criminal offenses "unauthorized manufacture, possession and trade in weapons and explosive materials" were detected, for which criminal reports were filed against 62 perpetrators;
- Stepped-up measures of border control have been undertaken during the reporting period, including closure of certain border crossing points as part of the protective measures aimed at preventing the spread of Corona virus/COVID-19. In terms of weapon control (legal and illegal), these activities take place regularly and no additional activities or assessments have been undertaken.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?

- There is no control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period.

3.5 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and Europol?

- Yes, we participated in the POA "Bosphorus" organized within the EMPACT, for fighting against firearm-related crime. We also participated in the EMPACT meeting organized by Europol in The Hague (20-21.01.2020) for joint planning of the EMPACT activities and priorities in the fight against firearm-related crime for 2020.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

Did your jurisdiction participate in the regional meetings of: SALW Commissions process, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC, etc?

- Yes, we regularly attend meetings with SEEFEG and SEEFEN, but during this period, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, they were not organized;
- North Macedonia participated in the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the Franco-German Initiative on the Comprehensive Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Western Balkans, held on 31 January 2020 in Berlin, Germany;
- The SALW Commission attended the 3rd Regional Coordination Meeting on 3 July 2020, where the progress related to the Roadmap implementation for the July-December 2019 period was reviewed. Other regional meetings were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

- Yes, data is collected for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study.

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

Guiding question:

Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

- Yes, through the Department for International Police Cooperation, there is an ongoing operational cooperation of the law enforcement agencies of all countries by using the channels of INTERPOL, EUROPOL, etc., i.e. information is exchanged on a daily basis and requests are submitted for verification of lost and found weapons and weapons subject to legalization. Operational information, intelligence and data in the area of organized crime are being exchanged through Interpol, including information on firearm trafficking. With Europol, in addition to the mutual exchange of information on persons, vehicles, weapons, etc. (via SIENA) we regularly participate in the international EMPACT Joint Action Days, (JAD) that have been successfully implemented in this region for six years now;
- Information was exchanged on six (6) cases with EUROPOL and on 26 cases with INTERPOL during the reporting period¹¹.

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions: *Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?*

- In cooperation with the OSCE, we will work on strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Interior for detection of small arms and light weapons, as well as efficient deployment of K9 resources. The activity aims to support the establishment of an appropriate environment for strengthened infrastructure, human resources, regulations and information exchange, in order to create the necessary capacity for efficient deployment of K9 resources (fast, efficient organized way of working);
- Within the project for “Cross-Border Integrated Institutional Approach to Countering Illegal Trafficking of Firearms”, which should be implemented in cooperation with UNDP and North Macedonia and Kosovo, activities are envisaged for introduction of more efficient control and response to online and offline arms sales through: improved institutional and human capacities, improved capacities of investigation and analytical units, FFP and forensic units in Kosovo and North Macedonia to implement integrated approach through specialized training and the use of sophisticated equipment and enhanced institutional capacity and expanded knowledge and understanding of police officers regarding the illegal possession, abuse and trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) through specialized training and the use of innovative IT tools.
- Carrying out an analysis to assess the needs for countering firearms trafficking through postal and courier shipments was requested. The assessment that will be carried out with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) during 2021 includes the following components: 1) review and identification of the gap in the processing of incoming and outgoing postal shipments by companies from the public and private sector; 2) review of the knowledge and skills of the operators for implementation of risk assessment, identification and detection of shipments containing firearms, their parts, components and ammunition and formulation of recommendations for targeted capacity building; 3) review of the existing equipment and its use for detection of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition and formulation of recommendations for procurement of equipment and delivery of capacity building for its use. The National Commission for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons has sent a request for the implementation of the above analysis, which is being considered by the steering group of the international organization;
- The pandemic does not affect the smooth implementation of activities in terms of exchange of data and information at the international level, electronically. However, regular annual meetings with physical presence were not held. During this period, we have not participated in any online meeting organized by the mentioned international organizations.

¹¹ Information provided during Skopje’s 4th Local Roadmap Coordination Meeting.

TIRANA

3.1 Information exchange between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated

Guiding question:

Is there an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated?

- There is a Police Case Management system in place for all criminal events, which is not specifically tailored to the FAEs and has not yet been fully implemented with the prosecutor's office;
- The share of criminal offences related to the possession of weapons and explosives in vehicles or public places (Article 278 § 1 of the Criminal Code) is 67.7% of the proceedings filed for such offence or 2.3% lower than the same indicator compared to the second semester of 2019. Whereas, keeping weapons at home pursuant to the third paragraph of this Article occupies 15.4% of the number of proceedings filed for such criminal offence or 5.8% higher than the same indicator compared to the second semester of 2019. Moreover, the commission of such offence in the form of manufacture, sale, purchase, provision for purchase, trade and transport of weapons and ammunitions, and explosives, as provided for in Article 278 § 5 of the Criminal Code, occupies 2.6% of the proceedings filed for these offences or 1 (one) filed offence less than the offences filed for the second half of 2019¹²;
- The analysis indicating the reduction of criminality in the area of illegal possession and trafficking of small arms and light weapons highlights the following causes:
 - The impact of COVID-19 pandemic due to lockdown and restriction on movement, including the category of the individuals committing such offences, at national and regional level, as well as beyond;
 - The overall prevention of these criminal offences is related to the impact of the legal amendments in 2019 leading to an increase in the penalty measure for the offence stipulated in Article 278 § 1, as well as to the impact brought about by the fight (apprehension, criminal prosecution and punishment) against such offences and their perpetrators. However, these causes still remain to be verified and assessed against the 2020 indicators;
 - The reduction in the number of cases sent for adjudication and of the cases tried for such criminal offences, and not only, we deem that is also related to the situation caused by COVID-19 pandemic. This pandemic has led to restrictions and/or relatively long interruptions in the daily work of prosecution offices and courthouses as of 10/03/2020, followed by a suspension in the criminal procedural timeliness by means of the normative act No. 9, dated 25/03/2020 of the Council of Ministers, as approved by the Parliament of Albania on 16/04/2020, to restrictions and interruptions of activities, as well as of the other social activities which are still in force. Despite the small percentages in the tendency of filed proceedings, according to the point of view of our institution the indicators in this analysis indicate: - both, the efficiency of cross-cutting measures and the progressive severity of punishments in cases of keeping weapons and explosives in open or public places, or in motorized means/vehicles, and the more mitigated criminal policy in case of keeping such items at home¹³.

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

*Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period?
Was an annual report on arms exports published?*

- No, we have not identified any case.

¹² Additional information as submitted during Tirana's 4th Roadmap Local Coordination Meeting.

¹³ Additional information as submitted during Tirana's 4th Roadmap Local Coordination Meeting.

- The National Report on Arms Exports is regularly published in the following website <http://www.akshe.gov.al/> The National Reports published on SEESAC website refer to periods 2008-2015, and can be found under this link: http://www.seesac.org/Albania_6/. Inputs were provided for the Regional Arms Export Report 2018 published by SEESAC.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:

*Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?
Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?*

- Six (6) criminal offenses of trafficking in weapons and ammunition have been identified, provided by Article 278/a of the Criminal Code, which are under investigation;
- Based on the statistical indicators for the reporting period, we can observe that there is a decrease in the number of proceedings filed, respectively 50% for the criminal offence of “Firearms and ammunition trafficking” (Article 278/a of the Criminal Code) and 21.1% for the criminal offence of “Illegal possession and manufacture of weapons, explosives and ammunitions” (Article 278 of the CC), as well as a decrease by 10.9% in the number of cases sent for adjudication which fall under these criminal offences, compared to the last semester of 2019¹⁴;
- No answer was provided on activities aiming at strengthening border control.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?

- At the level of the State Police, there is a structure at the headquarters and local structures which in cooperation with AKSHE follow up, control and monitor the activity with explosives¹⁵.

3.5 Use of EMPACT’s and Europol’s tools for investigations

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and Europol?

- We continuously exchange information with Europol.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

Did your jurisdiction participate in the regional meetings of: SALW Commissions process, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC?

- **Southeast Europe Firearms Expert Group (SEEFEG)** with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Albania, and Northern Macedonia as members. The goal of the project is to improve the exchange of criminal intelligence at the regional level with SEEFEG members and other international organizations related to the production, counterfeiting and trafficking of firearms and ammunition, to make the standards of investigation and intelligence more effective. Another goal of the project is to exchange information on completed cases affecting

¹⁴ Additional information as submitted during Tirana’s 4th Roadmap Local Coordination Meeting.

