

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) REGIONAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REPORTING PERIOD:

01 July 2020 - 31 December 2020

Submission Date:

03 July 2021

The KPIs Regional Reporting Framework represents the main tool for monitoring the progress on the implementation of the Roadmap, at the regional level. SALW Commissions collected the required data from all relevant institutions in their jurisdictions. Within the framework of European Union COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2018/1788, SEESAC has integrated the data into a regional reporting framework, which is shared with the EU, donors, regional and international partners.

Data which enables capturing of progress under each KPI is submitted twice per year, in advance to the Roadmap Coordination Regional Meetings. Data for KPI 5 and KPI 14 will be collected by SEESAC from other sources, as indicated in the sheet corresponding to each KPI.

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

KPI 1

Number of legal frameworks on arms control throughout the Western Balkans fully harmonized with the EU legislation, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The Firearms Protocol)

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

EU Integration or legal departments

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

| CIVIL USE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana |
|--|--|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|
| EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework → | Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation; Rulebook on the method of performing control during testing, marking, individual testing, homologation, ammunition type control, testing of deactivated weapons and weapons permanently converted to civilian use, as well as the layout of markings and stamps | Law on Weapons | Law on weapons, Law on legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices. | Law on weapons; Law on marking of SALW and SALW ammunition; Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking of weapons and ammunition | Law on Weapons | Law on weapons; DCM 275 on safety conditions; DCM 292 on record-keeping development; DCM 348 on entry and selling of weapons; DCM 421 on licensing criteria |
| Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons [1] | <i>Partially harmonized</i> | <i>Fully harmonized</i> | <i>Fully harmonized</i> | <i>Partially harmonized</i> | <i>Fully harmonized</i> | <i>Partially harmonized</i> |
| 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 | <i>Partially harmonized</i> | <i>Fully harmonized</i> | <i>Partially harmonized</i> | <i>Partially harmonized</i> | <i>Fully harmonized</i> | <i>Partially harmonized</i> |
| 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 | <i>Partially harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Not sure/not known</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Partially harmonized</i> |
| Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition | | <i>Fully harmonized</i> | <i>Fully harmonized</i> | <i>Fully harmonized</i> | <i>Partially harmonized</i> | <i>N/A</i> |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|

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

[1] Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons and its amendments has been codified into Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons.

| CIVIL USE OF EXPLOSIVES | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework → | Law on Explosive Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases | Law on Explosives, Law on Transport of Hazardous Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases | Law on the civil use of explosives | Law on Explosive Substances for Economic Use of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods of the Socialist Republic of BiH (used by the FBiH MoI); Law on the Transport of Explosives and Combustible Liquid Gases adopted in 2007, Brčko District | Law on protection from explosive materials; Law on trade in explosive materials | Law No. 9126 dated 29/07/2003 On the civil use of explosives in the Republic of Albanica, as amended by Law No. 10388, dated 03/03/2011 (DCM's No. 469, 525, 675, 932) |
| Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Partially harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> |
| Directive 2013/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles (recast) | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Partially harmonized</i> | | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> |
| Directive 2014/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Partially harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> | <i>Not harmonized</i> |

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

| ARMS TRADE TREATY | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana |
|---|------------|------------|--|------------|------------|---|
| Signature | 03/28/2013 | | | 09/25/2013 | 25/09/2013 | Decree no. 8499, dated 18/02/2014 promulgated by Law 6/2014 |
| Ratification, acceptance or approval (For States Signatories) | 10/29/2014 | 08/14/2014 | | 09/25/2014 | 07/03/2014 | 30/01/2014 |
| Accession (For non-signatory States) | | | Yes with the entry into force of the law on weapons 05 / L-022 in 2015 | | | |

| FIREARMS PROTOCOL | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana |
|---|------------|------------|--|------------|------------|--|
| Signature | | | | | | |
| Ratification, acceptance or approval | 10/22/2005 | 10/22/2005 | | | 14/09/2007 | |
| Accession | 12/20/2005 | | Yes with the entry into force of the law on weapons 05 / L-022 in 2015 | 04/01/2008 | | Law 8938, dated 10/12/2007, promulgated by Decree no. 5560, dated 27/12/2007 |

Criminal offences defined in the national law.

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

| | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana |
|--|---|--|----------|----------|-----------|---|
| Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition | Yes: Under the provision of Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia | Partially: Clarification of definitions and terms in accordance with international documents | Yes | Yes | Partially | Yes: Article 278 of the Criminal Code |
| Illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition | Yes: Under the provision of Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia | Partially: Clarification of definitions and terms in accordance with international documents | Yes | Yes | Partially | Yes: Article 278 of the Criminal Code |
| Falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms required by article 8 of this Protocol | Partially: Partially harmonized with the provision of Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes: Provided under Article 278 of the Criminal Code, last paragraph. |

COMMENTS

Belgrade: Article 5 of the United Nations 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: (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. Taking into consideration that Article 348, paragraph 1) of the Criminal Code stipulates that whoever without authorization manufactures, converts, sells, procures, exchanges or holds firearms, convertible or deactivated weapons, their parts, ammunition, explosive substances or explosive ordnance, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years and shall be fined, it follows that this Article is harmonized with Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol with regard to the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition. Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition prescribes that a fine or imprisonment for a term of up to three years shall be imposed on 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 on whoever alters such genuine stamps or markings with the same intent, or whoever uses such false or altered stamps or markings as genuine. Considering the above, there is partial harmonization of this Article and Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol owing to the fact that the act of removal is not established as a criminal offence pursuant to the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.

Podgorica: After a comparative analysis had been conducted, it was immediately established that the Montenegrin Law on Weapons did not contain definitions of “illicit weapon manufacturing” and “illicit weapon trafficking”, which had not been taken from the UN Firearms Protocol and the EU Directive of 2017. On the other hand, Article 403 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro stipulates that “illicit possession of weapons and explosives” is a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment for a term of three months to eight years for unauthorised (illicit) possession, carrying, manufacture, repair, conversion, sale, acquisition, exchange, transportation or any other form of placement of firearms, ammunition, explosive substances, fragmentation or gas weapons on the market. Therefore, there is an obvious legal gap in Montenegrin legislation, given that neither the Law on Weapons nor the Criminal Code provides legal definitions for illicit (unauthorised) manufacture and trade, while such acts are sanctioned under the criminal legislation. In other words, the legislator does not state the meaning of illicit (unauthorised) manufacture and trade in weapons. Nevertheless, such conduct is sanctioned through the provisions of the Criminal Code. Furthermore, the wording in the Criminal Code is narrower than the wording in the Firearms Protocol and the EU Directive. It is interesting that the Criminal Code sanctions possession and carrying of weapons but does not sanction their transport from the territories of other countries to the territory of Montenegro.