¹⁵ Latest information taken from the 2nd Roadmap Narrative Progress Report.

international and regional trafficking in firearms and ammunition. Several members have participated in the exchange of intelligence-related experiences and held operational meetings;

- The last meeting of SEEFEG was in November 2019. No conference has been scheduled for 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions;
- **Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA)** - In the framework of the project which aims to promote effective controls on arms exports from third countries, in accordance with the principles set out in the Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the ATT, and seeking, where appropriate, complementarity and synergy with EU assistance projects in the field of export controls and dual-use goods as well as supporting countries' efforts at the national and regional levels to make the conventional arms trade more accountable and transparent, and to mitigate the risk of diversion of weapons to unauthorized users, the Southeast Europe Experts Meeting was held in Brussels on 19 February 2020;
- Albania participated in the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the Franco-German Initiative on the Comprehensive Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Western Balkans, held on 31 January 2020 in Berlin, Germany;
- The SALW Commission attended the 3rd Regional Coordination Meeting on 3 July 2020, where the progress related to the Roadmap implementation for the July-December 2019 period was reviewed. Other regional meetings were postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

- The data received from the abovementioned systems and the Statistics Sector are also exchanged with UNODC.

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

Guiding question:

Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

- Operational cooperation is continuous with Europol;
- In the Directorate of Investigations of the Department of Criminal Police, there are two specialists that follow all the activities held by JAD¹⁶;
- Border police structures have ongoing cooperation with Frontex at Border Crossing Points to prevent firearms trafficking. During this period, two (2) cases of firearms trafficking were identified at two border crossing points upon exiting our country;
- Information is constantly exchanged with Europol regarding investigations carried out by the State Police, as well as by our counterparts from the member states and the Western Balkans;
- The State Police continuously exchanges information with Interpol on wanted persons, implicated in criminal activities as well as requests from Interpol member countries for weapons search in our internal WMIS system, etc.

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

¹⁶ Information taken from the 2nd Roadmap Narrative Progress Report.

- **State Export Control Authority (AKSHE)** - Difficulties are encountered in compiling, translating, and publishing the National Report. During these years, it was published under the SEESAC assistance for 2008-2013 and under the assistance of the EXBS State Department Program - US Embassy, for the next years.
- **Prosecutor's office¹⁷:**
 - Support is needed in increasing further efficiency in the cross-cutting cooperation in the tracking phase and during proactive investigations with the stakeholders involved in the fight against SALW trafficking and possession in public places or vehicles, as well as to unify the criminal policy with the stakeholders of criminal justice systems, to the extent permitted by the law, especially among requests coming from the prosecutor and decision-making of the court in imposing more severe punishments against offenders of SALW-related criminal offences, such as their trafficking and possession in public places or vehicles;
In this regard, it would be necessary to:
 - Proceed further with the work on developing an investigation and criminal prosecution methodology focused on SALW-related criminal offences, with the objective to unify the practice followed by the JPO (Judicial Police Officer) within the prosecution units and investigation structures at the judicial police service at the State Police;
 - Establish a cooperation with the School of Magistrates, related institutions (High Prosecutorial Council and High Judicial Council) and law enforcement institutions part of the Strategy and Action Plan on SALW;
 - Hold joint trainings among the judicial police, prosecutors and judges with topics focused in this area;
 - To increase efficiency in fighting criminal activities related to SALW and preventing them in general, by also allocating international field experts under this project in order to introduce the best European practices and experiences.
 - In relation to the extraction of statistical data or specific details of cases, including SALW, work should be carried on for the set up and implementation of an online program including all stakeholders, which would include data entries on the activity dynamics of each institution. Such data would then be used to obtain the required statistical indicators that are indispensable for institutional analysis and assessments, as well as for reporting progress to this regional project and beyond. Support is needed in this regard.

¹⁷ Additional information as submitted during Tirana's 4th Roadmap Local Coordination Meeting.

ROADMAP GOAL 4

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

Roadmap Overall Targets:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase awareness among licensed private and legal entities about the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE. 2. Increase awareness of FAE producers about risks of diversion. 3. Increase awareness among general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE. 4. Increase awareness among young men on the dangers of misuse of SALW/firearms; 5. Increase awareness of dangers of celebratory shooting. 6. Increase awareness and reduce the misuses of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence. 7. Increase the partnership with, and awareness of media on the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms-enabled violence. 8. Increase confidence in security institutions as providers of adequate and equal safety for all through community-society-regional outreach activities.
Progress information on Goal 4 Overall Targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE; 2. Awareness raising/outreach activities for FAE producers on the risks of diversion; 3. Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE, including activities specifically targeting young men and activities on the dangers of celebratory shootings; 4. Awareness raising activities on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence; 5. Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Progress information on Goal 4 Overall Targets

BELGRADE

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (retail shops, security companies, shooting ranges, etc.) on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE?

- During the reporting period, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were no seminars that used to be regularly held for legal entities licensed for export and import of arms and military equipment, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance, for the purpose of preventing illicit diverting of legally exported weapons;
- Within the competence of the Ministry of the Interior and “EU for Serbia - Support for Safer Products” project, awareness raising and outreach activities were planned among legal entities licensed for the production and/or marketing of explosive materials regarding the dangers of misuse and illicit proliferation of explosives, as well as on the risks of their diversion to illegal flows. These activities were also postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

4.2 Awareness raising/outreach activities for FAE producers on the risks of diversion

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities with FAE producers about risks of diversion, conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- Manufacturers of arms and military equipment regularly undertake awareness-raising and outreach activities in order to prevent misuse and diversion to illegal flows. Particular work is dedicated to training of persons engaged in the activities of physical and technical security in the enterprises dealing with the production of arms and other military equipment.

4.3 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE

Guiding questions:

Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE?

Where there any activities specifically targeting young men?

Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?

- In the period January – June 2020, through specialized courses, 26 persons from the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces were additionally trained to perform duties of operators whose scope of work involves dealing with arms and military equipment. This training mostly included younger population who are for the first time introduced to the obligation of receiving, storing, keeping and recording the flows of arms and military equipment. Training did not include persons from other authorities;
When being admitted to professional military service, all persons are introduced to the importance of proper keeping, storage and disposal of weapons and ammunition, and particularly the dangers of unauthorized and uncontrolled possession of personal weapons. During the realization of the planned training content (particularly during the realization of shooting and exercises with the use of live ammunition), all necessary safeguards are indicated in each phase of the activity;
- Through 14 “Open days” activities in the units of Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defence the awareness of all interested persons (visitors) was raised and they were informed of the obligation of proper safeguard of arms and military equipment and dangers of illicit possession and improper keeping of arms and military equipment (in particular pistols and their ammunition);
- On 8 November 2019, the MoI approved cooperation on the project: Concept of Support to be provided by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia towards fulfilling the assumed international obligations as defined in the Roadmap. Based on the MoI’s guidelines and expressed needs, the OSCE identified three components which would require support:
 - Support in planning, designing and implementing the awareness raising campaigns on the dangers of SALW and the improved SALW control (Goal 4);
 - Support to the establishment of the Deactivation legislative framework and its due practical implementation (more in Goal 1);
 - Building the capacities of the Police Department in strengthening their K-9 capabilities in detecting weapons and explosives (Goal 5).
- The component - Support in planning, designing and implementing the awareness raising campaigns on the dangers of SALW and the improved SALW control is expected to have 2 results:
 - Increased capacities of MoI to effectively engage in SALW control and reduction of weapons in illegal possession, decrease in the number of abuses of legal weapons (Kick-off Workshop on advanced practices to prevent misuse

- of SALW and on advocacy campaigns; Establishing a Working Group for analysis, planning, design and implementation of the awareness raising campaigns; Supporting the Mol to conduct awareness raising campaigns; Identifying and sharing success stories and publish on official web pages).
- Establishment of a Mol partnership with civil society organizations and a mechanism to raise public awareness to prevent the misuse of small arms and light weapons (Experts meeting on building partnerships with electronic and print media, and identifying mechanisms for preventing misuse of SALW; Establish a Social Media Platform and support media campaigns on prevention of SALW proliferation and responsible gun ownership; Conducting outreach activities at national and community level).
 - In this regard, on 24 February 2020, a meeting was held with OSCE representatives regarding the beginning of the implementation of the project “Support to designing and implementing awareness raising campaigns on small arms and light weapons control in Serbia”. The delegation was led by the State Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior and the meeting agenda included the establishment of the Project Implementation Committee that will cooperate with the OSCE on the project, defining details regarding the Working Group to be established in relation to the project and harmonizing implementation of this project with the needs of the Ministry of the Interior in the field of SALW. Following the establishment of the Working Group, a workshop on advanced practices in the field of preventing the misuse of small arms and light weapons and outreach campaigns will be organized; After the meeting, the Head of the Media and Communication Department of the Cabinet of the Minister was designated as a contact point for project implementation. In order to establish a Working Group, the OSCE Mission to the Republic of Serbia proposed holding a meeting on 20 March 2020. However, the meeting was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic; Also, in June 2020, the OSCE submitted a draft Terms of Reference. After harmonization of the text, obligations and details related to the tasks of the Working Group, the Ministry of the Interior agreed with the amendments, and informed the OSCE thereof.