Sarajevo: Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition in the HNC (Official Gazette of the HNC no. 05/20) The Law is partially harmonized.

Skopje: In the reporting period, with the support of SEESAC, an analysis was made of the degree of harmonisation of national legislation with EU law regarding the Law on Weapons, the Law on Testing and Marking of Firearms and Ammunition, the Law on Development, Production and Trade in Military Goods and the Draft Law on Explosives for Civil Use.

KPI 2

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young man: man aged 18 to 35 year.

Source of information:

SALW Commissions

| | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana |
|--|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|
| Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place? | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| If yes, what is the Strategy implementation period? | 2019-2024 | 2019-2024 | 2017-2021 | 2016-2020 | 2017-2021 | 2019-2024 |
| If yes, is there an accompanying Action Plan for the implementation of SALW Strategy in place? | Yes, 2019-2021 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2019-2021 |
| Was there an evaluation of the SALW Strategy conducted or is it planned? | / | No | Yes | Yes | Yes, initiated in December 2020. | The evaluation has been carried out based on which the annual program for 2020 on implementing the obligations of this strategy has been prepared. |

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

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

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

COMMENTS

Belgrade: At the initiative of the Ministry of Interior, the Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024, and its Action Plan for the period 2019-2020 (Official Gazette of the RS, 44/2019). The Strategy contains the basic mechanisms foreseen in the Roadmap, established for combating illicit possession and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosives for civilian use in the Western Balkans. The mentioned Strategy is primarily based on data and recommendations obtained on the basis of the Evaluation of the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2010-2015, Situational analysis related to the SALW control in the Republic of Serbia, which were made by the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe - OSCE, in the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. In the context of integrating gender and age equality, the level of implementation was assessed as YES, partially bearing in mind that not all monitoring and implementation mechanisms have been established yet.

Pristina: To address the needs of men, women, boys and girls, we need detailed explanation and support on the issues that can be handled in this field. Furthermore, we need to establish technical conditions in all institutions to issue accurate statistics on the gender aspect.

Sarajevo: A new SALW Strategy for the period 2021-2024 has been developed. The new Strategy meets all the set criteria.

Skopje: The Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Action Plan 2017-2021, which are in their review phase, were evaluated with the support of SEESAC and the adoption of a new Strategy for the next 4 years is required. The Action Plan contains activities for data analysis by gender and age. In December 2020, an evaluation workshop for the old Strategy and Action Plan was held and was attended by members of the National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons and SEESAC representatives.

Tirana: In the framework of community policing, awareness campaigns have been conducted in schools, addressing different topics related to drugs, smoking, domestic violence, including the use of weapons by young people. During the reporting period, meetings have been limited due to the pandemic.

| Pristina | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Illegal possession of FAE | 169 | 324 | 536 | 724 | 705 | 1048 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 4 |
| Trafficking of FAE | 4 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal manufacturing of FAE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Altering marking of firearms | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other FAE related crime | 59 | 85 | 120 | 170 | 179 | 255 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sarajevo | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illegal possession of FAE | 43 | 37 | 185 | 198 | 228 | 235 | No data | No data | 6 | 1 |
| Trafficking of FAE | 4 | 22 | 0 | No data | 4 | 22 | 1 | 1 | No data | No data |
| Illegal manufacturing of FAE | 17 | 17 | 59 | 52 | 76 | 69 | 2 | 2 | 17 | No data |
| Altering marking of firearms | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data |
| Other FAE related crime | 3 | 3 | 36 | 35 | 39 | 38 | No data | No data | 4 | No data |
| Skopje | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illegal possession of FAE | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data |
| Trafficking of FAE | No data | No data | 87 | 93 | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data |
| Illegal manufacturing of FAE | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data |
| Altering marking of firearms | No data | No data | 1 | 1 | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data |
| Other FAE related crime | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data |
| Tirana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illegal possession of FAE | 136 | 116 | 307 | 243 | 443 | 359 | 38 | 22 | 180 | 0 |
| Trafficking of FAE | 17 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 24 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Illegal manufacturing of FAE | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Altering marking of firearms | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other FAE related crime | 23 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period of July-December 2020, there were pending cases against 663 individuals at the beginning of the reporting period; during the reporting period, 703 individuals were reported. For this reason, cases had to be addressed against a total of 1,366 individuals owing to the reasonable suspicion that they had committed the criminal offence of illicit manufacture, possession, carrying and trafficking of explosive substances under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. There were no criminal charges for the criminal offence under Article 40 and Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition. In this regard, the mentioned statistics refer to the illicit possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives. In the reporting period, out of the total number of 1,366 individuals, cases were solved against 736 individuals (adjudicated + acquitted + dismissed + dismissal of criminal charges). The number of solved cases is even higher, considering that dismissal and acquittal verdicts were presented. In the reporting period, a total of 453 individuals were indicted. The reported individuals were prosecuted and convicted of possession and carrying firearms, convertible or deactivated weapons, parts, ammunition, explosives or explosive ordnance because it is easier to prove the committed act. With regard to the duration of the criminal procedure, it is evident that the criminal

procedure lasts longer when a trial is conducted or when the procedure is conducted for other criminal offences, apart from the criminal offence stipulated under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The data under d) "Dismissed Cases" concern the number of individuals against whom criminal charges were dismissed. The cited data derive from the statistical report of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office (where the data is kept per individuals). Considering that the number of solved cases (individuals) is approximately 50% in comparison to the number of cases (individuals) being processed, and in particular the fact that the work of the police and judiciary was carried out under highly complex circumstances (Covid-19 Pandemic), it may be concluded that satisfactory results have been achieved.

Podgorica: Prosecutorial Council: For committing the criminal offence of illegal possession of weapons and explosives under Article 403 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro, criminal charges were filed against 244 individuals in 2020 (criminal charges were filed against 329 individuals in 2019; criminal charges were filed against 368 individuals were filed in 2018, and against 318 individuals in 2017). Thus, criminal charges against 293 individuals were being addressed, along with the criminal charges against 49 individuals pending from the previous period. State prosecutors dismissed criminal charges against 46 individuals, information was filed against 186 individuals, a direct indictment was issued against 5 individuals, an investigation order was issued against 12 individuals, criminal charges were transferred against 7 individuals, while criminal charges against 37 individuals were pending at the end of the reporting period. In addition to the investigations pending from the previous period against 2 individuals, and the investigation against 1 person received from another prosecutor's office, state prosecutors were conducting investigations against 15 individuals. Upon the completed investigation, the state prosecutors dismissed indictment against 1 individual, issued indictments against 9 individuals, and transferred the investigation against 1 individual. At the end of the reporting period, the investigations against 4 individuals were pending. In addition to the pending indictments from the previous period, indictments against 272 individuals were being addressed by the court. A total of 176 individuals were adjudicated, of whom 70 individuals were sentenced to imprisonment, 85 received suspended sentences, 21 individuals received community sentence, 2 individuals received acquittal verdicts, security measure was issued against 1 individual, 2 individuals were acquitted, the indictment against 2 individuals was dismissed, the indictment against 1 person was transferred. At the end of 2020, indictments against 90 individuals were pending. State prosecutors filed an appeal against the court decision in case of 9 individuals, in particular in case of 8 individuals against the decision on penalty and in case of 1 individual for other reasons. Thus, with the appeals pending from the previous period regarding 11 individuals, appeals regarding 20 individuals were being addressed. Deciding on the appeals, the court accepted the appeals in cases of 9 individuals, in particular in case of 8 individuals against the decision on penalty and in case of 1 individual for other reasons, while it rejected the appeal in case of 8 individuals, of which in case of 7 individuals against the decision on penalty and in case of 1 individual for other reasons. The appeal in case of 1 individual against the decision on penalty was not taken into consideration by the second instance court given that in relation to the appeal, and ex officio, the court established violations of the law (material, i.e. procedural), revoked the first instance verdict and returned the case to the first instance court for retrial. At the end of the reporting year, appeals in cases of 2 individuals were pending. The data for the entire 2020 is gathered from the Report on the Work of the Police Administration and the annual Report on the Work of the Prosecutorial Council.

Pristina: All data belong to the Police. Under the columns named "Pending at the beginning of reporting period" and "Reported during the reporting period", respectively, we have entered the statistical data received from the Police system. Under "Other FAE related crimes" we have entered data related to the cases involving the use of weapons or life-threatening items, as reported at the Police. Under "Solved in another way (e.g. Plea bargain)", we have entered the number of cases and not that of individuals.

Sarajevo: Federal Police Administration- During the reporting period, the Federal Police Administration submitted 16 Reports on Criminal Offenses to the competent prosecutor's offices, against 12 persons.

Skopje: In the period July-December 2020, in the field of illicit trade in weapons, a total of 87 criminal offences "illegal manufacture, possession and trade in weapons or explosives". Therefore, the data does not only refer to the trafficking of firearms, but also to illegal manufacture, possession and trade.

Tirana: The criminal offence of "Illegal possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives" and the criminal offence of "Illegal manufacturing and possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives" are provided in Article 278 of the Criminal Code. Thus, they are both included under a single article and are not registered separately. Instead, data on these offences are extracted manually based on the content of registered cases. The first column named "Pending at the beginning of the reporting period", contains data on the number of criminal offences related to the illegal possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives and the number of persons involved in these criminal offences, which are available in the information registers/statistics of the prosecution office for 2020. In the above table columns, several clarifications and additions have been proposed in relation to the terminology and the respective year of reporting, in compliance with the relevant articles/paragraphs of the Criminal Code of Albania, as follows: Column 1: "The illegal possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives" (Article 278/1, 2, 3, 4 of the Criminal Code), "Trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosives" (Articles 278/a, 282/a of the Criminal Code), "Illegal manufacturing of weapons, ammunition and explosives" (Article 278/5, 6 of the Criminal Code), "Altering markings of firearms" (Article 278/7 of the Criminal Code). In the column named "Solved with conviction - adjudicated", we would like to clarify that the data have been entered as per the indicators for individuals sent for trial by the Prosecution Office. Whereas with regards to the columns "Dismissed" and "Solved in another way (e.g. plea bargain)" decided/approved by the court, we would like to clarify that these data are kept in the judicial cases administration system at the courts. Furthermore, with regards to the column named "Other FAE related crimes", the statistical database of the prosecution office does not contain any specific data on this category, therefore the data have been completed using the information in the statistical databases of the State Police.

KPI 4

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Firearms Focal Points, criminal police, border police or similar

| | | Inland seizures | Seizures at the border | Comments |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|
| Region | | | | |
| Cases of seized FAE: | | 2073 | 103 | |
| Quantity of seized: | Firearms (pieces) | 3014 | 68 | |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | 104858 | 6812 | |
| | Explosives (grams) | 220572 | 11000 | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | 930 | 42 | |
| Belgrade | | | | |
| Cases of seized FAE: | | 801 | 57 | The number of cases of firearms, ammunition and explosive (FAE) seized inland is the number of criminal offences under Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia – Illicit manufacture, possession, carrying, and trafficking of weapons and explosive substances, while the number of seizures at the border is the number of detected seizures at the border. The cited quantity of FAE seized inland is the total quantity for the Republic of Serbia, including the border, i.e. for cases of seizures at the border for which criminal charges have been filed pursuant to Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, the quantity of FAE is automatically included in the total quantity seized inland. Data on the seizures at the border is obtained by referring to the 12G system, which is updated by the Border Police Directorate of the Police Directorate. |
| Quantity of seized: | Firearms (pieces) | 833 | 11 | |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | 25,715 | 4,800 | |
| | Explosives (grams) | 12,786 | 11,000 | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | 375 | 0 | |
| Podgorica | | | | |
| Cases of seized FAE: | | 87 | 22 | |
| | Firearms (pieces) | 119 | 31 | Inland: 3 hand grenades, 6 slow-burning fuses, 383 electrical and detonating caps, 149.16 kg of explosives and 348 pieces of stick-shaped |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Quantity of seized: | Ammunition (pieces) | 4102 | 1556 | explosive. At the border: 180 detonating caps (3 cases), 4 pieces of detonating cord (2 cases), 38 explosive devices (7 cases). The table provides a summary overview of explosive devices and detonating cords. |
| | Explosives (grams) | 149,160 | 0 | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | 348 | 42 | |
| Pristina | | | | |
| Cases of seized FAE: | | 643 | 21 | |
| Quantity of seized: | Firearms (pieces) | 709 | 21 | |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | 27,119 | 407 | |
| | Explosives (grams) | 0 | 0 | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | 0 | 0 | |
| Sarajevo | | | | |
| Cases of seized FAE: | | 328 | 1 | |
| Quantity of seized: | Firearms (pieces) | 1,007 | 3 | |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | 21,153 | No data | |
| | Explosives (grams) | 56,750 | No data | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | 174 | No data | |
| Skopje | | | | |
| Cases of seized FAE: | | No data | No data | |
| Quantity of seized: | Firearms (pieces) | 96 | 0 | |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | 5052 | 3 | |
| | Explosives (grams) | 600 | No data | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | No data | No data | |
| Tirana | | | | |
| Cases of seized FAE: | | 214 | 2 | |
| Quantity of seized: | Firearms (pieces) | 250 | 2 | 106 long firearms (including 7.62x39 mm calibre automatic and semi-automatic rifles, 7.62x39 mm calibre AK-47 machine gun, 7.62x39 mm calibre light machine gun, 7.62x25 mm calibre PPS machine gun and 11.43 mm calibre machine gun), 33 hunting weapons, 100 short firearms (different makes of pistols), 5 revolvers, 3 "Scorpion" automatic pistols, 2 pneumatic rifles, weapons components in 3 cases and a grenade launcher in 1 case, 21,717 pieces of different ammunition (cartridges, grenades, projectiles), 33 detonation moulds of different types (TNT), 1,276 grams of different types of powder or dissolved explosives, 202 electric fuses and detonators, 198,000 mm of primer cord and detonating cord. |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | 21,717 | 46 | |
| | Explosives (grams) | 1,276 | 0 | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | 33 | 0 | |