4.4 Awareness raising activities on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence?

- As a continuation of responsible arms control, raising awareness of danger of weapons, education, promoting arms control and improved advocacy, particularly from the aspect of protection and security of women, on 19 August 2019 the Ministry of the Interior and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for Serbia, started the cooperation on the project “Reduce Risk - Increase Safety – Towards ending SALW misuse in domestic violence context”. During the reporting period, the meeting of Mol’s Project Implementation Committee and UNDP was not held due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- The project aims to improve the legislative and political framework in order to strengthen the prevention system by changing the social environment and raising awareness among men and women about the dangers of misuse of small arms and light weapons. In addition, it should contribute to the establishment of zero tolerance for violence and the elimination of violence against women in Serbia, as well as reducing the misuse of firearms in the context of violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence. The activities planned for this project should lead to the following results: legal and institutional measures that will effectively address the issue of domestic violence and other similar violence; changed perceptions of gender-based violence and public awareness of the dangers of SALW misuse in the context of violence; as well as raising capacity, reducing the risk of SALW misuse, and supporting women and children who have suffered violence. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for Serbia - Team for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion is in charge of the implementation of the project, while the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the United Nations Population Fund in Serbia and others (Coordination Body for Gender Equality, non-governmental organizations dealing with violence against

women ...) are recognized as implementing partners. On the other hand, the primary beneficiaries would be women survivors of domestic and gender-based violence and their families, the public, perpetrators of domestic violence misusing weapons, men, especially young men at risk of misuse of weapons, while policy-makers and professionals involved in domestic and gender-based violence and weapon misuse, youth organizations that will be empowered to implement peer education activities are recognized as secondary beneficiaries.

- In terms of raising awareness and reducing the misuse of firearms in cases of violence against women, domestic violence, or other forms of gender-based violence, the Ministry of the Interior has, since the beginning of implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence (1 June 2017), focused on prevention activities enabling police officers for the first time to carry out risk assessments within their powers and impose urgent measures;
- Additionally, in order to protect women against domestic violence, the MoI issued a document on the conduct of all police officers in cases of temporary seizure of firearms in cases of domestic violence;
- In the context of family and partnership relations, in the period 1 January - 30 June 2020, 7 people were killed using firearms - 4 females and 3 males.
- Article 16 of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence considers the possession of weapons as one of the parameters for assessing the risk or immediate danger of domestic violence. In this regard, a representative of the Ministry of Justice participated in numerous seminars together with representatives of the public prosecutor's offices and courts. These seminars focused on the risk of weapons and the relation between the risk of possession of both legal and illegal weapons and domestic violence and violence against women;
- Considering the fact that the best way to solve cases of domestic violence is a multi-sectoral approach to this phenomenon, a representative of the Ministry of Justice held a workshop in Novi Pazar in 2018, which was attended by about 40 participants, representatives of the public prosecutor's office, courts, centres for social work, health and education institutions, as well as representatives of the civil sector, the National Employment Service and representatives of gender-equality bodies at the local level. The participants were informed that when dealing with cases of domestic violence, it is important to determine whether any of the members of the family household was on the battlefield, or whether they come from war-affected areas, because it could be a risk for possible possession of illegal weapons. Realizing the benefits of such work, the Ministry of Justice, with the support of UNDP organized in 2018 and 2019 a series of workshops for representatives of all relevant government authorities and institutions from Bor, Negotin, Majdanpek, Prijepolje, Priboj, Nova Varoš, Leskovac, Bojnik, Vlasotince, Lebane, Medvedja and Crna Trava, Pirot, Dimitrovgrad, Bela Palanka, Babusnica, Vranje, Trgovište, Bujanovac, Vladičin Han, Bosilegrad and Surdulica. The workshops were attended by about 270 participants. The basic messages from these workshops were also presented on the website of the Ministry of Justice "Exclude Violence" (www.iskljucinasilje.rs) with the aim of raising awareness of the general and professional public and preventing domestic violence through joint action of all relevant institutions;
- Bearing in mind that children constitute the most vulnerable social group, the Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, has been implementing the program "Fundamentals of Child Safety" in all primary schools in the Republic of Serbia, primarily in the first, fourth and sixth grades ever since 2017. Within this Program, school children have the opportunity to acquire knowledge in the following 8 areas: child safety in traffic; police in the service of citizens; violence as a negative phenomenon; prevention and protection of children against drugs and alcohol; safe use of the Internet and social networks; prevention and protection of children against trafficking in human beings; fire protection and protection against technical and technological hazards and natural disasters.

During 2020, implementation of the program "Fundamentals of Child Safety" continued in all primary schools in the Republic of Serbia. However, due to the COVID-19 situation, lectures have been organized "online" starting from March 2020.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- In order to fulfil Goal 4 - By 2024, significantly reduce the supply, demand and misuse of firearms through increased awareness, education, outreach and advocacy - and bearing in mind the importance of raising the level of awareness of citizens, young people, children, women, as well as legal entities and entrepreneurs with the aim to reduce the misuse and illegal proliferation of firearms, as well as all kinds of danger, it is necessary that government authorities, in accordance with their competences should carry out seminars and courses, with the support of international organizations or bilateral donors;
- During the reporting period, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related measures, Implementation of OSCE project “Support to designing and implementing awareness raising campaigns on small arms and light weapons control in Serbia” was postponed. In this regard, the meetings which were to be held in March 2020 were cancelled and the establishment of the Working Group for the implementation of activities under the first component and other activities were postponed;
- The project “Reduce risk - Increase safety – Towards ending SALW misuse in domestic violence context” was also postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the meeting of the Project Implementation Committee with the donor was not held;
- During the reporting period, a regular seminar for legal entities registered for export and import of arms and military equipment, planned for April was not held. Also postponed were the activities for raising awareness and improved advocacy of legal entities licensed for the production and/or marketing of explosive materials regarding the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of explosives, as well as the risks of their diversion to illegal flows within the project (EU for Serbia – Support for Safer Products).

PODGORICA

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (retail shops, security companies, shooting ranges, etc.) on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE?

- No awareness raising activities were implemented or planned. There is a low level of awareness of institutions especially about illicit trafficking done through express or regular mail and web portals. There is also low level of awareness of transport companies and courier services about the risk of illicit trafficking.

4.2 Awareness raising/outreach activities for FAE producers on the risks of diversion

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities with FAE producers about risks of diversion, conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- No awareness raising activities were implemented or planned. There is a low level of awareness about the possibility of diversion of weapons and their parts due to the gaps in the production process control. In addition,

there are minimum regulations, as well as requirements regarding safety and control and supervision of explosives producers and legal entities using explosives. There are no regulations on precursors.

4.3 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE

Guiding questions:

Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE?

Where there any activities specifically targeting young men?

Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?

- The activities were implemented through the campaign “Respect life, return weapons”, and by being present in the media, giving statements on seizures of illegal weapons;
- There were no direct activities for the young men population. Young men are disproportionately represented among both the perpetrators and victims of incidents committed by firearms; they make up the majority of those who have stated that they would own firearms for personal safety;
- The activities were based on the police organization communicating and giving statements about refraining while celebrating the New Year's and bigger religious holidays. There is no overview of the costs that arise on an annual basis due to these consequences.