KPI 5

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

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

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

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Pristina | | | | | |
| Quantity of: | Firearms (pieces) | | | | |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | | | | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | | | | |
| Sarajevo | | | | | |
| Quantity of: | Firearms (pieces) | | | | |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | | | | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | | | | |
| Skopje | | | | | |
| Quantity of: | Firearms (pieces) | | | | |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | | | | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | | | | |
| Tirana | | | | | |
| Quantity of: | Firearms (pieces) | | | | |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | | | | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | | | | |
| Region | | | | | |
| Quantity of: | Firearms (pieces) | | | | |
| | Ammunition (pieces) | | | | |
| | Explosives (pieces) | | | | |

COMMENTS

KPI 6

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Arms export control/Licensing authorities

| Number of ↓: | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Arms export licenses issued and realized. | 44 | 54 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 7 |
| Ammunition export licenses issued and realized. | 64 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 4 | 6 |
| Cases in which arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received. | 66/4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cases in which ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

COMMENTS

Podgorica: The Ministry of Economic Development registered 34 brokers in the trade of firearms, as well as 37 companies dealing with foreign trade in controlled goods (arms and military equipment). Six licenses were issued for the provision of brokering services and 54 for the export of arms and military equipment with the approved value of €12,034,941.00. A total of 89 licenses were issued for the import of controlled goods, with the approved value amounting to €52,249,416.44. The main export destinations are Serbia, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Ukraine, USA, UAE, Indonesia, Brazil, Romania, Georgia, Turkey, Austria, Canada, Brazil, Cuba, Bangladesh, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, South Korea, Kazakhstan. Export companies are producers - limited liability companies: "Montenegro Defence Industry", "Polix"; "Tara - Aerospace and Defence" and "Simon-PS".

Pristina: There is no manufacturing of arms or ammunition and, subsequently, there is no such export. Also, there has been no re-export.

Sarajevo: Licenses for the export of weapons and military equipment are issued with a validity period of one year. The data we provide in the table refer to issued permits that were not realized, which are still valid. We have no knowledge that there were diversions during the export of weapons and ammunition from BiH to the countries of the Western Balkans.

Skopje: In the Republic of North Macedonia, there is no production of firearms, only production of ammunition. No re-export permits have been issued.

Tirana: During the reporting period, the State Police has issued 6 (six) new licences for the export of weapons and ammunition. During the reporting period, AKSHE has issued 1 (one) new licence for the export of weapons, for which the delivery verification was received.

KPI 7

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

| | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana | Details |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|---|
| Have FFP tasks been assigned? | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | <p>Belgrade: The task of the Firearms Focal Point is to implement, monitor and exchange all operational information on firearms through the application of instruments and procedures that will enable the collection of relevant data, engagement of human resources, coordination of direct actions against the threats and risks posed by the misuse of and trade in weapons, thus combating crime and providing conditions for monitoring the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy.</p> <p>Podgorica: Task assignment and coordination activities in this area were strengthened; thus, contact points for firearms were appointed in compliance with the job classification act. The contact point for firearms is established according to the competence for performing tasks, personnel capacities and equipment - Criminal Intelligence Department, which is authorized to use the records of registered weapons, missing and found weapons, as well as weapons submitted to the Forensic Centre for expert examination.</p> <p>Pristina: FFP has a duty to provide intelligent analytical products, which will serve groups of investigators, prosecutors and others to assign and coordinate tasks.</p> <p>Tirana: Refer to the previous report</p> |
| Are the weapons, criminal and ballistic and any other relevant databases connected? | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | <p>Belgrade: A technical check is being conducted regarding the possibility of transferring all databases to one that will be used within the FFP. Server hardware was donated, and initial settings were provided.</p> <p>Podgorica: Data analysis applications are linked to the data on registered weapons, operational duty service (seized weapons), tracing service(traced weapons), and a temporary database of weapons that are under expert examination at the forensic center has been created</p> <p>Pristina: SRMA, IBIS,SIPK and iBase</p> <p>Skopje: In part</p> <p>Tirana:</p> |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|--|
| | | | | | | | Refer to the previous report |
| Is the FFP collecting data? | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | <p>Belgrade: FFP has been virtually established but not fully operational yet.</p> <p>Pristina: Quick reports, reports from investigators, statistics, etc.</p> <p>Skopje: In part</p> <p>Tirana: Refer to the previous report</p> |
| Is the FFP analyzing data and producing knowledge products? | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | <p>Belgrade: The activities are still being performed by the organizational unit within the Criminal Police Directorate. Security problem profiles are being created.</p> <p>Podgorica: Works on reporting and analysis</p> <p>Pristina: Intelligent Packages, Problem Profile, Entity Profiles, Risk and Threat Analysis, Periodic reports, and reports/statistics according to local and international requirements</p> <p>Skopje: Work is underway on the analysis and preparation of a national SOCTA; the deadline for preparation is September 2021.</p> <p>Tirana: Refer to the previous report</p> |
| Is the FFP sharing information? | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | <p>Belgrade: FFP has been virtually established but not fully operational yet. The data is shared through the organizational unit responsible for international operational police cooperation, as well as through direct exchange on a case-by-case basis via a liaison officer.</p> <p>Podgorica: Exchanges and shares information with partner services/units</p> <p>Pristina: With DHKO, DIA, Prosecutor, QKMK, Border Police etc.</p> <p>Skopje: The exchange of data takes place between the Department for Cooperation with Interpol and Europol</p> <p>Tirana: Refer to the previous report</p> |

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The activities foreseen to be undertaken for the establishment of the FFP were hampered by the COVID 19 pandemic, which caused a different organization of work. The initial functionality of the FFP has been established.