4.4 Awareness raising activities on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence?

- There is a low level of awareness on the widespread misuse of firearms in domestic and gender-based violence and the institutional response is not developed. The Operational Team for Combating Domestic Violence and Violence against Women holds regular meetings. Functional database on domestic violence has been designed and established, and it enables the exchange of reports and notifications on domestic violence between the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Interior. It is a complex software solution that enables automated exchange of reports and notifications between two key sectors, the Ministry of Interior and the Police Directorate on one hand, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on the other;
- The database contains all statutory, necessary data on all participants in the case of reported violence, potential victims, perpetrators and children, on measures taken, misdemeanour and criminal charges and the estimated degree of risk;
- The database is the result of a joint initiative of two programmes - the Social Welfare Information System, namely the social card and UNDP and EU project for gender equality.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding question:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- Yes, support is needed for implementing the activities targeted at weapons producers, sellers and licensed persons for raising the awareness of the harm of diversion of weapons and precursors;

- No such support was received.

PRISTINA

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (retail shops, security companies, shooting ranges, etc.) on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE?

- There have been outreach meetings with private and legal entities (retail shops, security companies, shooting ranges, etc.) on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE, but these meetings are performed in a selective (individual) way with entities interested in receiving the respective information. Indeed, we have had only two (2) such meetings.

4.2 Awareness raising/outreach activities for FAE producers on the risks of diversion

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities with FAE producers about risks of diversion, conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- So far, there have been no manufacturers, only interested entities, but information has also been provided to them.

4.3 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE

Guiding questions:

Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE?

Were there any activities specifically targeting young men?

Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?

- No such activities were conducted during the reporting period.

4.4 Awareness raising activities on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence?

- During January – June 2020, zero awareness-raising activities have been conducted on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding question:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- No identified challenges or needs;
- We have requested support and we have received it some but there is still a need for further support, especially as regards the establishment of special systems and their interconnection;
- COVID-19 pandemic affected the every-day work, halted the organization of meetings and reduced the number of staff.

SARAJEVO

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (retail shops, security companies, shooting ranges, etc.) on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE?

- **Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior** - Yes, through the media. There is a verbal initiative to set up notices for gun owners and license holders, at locations for issuing of personal documents, about their obligations in case of change of residence or personal data and similarly for the purpose of better informing gun owners and license holders on legal obligations;
- **Tuzla Canton Ministry of Interior** - Planned visits and supervision and control over the retail sale of weapons and ammunition are performed;
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - Yes, during regular inspections, attention is drawn, and additional information is provided to the collocutors, and awareness is raised about all types of dangers that come with the abuse and illegal spread of firearms;

4.2 Awareness raising/outreach activities for FAE producers on the risks of diversion

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities with FAE producers about risks of diversion, conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - During regular inspections, manufacturers' representatives are informed through conversations and reminded of the risks and responsibilities that come with this type of work, and they are also informed about possible new knowledge, legal regulations and experiences of abuse and risks in this area, which such actions carry with them.

4.3 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE

Guiding questions:

Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE?

1. *Where there any activities specifically targeting young men?*
2. *Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?*

- **Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior –**
 - Yes, public campaigns through leaflets and public media. There is a suggested part of the Rulebook on the training program and the manner of training for proper handling and acquaintance with the regulations regarding the possession, storage and carrying of firearms (Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton no. 02/20 and 24/20), which stipulates that an integral part of the training is raising the awareness of users of legal weapons about the consequences of abuse and the first contact with traumatic injuries caused by firearms. However, the said proposal was not adopted;
 - Public campaigns, leaflets, media and community policing targeting your men were organized;
 - With the organizers of events, weddings, other festivities, as well as work of the police in the community activities related to celebratory shooting were organized. Education for high school students in the Sarajevo Canton, with the aim of raising awareness among young people of both genders, on the following topics, “Use of pyrotechnics, false reports of school bombs and domestic violence” were conducted;
- **Posavina Canton Ministry of Interior -** Citizens are warned about the consequences of illegal and uncontrolled use of firearms every year, through media campaigns;
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior -**
 - The dangers and risks that firearms carry with them are pointed out sporadically and individually, through conversations with all natural persons who intend to procure firearms;
 - Yes, individually through conversations with citizens applying to procure weapons;
 - Citizens are warned of the dangers that such use of weapons brings through individual conversations. Also, police officers in the field, and especially the leaders of the patrol sectors, convey messages about the harmfulness and risks of using weapons on such and similar occasions through conversations with citizens in their areas. Pursuant to the Law on Weapons, all applicants undergo training in the handling of firearms, and they are presented with information on, among other things, the dangers of weapons;
- **Brčko District Police –**
 - Special campaigns were not organized in the reporting period, but the Police informs the population within the project of Community Policing, through work in local communities, schools and NGOs about the dangers arising from unauthorized possession and unprofessional handling of weapons and ammunition;
 - Activities have been planned for the coming period to inform citizens about all the risks and challenges arising from unauthorized possession and unprofessional handling of this type of weapon and ammunition;
 - Campaigns will be directed within schools, colleges, sports clubs, where mostly young men who are interested in owning weapons gather;
 - The campaign through the work of the community policing in the following period will include the topic of the dangers of celebratory shooting, which is a frequent occurrence in our areas.

4.4 Awareness raising activities on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence?

- **Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior -** Education and lectures for applicants for the purchase of firearms;
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior -** Yes, but this is not done in an organized manner. Instead it is done during the daily activities of police officers and through conversations with citizens and with applicants for procurement of weapons;

- **Brčko District Police** - Seminars and certain campaigns were organized on the topics of domestic violence, violence against women and gender-based violence, especially when experts from the judiciary and the police presented the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, where gender-based violence was discussed, mainly in cases of violence of men against women where there were mostly cases of misuse of firearms, which often produced fatal consequences.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding question:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- **Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MFTER)** - We were unable to organize activities with the business sector due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

SKOPJE

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (retail shops, security companies, shooting ranges, etc.) on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE?

- No activities were carried out during the reporting period.

4.2 Awareness raising/outreach activities for FAE producers on the risks of diversion

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities with FAE producers about risks of diversion, conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- Yes. In the Republic of North Macedonia there is no production of firearms, only production of ammunition. The Ministry of Interior holds working meetings with the ammunition manufacturer and, in the process of issuing export authorizations for transfer of ammunition, informs the manufacturer of the risk of diversion. If there is any doubt from any aspect in the course of the procedure, the Ministry of Interior conducts additional checks through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4.3 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE

Guiding questions:

Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE?

Were there any activities specifically targeting young men?

Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?

- Regarding question under 4.3 the organizational units for prevention coordinated the implementation of preventive activities in the field of use of firearms and pyrotechnics, with several target groups such as businessmen (owners of restaurants/cafes, shops), private security agencies, representatives of local self-government units, hunting associations, sports fan groups and students from primary and secondary schools, whereby several forms of preventive activities were organized and implemented, such as: meetings of local prevention councils, meetings of citizens' advisory groups, thematic meetings with citizens, thematic participation in television and radio programmes, implementation of prevention projects, educational lectures, public debates accompanied by production of posters, flyers, brochures and leaflets, media announcements and information treating the issues of use of firearms and pyrotechnics, especially during family and other celebrations, sports competitions and in the period before the New Year holidays;
- The Sectors for Internal Affairs, through their police stations and police units, in accordance with their scope of competencies arising from the Law on Police and the Law on Internal Affairs, constantly undertake prevention activities, and also work on detecting and prevention of the use of firearms and pyrotechnics.