Podgorica: The Firearms Focal Point was established in the first quarter of 2020. It is composed of officials from several organisational units of the Police Administration who perform duties and tasks relevant to the national Firearm Focal Point from aspects of different competencies. Duties and tasks of the national Firearm Focal Point cover collecting, analysing, distributing, and exchanging data on firearms, and include 1. Data analysis and preparation of intelligence and strategic reports; 2. Preparation of statistical reports; 3. Checks on seized weapons; 4. Coordination of activities in relation to international projects, and 5. Submission of statistical reports and information prepared using the data from available records to address the needs of the police, the Government and Europol's analytical projects. With regard to the described competencies of the national Firearm Focal Point, the following activities were implemented in the previous period: • Participation in 6 workshops - conferences held as part of the EMPACT firearms project; • Participation in training in online firearm investigations; • Active participation in data collection for the needs of the EMPACT firearms project - (data collection, submission of data through various questionnaires - 6 questionnaires), and • Preparation of reports on modified - converted firearms in Montenegro. Regarding the activities related to the checks on seized weapons, checks in the Interpol "iARMS" database were made for 3 firearms, out of which 2 were entered in the above database as stolen/lost weapons. Concerning the requests of partner services, search in the national databases was made for 6 firearms. A hit was made in one search request. Activities are currently being undertaken on collecting and analysing data that will serve as a basis for preparing the final version of the binding instruction to establish a unified and systematic collection of data on firearms by organisational units of the Police Administration. In relation to other priority activities, it is planned to further improve cooperation with EUROPOL and law enforcement agencies in the area of data collection and preparation of intelligence and strategic reports.

Sarajevo: The decision on the establishment of a focal point for firearms was sent to the Council of Ministers of BiH for adoption.

Skopje: Currently, a server is being procured with the support of SEESAC that will enable a connection between CEMS and FFP. Upon adoption of IMS, SEESAC will establish an automatic link from IMS to FFP, replacing the existing link between the bulletin and FFP. It is also planned to conduct an analysis on the collection of ballistic information after replacing IBIS with EVOFINDER.

Tirana: Refer to the previous reporting. The FFP continues to perform the same tasks. It registers, performs searches/traces, analyses data on legal and illegal firearms.

KPI 8

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police information system; prosecutor database

| Number of ↓: | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| FAE related incidents recorded by police: | 91 | 85 | 664 | 368 | No data | 286 |
| FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge: | 2,577 | 16 | 13 | 97 | No data | 0 |
| FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge: | 1,317 | 16 | 0 | 75 | No data | 0 |
| FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor: | 188 | 26 | 12 | 5 | No data | 36 |
| FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge: | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | No data | 0 |

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the legal system of the Republic of Serbia, the investigating judge (pre-trial judge) is not competent to dismiss the indictment. In the reporting period of July - December 2020, the Misdemeanor Courts in the Republic of Serbia had a total of 2,577 cases pending (2,042 misdemeanours), and 1,317 cases were solved. The public prosecutor dismissed criminal charges against 188 individuals. The cited data derives from the statistical report of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office (where the data is kept per individuals. The presented data for "FAE-related incidents recorded by the police", i.e. 91, represents the number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms.

Pristina: The above data have been received from the Police.

Tirana: As per point 8.4 above regarding the number of FAE cases dropped by the prosecution office, we would like to clarify that figure 36 refers to the number of cases for which the prosecution office has decided not to start a criminal proceeding. The statistical database and prosecution office registers do not contain any data on the following: 8.2 number of FAE cases processed by a misdemeanour judge; 8.3 number of FAE cases solved by a misdemeanour judge; and 8.5 number of FAE cases dropped by the pretrial judge. These data are related to the amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure entered into force on 1 August 2017, which are kept in the judicial cases administration system at the courts. Based on the data provided by the Ministry of Justice, during the reporting period 89 cases related to articles 278 (Illegal possession and manufacturing of military weapons and ammunition) and 278/a (Trafficking of weapons and ammunition) have been carried over from the previous period and 162 new cases have been registered, of which 159 are related to article 278. In total, there are 251 new and carried over cases. 143 cases or 57% of them have been adjudicated, while 108 cases are pending (104 of these pending cases are related to article 278). All adjudicated cases are related to article 278 and 140 or 98% of them were concluded following a guilty verdict, 1 case was concluded following a non-guilty verdict and 2 cases were sent back to continue with the investigations. 144 cases have been adjudicated and the verdict was given in less than 6 months, 17 cases were adjudicated within 6 months and 1 year, 1 case was adjudicated within 1-2 years and 1 case was adjudicated after 2 years.

KPI 9

Number of cases of operational cooperation sourced from intelligence information including ballistic intelligence in the fight against firearms related crimes, with authorities in the region, EU member states and agencies as well as international law enforcement agencies;

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

| Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation: | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| At jurisdiction level | 12 | 6 | 21 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| In the Western Balkans | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| With Frontex | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| With Europol | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 3 |
| With EU Member States | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| With INTERPOL | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 34 | 0 |

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The number of cases of cooperation at the local level presents the data on cases of open operational cooperation on the territory of the Republic of Serbia – 12, which fall under the competence of various organizational units of the Ministry of Interior. Out of the total number of cases of open operational cooperation, 3 are related exclusively to the criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code, while the rest relate to Article 348 and other criminal offences (drugs, aggravated murder, extortion, robberies, causing general danger, inciting national, racial and religious hatred and intolerance, robberies, association for the purpose of committing criminal offences, grand larceny). Additional information: In the reporting period, there were 50 contributions to EUROPOL's AP Weapons and Explosives databases, and a total of 421 messages were exchanged in the area of arms trade, of which 103 with EUROPOL and 318 with the EU Member States. EUROPOL was also involved in certain exchange of messages with the EU Member States. By making insight into the "iArms" database, it was found that the Republic of Serbia received a total of 9 tracing requests, out of which 6 were responded to, 2 are being processed and 1 was cancelled upon the request of the state that sent it. In the mentioned period, 45 new cases were opened concerning the above issue in the INTERPOL Affairs Department. Operational cooperation with Frontex cannot be presented as the number of cases, given that the cooperation is carried out through the Working Arrangement on the Establishment of Operational Cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia and FRONTEX signed in 2009. Under the Working Arrangement, the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of Interior collects and analyses data on seizures of weapons and ammunition. The Border police officers enter the required data in the "12 G" application. As reporting is conducted on a monthly basis, 6 monthly tables were submitted during the reporting period.

Sarajevo: BiH BP - Information related to the smuggling of weapons from BiH to France was provided to the competent authorities of France via Interpol. BiH BP submitted a report on a crime committed by a French citizen to the competent Prosecutor's Office. ITA – During the period from 24th to 27th of September 2020 the ITA actively participated in the implementation of the operational action JAD WB 2020, which was organized by EUROPOL. The focus of this operational action was the smuggling of weapons with special reference to the Western Balkans. During the reporting period, the Directorate processed/opened 50 cases/requests related to firearms, as follows: 30 new cases opened at the request of INTERPOL member states related to the illegal arms trade; 6 new cases at the request of domestic police agencies; and 14 new requests received through Europol's secure SIENA communication system related to the illegal arms trade.

Tirana: During the reporting period, the State Police has participated in 3 joint police operations organized by Europol-Empact, specifically: SEE JAD conducted during September 2020, including training on illegal migration and trafficking of weapons and narcotics; Bosfor operation, organized in November 2020, on the trafficking of weapons and their components; Armstrong VII operation, also organized in November 2020, on the trafficking of firearms through fast postal parcels at border crossing points.

KPI 10

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police/Ministry of Interior

| | All incidents committed with firearm: | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Legal firearm | Illegal firearm | Not known | Total |
| Belgrade | 27 | 13 | 51 | 91 |
| Podgorica | 14 | 71 | 0 | 85 |
| Pristina | 2 | 9 | 0 | 11 |
| Sarajevo | 53 | 57 | 1 | 111 |
| Skopje | No data | No data | No data | 0 |
| Tirana | 4 | 282 | 0 | 286 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 432 | 52 | 584 |

| Region | Number of persons murdered with firearms | | | | Number of persons injured with firearms | | | | Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------|----------|-----------|---|----------|----------|-----------|---|----------|-----------|------------|
| | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total |
| TOTAL | 62 | 17 | 0 | 79 | 87 | 4 | 0 | 91 | 43 | 0 | 66 | 109 |

| Belgrade | Age | Number of persons murdered with firearms | | | | Number of persons injured with firearms | | | | Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms | | | |
|----------|--------------|--|----------|----------|-----------|---|----------|----------|-----------|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total |
| | 0-18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 19-35 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 36-60 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 61+ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 66 |
| | TOTAL | 13 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 66 |

| Podgorica | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Age | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total |
| 0-18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19-35 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36-60 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 61+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

| Pristina | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Age | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total |
| 0-18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19-35 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36-60 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 61+ | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |

| Sarajevo | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Age | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total |
| 0-18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19-35 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36-60 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| 61+ | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 |

| Skopje | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Age | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total |
| 0-18 | No data | No data | No data | 0 | No data | No data | No data | 0 | No data | No data | No data | 0 |
| 19-35 | No data | No data | No data | 0 | No data | No data | No data | 0 | No data | No data | No data | 0 |
| 36-60 | No data | No data | No data | 0 | No data | No data | No data | 0 | No data | No data | No data | 0 |
| 61+ | No data | No data | No data | 0 | No data | No data | No data | 0 | No data | No data | No data | 0 |
| N/A | No data | No data | No data | 0 | No data | No data | No data | 0 | No data | No data | No data | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Tirana | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Age | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total | M | W | Sex N/A | Total |
| 0-18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19-35 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 36-60 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 61+ | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 22 | 3 | 0 | 25 | 46 | 1 | 0 | 47 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |

COMMENTS

Belgrade: All incidents committed with firearms are the total number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms and the number of offences under Article 23 of the Law on Public Order and Peace. The number of persons murdered refers to the injured parties in the criminal offences of murder and aggravated murder, as well as the cases for which the report on the event was sent to the prosecutor's office, and the mentioned is presented from the special records of the Ministry of Interior. The available data on the number of suicides committed with firearms is not sex- and age- disaggregated, and that number totals 66 for the first 6 months of 2020 (43 suicides committed with firearms in legal possession, and 23 committed with firearms in illegal possession).

Pristina: The above data refer to the cases of such criminal offences as murder or aggravated murder, and to such incidents as "Suicide", committed only with a firearm, as identified by the police authorities.

Tirana: The section "All incidents committed with a firearm" includes only cases related to the following criminal offences: - 22 identified cases of murder, of which 3 cases have resulted in 2 victims; 32 identified firearm-related criminal offences of attempted murder, of which 9 cases have resulted in 2 injured persons; 5 identified firearm-related criminal offences of serious injuries, of which 1 case has resulted in 2 injured persons; 3 firearm-related accidents (resulting in victims); 25 identified criminal offences of intimidation with a firearm; 5 identified cases of suicide resulting in 5 victims; 148 cases of illegal possession of firearms; 46 cases of disturbing peace and public order. Clarification: Firearms have not been seized in all incidents, therefore there is a difference between the number of all firearm-related incidents (286) and the number of firearms seized at the crime scene (250, see Chapter 4.).

KPI 11

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

| | Belgrade | Podgorica | Pristina | Sarajevo | Skopje | Tirana |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Number of voluntarily surrendered firearms: | 17,755 | 19 | 0 | 770 | 0 | 8 |
| Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces): | 1,044 | 5,234 | 0 | 2,580 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of firearms legalized: | 105 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of firearms deactivated: | 115 | 1 | 0 | 123 | 0 | 0 |

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The legalization process was conducted in the Republic of Serbia in the reporting period. The section Voluntarily surrendered firearms includes the weapons that were in the legal possession and well as 51 weapons that were surrendered to the competent authority of this Ministry during the legalization. The number of surrendered ammunition (pieces) also stems from the weapon legalization process. Furthermore, a total of 105 weapons were legalized, for which a request for the issuance of a relevant document was submitted in compliance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition.

Pristina: There was no legalization or voluntary surrender of firearms during the reporting period.

Sarajevo: BD BIH - 16 weapons were found in legal possession and voluntarily handed over for destruction, of which 12 pistols and 4 hunting rifles.

Skopje: There is currently no legal basis for voluntary surrender or legalization of firearms.