4.4 Awareness raising activities on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence?

- No such activities were conducted during the reporting period.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding question:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- At the request of the National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons, the OSCE Mission to Skopje submitted a draft Memorandum of Understanding which, as a fifth activity, envisages support to the Ministry of Interior and the National SALW Commission to design coordinated, inter-institutional and comprehensive activities for raising of public awareness; constructive public engagement and public dialogue in order to reduce the supply, demand and abuse of SALW;
- A Working Group (WG) will be established to assist the National SALW Commission and member institutions, as well as civil society, in the development of a joint strategy for raising of public awareness. The WG will be tasked with reviewing existing data and research on current SALW trends and needs and exploring their organizational strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the field of raising public awareness of SALW. Based on the findings, a joint (inter-institutional), gender-responsive strategy for raising public awareness and communication will be developed. The final strategy will be submitted to the Commission for review and adoption. The strategy will be distributed to the relevant ministries for adoption. Based on the developed strategy, the activities for community engagement in the inter-institutional cooperation will be implemented with the involvement of relevant ministries, institutions and civil society. The main goal of the campaign is to increase public safety through coordinated awareness raising activities among citizens about the dangers of illegal possession and misuse of SALW and the ways to legalize and surrender illegal weapons. Special focus will be placed on raising awareness of SALW abuse in the context of domestic violence. Negotiations on the Memorandum between the OSCE Mission to Skopje and the Ministry of Interior are underway, and it is expected to be signed in November 2020;
- In 2021, with the support of UNDP, the implementation of a project for Cross-Border Integrated Institutional Approach to Countering Illegal Trafficking of Firearms between North Macedonia and Kosovo is expected to start.

The project envisages an activity for increased outreach and communication activities by the PR departments aimed at awareness-raising and success story sharing in the fight against SALW trafficking, by upgrading the capacities of the police PR and media relations departments, Ministries of Interior, Public Prosecutor's Offices and Customs Administrations of Kosovo and North Macedonia and increasing public awareness by visibility campaigns and events.

TIRANA

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (retail shops, security companies, shooting ranges, etc.) on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE?

- Yes. The GDSP Work Program was approved under No. 584, dated 24/01/2020 "On the implementation of the Objectives of the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms, Light Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives 2019-2024 and the Action Plan 2019-2021".

4.2 Awareness raising/outreach activities for FAE producers on the risks of diversion

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising/outreach activities with FAE producers about risks of diversion, conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- No such activities were conducted during the reporting period.

4.3 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE

Guiding questions:

Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE?

Were there any activities specifically targeting young men?

Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?

- In the framework of community policing, a series of awareness-raising meetings were held with various target groups, especially with school students, where, among others, topics related to the misuse of firearms in all forms of gender-based or gender-based violence were addressed (held in January-February);
- No activities related to dangers of celebratory shooting were conducted during the reporting period.

4.4 Awareness raising activities on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence

Guiding question:

Were any awareness raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence?

- No such activities were conducted during the reporting period.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding question:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- Yes, social restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic were identified as a challenge.

ROADMAP GOAL 5

By 2024, substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession in the Western Balkans.

Roadmap Overall Targets:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substantially increase number of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives. 2. Ensure that legal measures are in place allowing legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms. 3. Systematically use deactivation to reduce illegal firearms possession. 4. Increase administrative capacities and targeted outreach to complete re-registration within envisaged legal timeframe, as well as to address adequately found and inherited firearms.
Baseline information on Goal 5 Overall Targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms; 7. Deactivation of firearms; 8. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.

Baseline information on Goal 5 Overall Targets

BELGRADE

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- Performing control is one of regular activities of the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and in case of finding weapons in illegal possession, they file criminal charges against the owner in accordance with Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, which prescribes sanctions for illicit possession and carrying of firearms, ammunitions and explosives;
- During the reporting period, following legal procedures, **6,465 pieces of firearms were seized** from legal owners along with **731 pieces of firearms, 17,007 pieces of ammunition** of different calibres, **33 hand grenades** and **57 explosive devices** found in illegal possession;
- In the Republic of Serbia, the owner of a registered weapon may, at any moment, surrender weapons to the competent authority of the Ministry of the Interior according to his/her place of residence, and transfer the ownership to the Republic of Serbia, without compensation, on which occasion he/she will be issued a certificate of surrendering weapon. The certificate of surrendering weapon and transferring the ownership to the Republic of Serbia shall be issued on the form prescribed by the Rulebook on the Procedure for Issuance, Appearance and Contents of Weapon Forms and Documents prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition. During the reporting period, the owners surrendered **32,161 pieces of registered weapons** in regular procedures as per the Law, while 95 pieces of weapons were surrendered in the process of legalization (16 March – 30 June 2020). Bearing in mind that 18,278 pieces of weapons were surrendered in the previous reporting period, it can be noticed that this number has almost doubled;
- The Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, which was in force during the reporting period, extended the deadline for the re-registration of weapons for which a document was issued under the previously

applicable Law on Weapons and Ammunition until 5 March 2020. In this way, i.e. by extending the deadline, citizens are kept satisfied and continuous re-registration is carried out, as well as systematic data collection, for the purpose of controlling various aspects related to weapons. The re-registration procedure was promoted through the participation of representatives of the Ministry of the Interior in local television broadcasts and their appearances on TV stations having national coverage and radio programmes;

- During the reporting period, a total of **58,450 weapons were re-registered** in accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition. Specifically, 38,109 natural persons re-registered 58,089 pieces of weapons whereas 36 legal entities re-registered 361 pieces of weapons, all of which they had already possessed in accordance with previously applicable Law on Weapons and Ammunition. If we compare this data to that from the previous period, the number is more than three times bigger;
- In the period 16 March – 17 August 2020, the Republic of Serbia organized a weapon legalization campaign. Bearing in mind that the state of emergency in the Republic of Serbia was declared on 15 March 2020, the legalization was not accompanied by a media campaign. Within the legalization process 134 pieces of weapons were legalized, but given that the legalization campaign lasted until 17 August 2020, its final results cannot be displayed in this reporting period;
- During legalization campaigns, weapon owners (natural and legal persons) may surrender all types of weapons and ammunition to the nearest police directorate or police station without having to prove the origin of weapons and ammunition and will not be held responsible for the illicit possession and carrying of firearms. During legalization campaigns, natural and legal persons can register self-defence weapons (pistols and revolvers), hunting weapons (hunting rifles and carbines), sports weapons (small pistols and revolvers, small guns, air weapons and string weapons), convertible weapons (gas, starting and signal weapons) and old and deactivated weapons, for which they do not possess a document issued by the competent authority of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia, if they fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Law;
- Within the framework of the project: Concept of Support to be provided by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia towards fulfilling the assumed international obligations as defined in the Roadmap, the third component refers to:
 - Building the capacities of the Police Department in strengthening their K-9 (police dogs) capabilities in detecting weapons and explosives. This activity is expected to be implemented in the upcoming period;
- In this regard, a visit to the Republic of Serbia and the “Peer Review” mission were supposed to be organized in the period 23 March - 27 March 2020 but were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The visit should have included meetings with relevant MoI representatives, as well as a visit to the MoI K-9 centre.

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period?

- If the owner of a registered weapon wants to, he/she may at his/her own expense file a request for weapon deactivation to legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized to manufacture weapons or legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized to repair and convert weapons (authorized gunsmiths). During the reporting period, **276 pieces of registered weapons** were deactivated.

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- In order to fulfil Goal 5 – By 2024, substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession in the Western Balkans – and bearing in mind the necessity of informing the public in order to raise the awareness of illegal possession of weapons (which is aimed at encouraging a bigger number of weapons to be surrendered during legalization efforts in the future), the mentioned activity could be done in cooperation with international organizations and bilateral donors;
- The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures caused the absence of media outreach during the weapon legalization campaign. It is assumed that, if it was not for the pandemic, the response of citizens would have been bigger, greater number of weapons would have been surrendered and this would affect the number of weapons in the possession of citizens;
- The COVID-19 pandemic also delayed the implementation of the MoI-OSCE project within the component for building K-9 capacities.

PODGORICA

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- Yes, pursuant to the Law on Weapons, a voluntary surrender campaign “Respect life, return weapons” is being conducted. Citizens voluntarily surrendered 89 pieces of firearms, 51 pieces of mines and explosive devices, 21 components of firearms and 572 pieces of ammunition.

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period?

- Yes. One (1) firearm was deactivated during the reporting period¹⁸.

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- Yes, further support in ensuring funds for SALW destruction that have been legally seized, as well as those collected through the campaign “Respect life, return weapons”. This activity was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic;

¹⁸ The figure is taken from Podgorica’s 4th KPIs Progress Report (KPI 11).

PRISTINA

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- No legalization process or voluntary surrender campaign of firearms/SALW has been conducted during the reporting period.

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period?

- The law on legalization enables the legalization of firearms for deactivation purposes. Deactivation was also provided in the law on weapons of 2010. However, the instruction related to the technical aspects of conducting a deactivation still needs to be drafted.