KPI 12

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

| Quantity of: | Confiscated | Confiscated and destroyed | Confiscated and disposed of in another way | Surplus at the beginning of reporting period | Surplus destroyed | Surplus disposed of in another way |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Belgrade | | | | | | |
| Firearms/SALW | 6,603 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ammunition (pieces) | 25,715 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ammunition (tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 14,6 | 0 |
| Explosives (grams) | 12,786 | 0 | 0 | No data | 0 | 0 |
| Explosives (pieces) | 0 | 0 | 0 | No data | 23,911 | 0 |
| Podgorica | | | | | | |
| Firearms/SALW | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ammunition (pieces) | 4,102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ammunition (tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Explosives (grams) | 149,160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Explosives (pieces) | 390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pristina | | | | | | |
| Firearms/SALW | 730 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ammunition (pieces) | 27,526 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|---------|
| Ammunition (tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Explosives (grams) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Explosives (pieces) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sarajevo | | | | | | |
| Firearms/SALW | 18 | 1076 | No data | No data | 15 | No data |
| Ammunition (pieces) | 865 | 15043 | 49 | No data | No data | No data |
| Ammunition (tonnes) | No data | No data | No data | 5001 | 244.5 | 102.18 |
| Explosives (grams) | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data |
| Explosives (pieces) | 1 | No data | No data | No data | No data | No data |
| Skopje | | | | | | |
| Firearms/SALW | 96 | 0 | 0 | No data | 0 | 0 |
| Ammunition (pieces) | 5,055 | 0 | 0 | No data | 0 | 0 |
| Ammunition (tonnes) | No data | 0 | 0 | No data | 0 | 0 |
| Explosives (grams) | 600 | 0 | 0 | No data | 0 | 0 |
| Explosives (pieces) | No data | 0 | 0 | No data | 0 | 0 |
| Tirana | | | | | | |
| Firearms/SALW | 182 | 0 | 0 | 9,834 | 0 | 0 |
| Ammunition (pieces) | 21,717 | 0 | 0 | 23,644 | 0 | 0 |
| Ammunition (tonnes) | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | 12.56 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Explosives (grams) | 1,276 | 0 | 0 | 291,788,000 | 29,171,000 | 0 |
| Explosives (pieces) | 33 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period, the Ministry of Interior confiscated a total of 6,603 weapons (833 weapons from criminal offences and 5,770 weapons from administrative procedures (taken from the legal owners)). The Commission for the collection of weapons was established within the Ministry of Interior, as well as the Commission for the classification of weapons that became the property of the Republic of Serbia. Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition was not conducted within the MoI. The Ministry of Defence – Delaborated (neutralized) (23,911): 13,643 rifle grenades, 4,453 hand grenades and 5,815 fuses (various). No sale of stocked small arms ammunition of the AFs and the MoD was carried out. Based on the proposal of the head tactical personnel of the General Staff of the Serbian Armed Forces on declaring part of the weapons and military equipment as surplus, based on the proposal of the head technical personnel of the Ministry that such items are surplus and should be removed from the system, the Minister of Defence has reached a decision on initiating the disposal of special-purpose mobile items. The decision on the disposal specifies the type and quantity of items and the body that realizes the sale. A commission determines the condition and starting values of the sale, and the items are sold to the buyer who offers the most favourable conditions during the tender procedure. Part of the surplus ammunition and explosive ordnance, the quality of which does not meet the necessary storage requirements, is destroyed through the demilitarization process at the Technical Overhaul Institute of Kragujevac, while the costs are covered by international institutions (NSPA).

Sarajevo: MSB – On October 17th 2020, in Banja Luka, in the factory “Jelšingrad”, CB SALW destroyed 1,076 firearms and 763 parts, in cooperation with all police agencies in BiH, and with the support of the European Commission, UNDP and SEESAC. CBC MIA also destroyed 25 firearms in a private company with which it has a contract. MOD - The table provides data on the total destroyed quantities of mines and explosives for the reporting period from July 1st to December 31st 2020 using all methods. With regard to 849,890 pieces of ammunition of surplus destroyed, please note that this number also includes mines and explosive devices apart from the ammunition. BPC MIA - During the second half of 2020, the records of the Police Directorate of the BPC MIA show a total of 5 small arms and light weapons found, confiscated or voluntarily handed over. During the second half of 2020, according to the records, a total of 5 small arms and light weapons

were found or seized, as well as one magazine and one optical sight.

Tirana: State Police: During the reporting period, the following were delivered for disposal at the Ministry of Defence: 1. Different types of firearms - 1,252 pieces; 2. Different ammunitions - 60,662 pieces; 3. Different explosives - 978 kg; 4. Different mines and fuses - 10,867 pieces; 5. Primer cord and detonating cord - 1,862 meters. Ministry of Defence: The ammunitions mentioned in the columns named "Surplus at the beginning of the reporting period" and "Surplus destroyed", are ammunitions (explosive substances obtained by the industrial dismantling of ammunition) collected by EOD company during the clearance operations of different hotspots. With regards to KPI 12, (Systematic disposal of surplus or confiscated SALW): 1. During the reporting period, the Ministry of Defence has not conducted any ARMAMENT disposal activity, since there was no surplus from the Armed Forces. 2. With regards to the clearance of hotspots including explosive substances and armament, the objective of the Ministry of Defence, in the framework of the demilitarization program, is to clear such hotspots in compliance with human safety standards and rehabilitate them for future use. The number of dangerous hotspots containing unexploded ordnance has been currently reduced to 1 out of 19 identified at the beginning of 2011. Work continues to rehabilitate the Jub-Sukth hotspot in Durrës, as the last identified unrehabilitated area. The total rehabilitation progress in the land surface area is 433,774 m² or 53,67%. 3. During this period, we have disposed an amount of the category of AMMUNITION collected by the Explosive Ordinance Disposal – EOD company in different hotspots. The ammunition collected in hotspots has been disposed in shooting ranges approved in full compliance with the safety and security standards and rules determined in the "Service Manual for Disposing Ammunition and Explosives" ML-400-5-2. - 2.4 tonnes of ammunition - 29.171 kg of explosives 4. With regards to the disposal of armament taken over by the Ministry of Interior (weapons collected by the State Police), it is safe to say that we have addressed the issue/challenge identified in the past. Upon reviewing Law No. 74/2014 "On Weapons", necessary amendments have been made, which will provide the missing legal framework related to the handling of armaments taken over by the Ministry of Interior. "Firearms, their essential parts and ammunition, as well as those collected by law from the State Police, found on-site, stockpiles due to weaponry restructuring of the State Police, Ministry of Justice, State Intelligence Service or hotspots from the Armed Forces structures, shall be transferred to the Ministry of Defence by a joint order for capital transfer. The Ministry of Defence shall be allowed to demilitarise, dispose and sell for metal scrap the firearms, their essential parts and ammunition defined in paragraph 2."

KPI 13

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

| | Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities | Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards | |
|---|--|---|--------------------|
| | | IATG | AAPT1/AAPT2 - NATO |
| Belgrade | | | |
| Military storage facilities | 15 | 8 | N/A |
| Law enforcement storage facilities | 323 | 8 | N/A |
| Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms | 307 | 1 | N/A |
| Civilian storages | 232 | No data | N/A |
| Podgorica | | | |
| Military storage facilities | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Law enforcement storage facilities | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Civilian storages | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pristina | | | |
| Military storage facilities | Confidential | Confidential | N/A |
| Law enforcement storage facilities | Confidential | Yes | N/A |
| Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms | Confidential | Yes | N/A |
| Civilian storages | 50 | 50 | N/A |

| Sarajevo | | | |
|---|---|---------|--|
| Military storage facilities | 44 | N/A | 5 |
| Law enforcement storage facilities | 39 | 12 | N/A |
| Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms | 13 | 5 | N/A |
| Civilian storages | 37 | 20 | N/A |
| Skopje | | | |
| Military storage facilities | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Law enforcement storage facilities | 147 | No data | No data |
| Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms | No data | No data | No data |
| Civilian storages | 250 | No data | No data |
| Tirana | | | |
| Military storage facilities | 26(3 cluster of storage facilities and 23 storage facilities) | 0 | 1 cluster of storage facilities and 6 storage facilities |
| Law enforcement storage facilities | 29 | 1 | N/A |
| Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms | 13 | 3 | N/A |
| Civilian storages | 90 | 0 | N/A |