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- In order to legalize a weapon, both the applicant and the respective institution must follow long procedures. In addition, the weapon's registration system and the legalization procedures in the system are incomplete and there is insufficient knowledge of the technical staff of entities that perform the verification, marking, categorization and general identification of weapons;
- We have requested support and we have received somehow, but there is still need for further support especially as regards the training on better identification of weapons;
- COVID-19 pandemic affected the every-day work, halted the organization of meetings and reduced the number of staff.

SARAJEVO

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- **Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior:**
 - Yes, Articles 84 and 85 of the Law provide for this possibility. Firearms were legalized in accordance with the ZONDIN;

- Yes, destruction of firearms is carried out by the competent commission according to the Rulebook on the program, manner of work and destruction, composition of the commission, costs and other issues related to the destruction of seized weapons (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton No. 29/18 and 03/20);
- **Tuzla Canton Ministry of Interior** - The Law on Weapons prescribes the voluntary surrender of weapons, without consequences unless a procedure of official actions has been initiated in connection with those weapons;
- **Canton 10 Ministry of Interior** - Yes, through the permanent campaign “Harvest”;
- **Brčko District Police** - The Article 72 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Brčko District stipulates that any legal or natural person who possesses mines, weapons or ammunition (especially those left over from the war) may voluntarily surrender them to the police. The amnesty is always in force, pursuant to the said Article;
- **Posavina Canton Ministry of Interior** – Following the adoption of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, legalisation and voluntary surrender of illegal firearms were made possible in the Posavina Canton¹⁹;

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period?

- During the reporting period, 14 weapons were reported as deactivated²⁰.

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- No answer was provided.

SKOPJE

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- No legalization or voluntary surrender of firearms campaigns were conducted during the reporting period;
- There is no legal framework in place allowing legalization or voluntary surrender²¹.

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period?

- Permanent deactivation of firearms was not conducted during the reporting period.

¹⁹ Information is taken from the 2nd Roadmap Narrative Progress Report.

²⁰ The data is extracted from Bosnia and Herzegovina’s 4th KPIs Progress Report (KPI 11).

²¹ Information as presented during Skopje’s 4th Roadmap Local Coordination Meeting.

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- Following the adoption of the Regulation on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms we will need training of the legal entities that perform deactivation of firearms, training of the members of the eight commissions that certify firearms deactivation and the employees of the Ministry of Interior - Department for weapons, explosive and hazardous materials, security and detective activity agencies that perform control and supervision of legal entities in the scope of their competence.

TIRANA

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period?

- There has been no legalization and/or voluntary surrender campaign of firearms during the reporting period;
- During the reporting period, 59,323 hunting weapons were registered in the WMIS system or about 57.56% of them.

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period?

- No weapons were deactivated during this reporting period²².

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- No answer was provided.

²² The data is extracted from 4th KPIs Progress Report (KPI 11).

ROADMAP GOAL 6

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

Roadmap Overall Targets:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systematically destroy all surplus stockpile FAE in an environmentally benign manner. 2. Systematically and publicly destroy all seized FAE.
Baseline information on Goal 6 Overall Targets:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE, in accordance with safety and environmental standards; 2. Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Progress information on Goal 6 Overall Targets

BELGRADE

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE took place during the reporting period?

If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?

Did any destruction of confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Defence **destroyed 37.4 tons of ammunition** (of different calibres), fuses and explosives as part of the demilitarization process. A total of **90,350 rifle grenades, 77,500 hand grenades and 8,740 different lighters were destroyed**. Demilitarization costs were covered by the funds from an international assistance programme (NATO Support and Procurement Agency – NSPA);
- During the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior did not organize destruction of surplus stockpiles of firearms, ammunition and explosives, that would have continued the trend of continuous destruction of surpluses. Despite the fact that no surplus weapons were destroyed in the first half of the year 2020, the Republic of Serbia has remained a regional leader in terms of destruction of firearms and ammunition;
- In 2019 alone, the Ministry of the Interior destroyed 15,430 pieces of weapon and 54,111 pieces of ammunition, whereas in the period 2003 - late 2019, a total of 141,507 pieces of weapons were destroyed. Owing to the results achieved over the last few years and efforts made by the Ministry to make citizens safe and to fulfil assumed international obligations in this area, the Republic of Serbia remains a regional leader and therefore continues the fight against organised crime and terrorism;
- In the upcoming period, destruction of stockpiles of special-purpose resources has been planned to take place under the project “Demilitarization of surplus ordnance through the NATO Trust Fund”. On the proposal of the Ministry of Defence, a contract was signed to this end and the implementation of this activity is expected to begin in the upcoming period. It has been planned for this project to include the entire surplus ordnance held by the Ministry of the Interior.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- For Goal 6 – Systematically reduce the number of surplus and destroy the confiscated small arms and light weapons and their ammunition – and bearing in mind high financial costs of the destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition on the one hand, and the willingness of the Republic of Serbia to destroy the surpluses in its fight against weapon proliferation and misuse and organized crime on the other hand, the Republic of Serbia needs further support from international or bilateral partners.

PODGORICA

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?

If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?

Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- **Army of Montenegro - Ministry of Defence:** In the period from 31 December 2019 to 30 June 2020, 83.72 tonnes 83.72 tonnes of explosive ordnances of big calibre were destroyed: 27.36 tonnes with NATO Trust Fund and 56.36 tonnes with ITF (International Trust Fund);
- Through the NATO Trust Fund a total of 240 pieces of acoustic bottom-influence mine M82 were destroyed;
- Destruction was carried out in compliance with the safety and environmental standards;
- **Ministry of Interior** and the Police Directorate have no surplus of weapons and ammunition;
- No destruction of confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- Further support in ensuring funds for destruction of surplus armaments of the Army of Montenegro has been identified as a need;
- Yes, partially. Pursuant to Article 107 of the Law on Protection and Rescue (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 13/07, 32/11), the Directorate for Emergencies of the Ministry of Interior implements protection against unexploded ordnances. The Department for UXO collected around four (4) tonnes of UXO during the reporting period. Norwegian People's Aid started the project in 2018 with the aim of clearing the terrain of leftover cluster munition; In 2019, 1.7 million m² were inspected. During the reporting period, ten (10) cluster bombs were found and destroyed. Department for UXO of the MoI destroyed 82 cluster bombs in 2019. This ended the project with the Norwegian People's Aid and Montenegro was cleared from cluster munitions;
- Yes, the situation with the COVID-19 pandemic affected the collection of weapons from the organizational units in the field since this activity was not carried out in the reporting period.

PRISTINA

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?

If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?

Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If yes, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- There are currently no surpluses of firearms and ammunition;
- With regards to environmental protection standards, we need to always improve ourselves;
- There has been no firearms destruction during this period. The aim is to perform it once a year.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- A registration system for disposed weapons should be established. The cooperation between the Prosecution's Office and Court, on weapons to be disposed, is not at an adequate level;
- Support has been requested and received;
- COVID-19 pandemic affected the every-day work, halted the organization of meetings and reduced the number of staff.

SARAJEVO

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?

If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?

Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If yes, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- **Central Bosnia Canton Ministry of Interior** - On 23rd January 2020 in Zenica, the company CIBOS destroyed weapons according to the decision of the Commission of the Central Bosnia Canton Ministry of Interior for deciding on weapons confiscated in final administrative, misdemeanor, criminal proceedings, and weapons voluntarily handed over to the Ministry of the Interior or permanently seized in misdemeanor and criminal proceedings. **145** pieces of firearms and **30** pieces of weapon parts were destroyed;
- **Ministry of Defense** - The Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina destroyed surplus mines and explosive devices stockpiles during the reporting period. Excess mines and explosive devices stockpiles destruction was carried out at destruction sites within the Armed Forces and in civilian capacities of companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A total of **274.5 tons** of different types of mines and explosive devices were destroyed, i.e. 793,320 pieces;

- The destruction of mines and explosive devices is carried out in a safe and environmentally friendly manner in military and civilian capacities;
- In order to destroy surplus mines and explosive devices stockpiles in the possession of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the destruction of weapons, mines and explosive devices confiscated from the perpetrators of criminal offenses, in accordance with the issued orders of the courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Defense shall adequately inform the public about the process of destruction of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- No challenges identified.

SKOPJE

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?

If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?

Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- No destruction of surplus stockpile of or confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- No answer was provided.

TIRANA

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?

If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?

Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- During this reporting period, the Ministry of Defence destroyed an amount of ammunition recovered by the EOD company in various hotspots;
- The ammunition recovered in hotspots is disposed of in landfills approved in full compliance with the safety standards and rules set out in the Ammunition and Explosive Disposal Service Manual ML-400-5-2.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- No answer was provided.

ROADMAP GOAL 7

Significantly decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

Roadmap Overall Targets:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the capacities of relevant state institutions (armed forces, law enforcement, forest guards, customs, and correctional services) to establish inspection systems and implement Life Cycle Management of SALW and ammunition (where relevant). 2. Ensure safe and secure SALW/firearms and ammunition storage facilities designated based on identified needs and in accordance with international standards. 3. Build the capacities of relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centres) to establish inspection systems. 4. Increase human resources and administrative capacities of state institutions for monitoring, oversight and evaluation of the firearms and ammunitions stocks of legal entities and individuals.
Baseline information on Goal 7 Overall Targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities; 2. Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities; 3. Activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities; 4. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.

Progress information on Goal 7 Overall Targets

BELGRADE

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

Were there inspection systems in place during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers)?

- The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia conducted inspections of legal entities and entrepreneurs registered as providing training in firearms handling, repairing and converting weapons and trading in weapons, essential components and ammunition. Inspection was also carried out of other legal entities and entrepreneurs, which, due to their respective activities, acquire and possess weapons, with special emphasis on safe keeping and storage of weapons and ammunition, as well as proper keeping of prescribed records. During the reporting period, a total of **29 inspections** were carried out. Inspection capacities were not enhanced during this period;
- The Law on Private Security was passed in 2013, but its full implementation began on 1 January 2017 after the adoption of all bylaws. In accordance with the Law, the Ministry of the Interior also conducted regular inspections of legal persons and entrepreneurs offering private security services. What is inspected is the fulfilment of the conditions for and the manner of performing activities, the application of powers and keeping records in accordance with the relevant law, as well as the application of regulations on holding and carrying private security weapons. In exercising inspection of how the relevant law is applied, authorized police officers performing duties stipulated by private security regulations have the right and the duty to inspect, inter alia, the manner of keeping and carrying firearms;
- During the reporting period, **161 inspections of legal persons and entrepreneurs** offering private security services were carried out. Due to established irregularities, **225 motions to institute misdemeanour proceedings** were made;

- With a view to improving the inspection system in this area, eleven (11) by-laws (rulebooks) were adopted in 2019 based on the amendments to the Law on Private Security (2018) and the amendments to the Law on Detective Activity (19);
Based on the amendments to the Law on Private Security:
 - Rulebook on detailed requirements for the issuance of authorization to provide training in performing private security and steward service jobs (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 15 of 8 March 2019);
 - Rulebook on the curriculum and the manner of providing training in how to perform private security jobs (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 15/19 of 8 March 2019);
 - Rulebook on the content, appearance and manner of use of the private security officer’s identification card (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 3 of 15 January 2016, No. 30 of 25 April 2019);
 - Rulebook on the colour and elements of the uniform worn by the security officer (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 49 of July 8, 2019);
 - Rulebook on the manner of exercising the security officer’s powers (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 59 of 23 August 2019);
 - Rulebook on the certification exam for performing private security and steward service jobs (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 74 of 18 October 2019);
 - Rulebook on the manner of performing technical protection jobs and using technical equipment (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 91 of 24 December 2019);
- Based on the amendments to the Law on Detective Activity:
 - Rulebook on training, learning job skills and certification exam for performing detective jobs;
 - Rulebook on termination of validity of the Rulebook on records kept in the area of detective activity;
 - Rulebook on the content, appearance and manner of use of the detective’s identification card;
 - Rulebook on spatial and technical conditions for carrying out the detective activity;
- During the reporting period, the Ministry conducted continued inspection pursuant to the Law on the Transportation of Explosive Substances and the Law on Explosive Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases. Inspection was conducted of all legal entities authorized for the production of and/or trade in explosive substances. Monthly inspections of the explosive materials’ production and storage facilities were carried out. During the reporting period, **409 authorizations for the procurement of explosive materials** were issued and inspection of their use was carried out;
- Based on the Law on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, the Law on Production of and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment, the Law on Export and Import of Weapons and Military Equipment and the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, **2,410 authorizations were issued** in the first half of 2020 **for transportation and transit of explosive materials** for civil uses and pyrotechnic compositions, hunting and sporting weapons and ammunition, and weapons and military equipment. In this line of work, there were no improvements in administrative capacity during the reporting period, but they are planned for 2021;
- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Defence conducted regular inspections and control of storing facilities, storage and use of weapons and ammunition in warehouses, training centres and shooting ranges. Controls did not identify any irregularities that would significantly affect the overall safety. All facilities and warehouses of the MoD storing firearms are secured by guards or watchmen, as well as technical protection measures.

7.2 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

Guiding question:

How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

- During the reporting period, the loss/theft of **12 weapons** owned by legal entities and **449 weapons** owned by individuals was reported.

7.3 Activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities implemented during the reporting period?

- During the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior continued activities aimed at expanding adequate storage capacities (in accordance with international standards) for storing small arms and light weapons and ammunition. On the basis of a Government conclusion from May 2019, the Ministry of the Interior took over the “Duvanište” Warehouse Complex near Smederevo from the Ministry of Defence;
- In July 2019 SEESAC informed the Serbian Ministry of the Interior that the Government of the United States, the Department of State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) had officially approved the allocation of funds in the amount of USD 1,000,000 for the improvement of the “Duvanište” Warehouse Complex near Smederevo. The donor funds were approved for essential furnishing of several warehouse facilities, the construction of a security fence and an entrance gate, external light installation, cameras, on-site inventory equipment, and targeted (adequate) training in physical security and stockpile management of weapons and ammunition;
- In Q3 2019, the Ministry of the Interior gave its consent to the above cooperation and designated its points of contact, which marked the commencement of the project and preparatory activities. **In the first half of 2020, activities continued**, so that a project for the improvement of storage capacities at the location is currently being developed;
- In the upcoming period, with the support of UNDP SEESAC, the reconstruction and improvement of capacity for another three (3) premises/rooms for evidence of the Ministry of Interior is expected, in the total amount of about 50,000 EUR.

7.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- In order to fulfil Goal 7 – Significantly decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives – both the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia have identified the need for further physical and technical capacity building of warehouse complexes and locations;
- The Ministry of Interior has adopted a standpoint that the safe storage of small arms and light weapons can be achieved by adapting a number of warehouse premises (microlocations – police stations), in which weapons and ammunition seized under relevant procedures are stored, as well as weapons and ammunition which became the property of the Republic of Serbia (weapons pending collection), all in order to ensure adequate record keeping and security of weapons;
- The Ministry of Defence has decided to seek funds from international organizations (through donations) for the construction of a wire fence at the Technical Overhaul Institute of Kragujevac (there is a project in place), whereas the modernization of the technical protection systems in Smederevo and Pančevo requires the allocation of funds for the project development and subsequent financing of necessary works. So far, we have not received a position regarding the upcoming activities according to the proposal and the possibility of financing these projects;
- The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures reduced the number of requests for the procurement of explosives, as well as the transport and transit of explosives for civil use, pyrotechnics, hunting and sporting weapons and ammunition, arms and military equipment;
- Within this goal, the pandemic also affected the postponement of numerous activities aimed at building the capacity of the “Duvanište” Warehouse Complex.

PODGORICA

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

Were there inspection systems in place during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers)?

- Yes, partially - the control and oversight of legal entities and sole proprietors conducting the activities of hunting, sports shooting, provision of services, physical protection of persons and property, manufacturing, trade, repairing and converting, transporting of weapons and ammunition, are not carried out on a continuous basis. Only the conditions for manufacturing are prescribed, while deactivation of weapons is not completely regulated - minimum number of regulations and degree of control and oversight regarding the manufacturing and trade of explosives for civilian use.

7.2 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

Guiding question:

How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

- There were no weapons or ammunition reported as stolen or lost from state institutions or private entities. In the electronic database of the operational duty service system there are 4 missing and 1 lost pistol recorded.