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The total number of storage facilities – 323 represents the number of facilities of the Ministry of Interior – 322 facilities, and 1 facility of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance. Out of the total number of SALW storage facilities (322) within the Ministry of Interior (MoI), the data – 307 (Evidence rooms of law enforcement agencies (police) represents the number of weapons, ammunition and equipment storage facilities per organizational units of the MoI with regard to the NAO (Weapons and Equipment) application in the MoI's Unified Information System. The total number of facilities in line with international safety and security standards – 9, represents 8 facilities within storage compounds and 1 facility, micro-location. In the following period, the reconstruction of the storage location "Duvaniste" is foreseen, while the respective design is being prepared. Advanced physical and technical security measures were introduced at all locations of the Ministry of Defence. The Administration for the Enforcement of Penal Sanctions comprises 29 institutions for the enforcement of penal sanctions, including weapons storage facilities, to meet the needs of the employees of those institutions.

Pristina: Law enforcement storage facilities are small facilities inherited by the former regime. They have been repaired periodically and they all fulfil the IATG criteria.

Sarajevo: Mines and explosives are stored at 14 locations of the AF BiH, namely: at 5 perspective locations, 7 non-perspective and 2 temporary locations. Surplus weapons were stored at 30 locations of the AF BiH. The Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska is unable to provide an adequate answer to the questions from this Key Performance Indicator, given that when collecting data from the field we had different interpretations of the concept of Storages, especially when it comes to civilian storages. Thus it will be necessary to clarify the above terms, so that in the next reporting period we can adequately answer these questions.

Skopje: After adoption of the new Law on Explosives for Civil Use, employees in the Weapons Sector in the MoIA will be trained; this will enable them to determine how many of the warehouses meet international standards. There are a total of 147 weapons storage facilities of the Ministry of Interior.

Tirana: There is a total of 29 law enforcement storage facilities, as detailed below: 1 central storage facility for FAE; 12 evidence + firearms storage facilities (in the 12 local police directorates); 16 other storage facilities of Police Force; civilian storages: The data of previous reports have undergone alterations, as these reports also include applications for shops/storage facilities selling or storing weapons/explosives for civilian use. 56 storage facilities of explosives for civil use. 34 retail shops for the import/trade of weapons. Regarding law enforcement storage facilities that meet the international standards, there is no full evaluation in place. We have only provided the number of facilities reconstructed in 2018, which meet the standards. We do not have a full evaluation for civilian storages, however, we conduct regular inspections and they appear to be in compliance with the legal requirements. Military storage facilities: 3 storage facilities and 23 warehouses. Military storage facilities in line with the standards: 1 storage facility and 6 warehouses (storage facilities have not been included in the total number, as the indicator is only expressed in number of warehouses. However, complete information has been provided in the comment). The storage facilities that are used to store and administer the weapons and ammunition in all the AF structures are safe and secure as per the respective purpose they serve for. Investments have been planned (by donor

support) to be carried out in 2 storage facilities where ammunition is administered. The current status is as follows: The storage facilities that are used to store and administer the weapons and ammunition in all the AF structures are safe and secure as per the respective purpose they serve for. Ministry of Defence - The storage facilities that are used to store and administer the weapons and ammunition in all the Armed Forces structures are safe and secure as per the respective purpose they serve for. During this time period, work has continued for the general reconstruction of 3 underground storage facilities that are used to store and administer ammunition. These works are being implemented as a result of the cooperation with and financial support of the United States European Command (EUCOM). Moreover, the upgrade of storage facilities where weapons and ammunition are stored and administered, and the improvement of their physical safety and security conditions as per the required standards is our main focus. Such upgrades will be carried out with the financial support of the state budget, MoD as well as through the cooperation and financial assistance of various donors. At the end of 2020, the Ministry of Defence and UNDP amended the Memorandum of Understanding signed between these two parties on 27 and 28 of June 2019. The purpose of such amendment is to increase the areas of cooperation, by including in Article 2 of the Memorandum, the supply of about 700 metal cabinets for Small Arms and Lights Weapons (SALW), for all the units and departments of Armed Forces, in order to store and increase the safety of weapons currently used by them, as well as to extend the term of this Memorandum until 31 December 2022. The total cost of the project shall be ALL 55,608,000 (this amount includes the VAT, which is financed by the Ministry of Defence).

KPI 14

Percentage of citizens satisfaction (disaggregated by age and gender) or feeling of safety on armed violence across the Western Balkans.

BREAKDOWN:

1. Percentage of citizens feeling threatened by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in their neighbourhood.

Explanations:

Data for this KPI is collected through the barometer of the Regional Cooperation Council, which is published annually. 6,046 responses were received across the region for the following question: How threatened do you feel by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in your neighborhood (as in crime, domestic violence, celebratory shooting, etc.)? The available options were: I feel very threatened/I feel threatened/I do not feel threatened/Don't know-Refuse to answer-Do not read. The data presented represents the percentage of people who responded with I feel very threatened and I feel threatened to the given question. The survey was conducted via CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing) carried out in the period 28 January - 19 February 2021.

| Percentage of citizens feeling threatened by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in their neighbourhood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|
| Age | Region | | Belgrade | | Podgorica | | Pristina | | Sarajevo | | Skopje | | Tirana | |
| | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W |
| 18-24 | 38 | 46 | 42 | 44 | 4 | 11 | 37 | 46 | 44 | 51 | 49 | 59 | 50 | 61 |
| 25-34 | 42 | 51 | 35 | 44 | 7 | 21 | 62 | 74 | 41 | 35 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 60 |
| 35-44 | 44 | 48 | 30 | 44 | 14 | 32 | 45 | 62 | 50 | 46 | 63 | 54 | 59 | 50 |
| 45-54 | 48 | 52 | 38 | 49 | 11 | 28 | 58 | 69 | 61 | 50 | 56 | 58 | 58 | 65 |
| 55-64 | 43 | 49 | 41 | 40 | 22 | 39 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 48 | 51 | 59 | 43 | 57 |
| 65 and over | 46 | 48 | 30 | 35 | 28 | 43 | 64 | 35 | 53 | 64 | 45 | 55 | 58 | 49 |
| AVERAGE | 46 | | 39 | | 22 | | 55 | | 50 | | 55 | | 55 | |