7.3 Activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities implemented during the reporting period?

- There were no activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities during the reporting period.

7.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- **Army of Montenegro - Ministry of Defence:** Increased level of security and safety of storage facilities
- As defined in the previous reporting period, due to lack of funds, the reconstruction of the warehouse "Brezovik" was not carried out in accordance with the main design, nor was the main design for the reconstruction of the warehouse "Židovići" in Pljevlja completed. Army of Montenegro has abandoned the drafting of the main design for construction of the ammunition warehouse near Bar;
- For implementation of the measures of ensuring the safety and security of facilities for the storage of SALW and ammunition in accordance with international standards, we need international assistance;
- No support was received during the reporting period;

- COVID-19 pandemic did not impact any activities related to this Goal.

PRISTINA

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

Were there inspection systems in place during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers)?

- Regular inspections and controls are performed by Department for Public Safety (DPS). Approximately 33 inspections and controls have been performed and 40% of them were related to storage facilities; Reports are produced on a monthly basis;
- Storage facilities or the authorized security storage facilities of government institutions are small facilities inherited by the former regime and have been repaired periodically.

7.2 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

Guiding question:

How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

- During the observed period 26 firearms were reported lost or stolen from state entities.

7.3 Activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities implemented during the reporting period?

- No activities were carried out during the reporting period.

7.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- Further trainings for inspectors and technical equipment for inspection have been identified as a need;
- Support has been requested and received;
- COVID-19 pandemic affected the every-day work, halted the organization of meetings and reduced the number of staff.

SARAJEVO

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

Were there inspection systems in place during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers)?

- **Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MFTER)** - Inspectorate conducted 21 inspections of legal entities engaged in the production of weapons and military equipment during the reporting period;
- **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA)** - the Customs Sector and the Enforcement Sector carry out the later customs controls and ad-hoc controls. In this regard, there were no cases of seizure of firearms, ammunition and explosives during the reporting period;
- **Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior Affairs** - The Rulebook on the conditions required for the issuance of permits for the activities of trade in arms, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, mediation in the trade of weapons, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, the establishment of civilian shooting ranges, storage and possession of weapons, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, and determining the conditions, composition, right to compensation and the amount of compensation of the commission members of the competent Police Departments within the Sarajevo Canton Mol (Official Gazette of the CS no.29/18 and 03/20) stipulates the establishment of a commission for direct supervision over the sale, possession and carrying of weapons, storage and keeping of weapons and ammunition, keeping of prescribed records for service technicians, retail facilities, shooting ranges, hunting grounds and training centers;
- **Central Bosnia Canton Ministry of Interior** - A commission with three members has been formed with the task of supervising legal entities dealing with the trade and sale of weapons and ammunition, as well as the supervision of civilian shooting ranges. The work of private security companies is supervised by the cantonal inspector for the implementation of regulations on agencies and internal services for the protection of people and property;
- **Tuzla Canton Ministry of Interior** - The inspections have been carried out in facilities, trade facilities, shooting ranges, hunting grounds, agencies for the protection of people and property;
- **Brčko District Police** - In accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, commissions have been formed within the Police of the Brčko District of BiH whose role is to verify compliance with the conditions for procurement, possession and carrying of firearms of individuals and legal entities, as well as commissions that verify knowledge of firearms and supervise the work, trade and storage of weapons by specialized entities engaged in the retail sale of weapons and ammunition.

7.2 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

Guiding question:

How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

- Two (2) hunting rifles and 13 pistols was reported lost by natural persons - civilians.

7.3 Activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities implemented during the reporting period?

- **Armed Forces BiH** - In the reporting period, the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina implemented concrete measures to improve the security and safety of their storage facilities by strengthening technical security measures. Thus, the reconstruction of two underground warehouses was conducted in the Krupa warehouse for mines and explosive devices. The security doors on the first storage facility at the location “Kula II” Mrkonjić Grad (UNDP Explode Project) have been replaced. A hydrant system has been installed at the “TROM” Doboј location, where it is necessary to complete the technical acceptance procedure. Activities have begun on repairing and replacing the protective fence at the “TROM” Doboј location in cooperation with the OSCE Mission to BiH.

7.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- **Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MFTER)** - Planned number of inspections were not carried out due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

SKOPJE

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

Were there inspection systems in place during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers)?

- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Interior continuously performed inspections of the legal entities engaged in the activity of trade in weapons, ammunition and parts of weapons, then of the legal entities engaged in the activity of repairs and deactivation of weapons, of civilian shooting ranges, legal entities that provide private security services in the form of service provision and security services for own needs;
- The Ministry of Economy, responsible for controlling legal entities that have obtained authorizations to perform production and trade in military weapons and military equipment, has not yet established an inspection system for control of the legal entities that are authorized to perform the activity of production, trade in weapons and military equipment. The planned and systematized positions for inspection supervision at the Military Industry Directorate - Ministry of Economy, are still vacant.

7.2 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

Guiding question:

How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

- During the reporting period there were 41 cases²³ of stolen weapons.

²³ Figure as reported during Skopje’s 4th Roadmap Local Coordination Meeting.

7.3 Activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities implemented during the reporting period?

- During the reporting period, expert talks were held with representatives of the non-governmental organization ITF Enhancing Human Security and representatives of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Austria for assistance regarding the destruction of SALW surplus. Financial support is envisaged for equipping a chemical laboratory for testing the chemical stability of low explosives and raising physical security in the Army warehouses.

7.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- The need has been identified for ammunition life cycle management and the need to establish a chemical laboratory with appropriate equipment for testing the chemical stability of low explosives in order to prevent uncontrolled detonation;
- The need for support for reconstruction and upgrading of the existing warehouses of the Ministry of Interior, their physical and technical safety has been identified;
- The need has been identified to strengthen the capacities of the forest police by providing safe and secure weapons storage facilities in accordance with international standards and to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for weapons storage and handling;
- Due to COVID-19, no bilateral activities were implemented.

TIRANA

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

Were there inspection systems in place during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers)?

- **State Police:**
 - During the reporting period, the central and local structures of the State Police reported that inspections of the following entities were carried out: retail shops, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centres, natural persons granted with authorizations for weapon possession in their residences or those equipped with authorizations for hunting weapons possession;
 - The Public Security Department has approved the Inspection Plan No. 868 protocol, dated 20/02/2020 **“On the inspection of execution of legal responsibilities by the SHNT structures, entities entitled to perform activities with weapons, explosives for civil use and fireworks”**, in order to check the execution of tasks by the local structures at Local Police Directorates and Police Commissariats, within the GDSP Program, on SALW control and awareness-raising activities;

7.2 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

Guiding question:

How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

- During the reporting period seven (7) firearms were reported lost/stolen.

7.3 Activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities implemented during the reporting period?

- **Ministry of Defence:**
Cooperation under the donors' financial support:
 - Improving the protection and safety and security measures in storage facilities where, during this time, a general reconstruction is planned and is being carried out in three (3) underground storage facilities. The works are being carried out thanks to the cooperation and financial support of the United States European Command (EUCOM);
- Cooperation under the financial support of UNDP SEESAC, update from previous reporting period:
 - Enhancing the physical security measures in one cluster of storage facilities for the implementation of the project on building the security fence, improving the external lighting, and installing surveillance cameras, and this far, the following projects have been successfully completed:
 - 1) Fencing the outer perimeter of the cluster of storage facilities in Miraka;
 - 2) Installing a camera surveillance system;
 - 3) Lighting system for this cluster of storage facilities;
 - The project for the support and completion of 70 metal armatures for the storage and security of small arms and light weapons (SALW), under the administration and use of the Land Forces Command structures (LFC) was completed.

7.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have any challenges or needs for support been identified, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, has such support been requested or received?

- **UNDP SEESAC:**
 - Following the successful completion of the project for the delivery of 70 metal armatures to the LFC, it was requested to continue the project for the completion of metal safes of units and detachments in all structures of the Armed Forces, for the storage and safety and security of small arms and light weapons.
- **Ministry of Defence:**
 - Further continuation of investments in one cluster of storage facilities, and other storage facilities where weapons and ammunition are stored and administered in order to improve their storage conditions and physical security, by the Ministry of Defence's budget and donors' financial support.