



REGIONAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROADMAP

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

1 July – 31 December 2020

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BP	Border Police
BDBiH	Brčko District Bosnia and Herzegovina
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
DCM	Decision of the Council of Ministers
DCPB	Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies BiH
EC	European Commission
EMPACT	European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats
EU	European Union
EUCOM	United States European Command
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo*
EULEX IPCU	EULEX International Police Cooperation Unit
Europol	The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
Eurojust	The European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit
FAE	Firearms, ammunition and explosives
FBiH	Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina
FFP	Firearms Focal Point
Frontex	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency
iARMS	INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System
Interpol	The International Criminal Police Organization
ITA	Indirect Taxation Authority BiH
JAD	Joint Action Day
LFC	Land Forces Command
MoD	Ministry of Defence
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MOFTER	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MOSAIC	Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium
MTTT	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NSPA	NATO Support and Procurement Agency
OKTIV	Firearms and Ballistics Division of the Department of Forensic Investigations and Expertise
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RACVIAC	Centre for Security Cooperation
RASR	Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction
RIEP	Regional Arms Export Information Exchange Process
RS	Republic of Serbia
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
SEE	South-East Europe
SEEFEG	South-East Europe Firearms Expert Group
SEEFEN	South-East Europe Firearms Experts Network
SEESAC	South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center
SIENA	Secure Information Exchange Network Application
SIPA	State Investigation and Protection Agency BiH
SOCTA	Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNPoA	United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects
WRMP	Weapon Registration and Stockpile Management System

GOAL 1

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



GOAL 1 OVERALL TARGETS

1. Establish complete legal framework to counter all forms of illicit possession, trafficking and misuse of firearms, ammunition, and explosives (FAE).
2. Ensure full legal and regulatory framework is in place with regards to FAE producers.
3. Fully harmonize arms control legislation with EU legal framework and in line with international agreements/standards.
4. Ensure compatibility of arms control legal frameworks across the Western Balkans, which allows direct operational cooperation.
5. Ensure standardization of procedures and practices in the area of arms control and FAE investigations.
6. Exchange good practices with a specific focus on the areas defined in the Roadmap.





PROGRESS INFORMATION ON GOAL 1 OVERALL TARGETS

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

Guiding questions:

- What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?
- What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 20/15, 10/19 and 20/20);
- Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 87/2018);
- Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 107/14);
- Law on the Production and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment regulating the production and trade in military equipment (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” No. 36/18);
- Law on Defence (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 116/07, 88/09, 104/09 - other law and 10/15 and 36/18);
- Law on the Serbian Armed Forces (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 116/07, 88/09, 101/10, 88/15 - CC and 36/18);
- Pursuant to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, the following by-laws were adopted:
 - Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation;
 - Rulebook on Training in Handling Firearms, Repair and Conversion of Weapons and Trade in Weapons and Ammunition;
 - Rulebook on Spatial and Technical Conditions for Safe Storage and Keeping of Weapons and Ammunition;
 - Rulebook on the Records kept by the Competent Authority as prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition;
 - Regulations on the Procedure for Issuing Documents, the Layout and Content of Forms stipulated by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition;
 - Rulebook on Records Kept by Legal Entities and Entrepreneurs;
 - Rulebook on the Weapon Loaning Procedure; and
 - Rulebook on Determining Medical Fitness of Natural Persons to Hold and Carry Weapons, adopted by the Minister of Health in accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition.

Additional information

- With regard to the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 87/18):
 - Decision on the Establishment of the Agency for Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 17/20) was adopted.

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- Rulebook on the method of performing control during testing, marking, individual testing, homologation, ammunition type control, testing of deactivated weapons and weapons permanently converted to civilian use, as well as the layout of markings and stamps (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 113/20) was adopted.
- Draft rulebook on the layout of records kept by the Agency for Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons was prepared.
- During the reporting period, all necessary requirements for starting the official procedure for submitting the application of the Republic of Serbia for the membership of the Permanent International Commission for Firearms Testing (C.I.P.) were fulfilled. The application is expected to be officially submitted at the beginning of 2021.
- With regard to Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 107/14):
 - Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 102/20) was adopted. The adoption of a new decision is expected by the end of May 2021.
 - Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 88/20) was adopted. The adoption of a new decision is expected by the end of May 2021.
 - The Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment and related decisions are fully harmonized with the EU Acquis.
- With regard to the transfer of weapons in legal possession across the state border, in accordance with the Law on Border Control (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 24/18), the Rulebook on the Manner of State Border Surveillance and Manner of Issuance, Layout and Content of Documents Drafted by Police Officers Performing the Tasks of State Border Surveillance (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 48 of 22 June 2018) was adopted.
- The Law amending the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 20/20) altered Article 50, paragraph 1 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 20/15 and 10/19) in a way to enable natural persons who held a weapon registration card and a permit to carry self-defence weapons, as well as legal entities and entrepreneurs who held a permit to hold weapons issued in accordance with the law valid until the date of entry into force of this Law to submit an application for the issuance of a document, accompanied by a certificate of medical fitness to hold and carry weapons, until 5 March 2022.
- Pursuant to Article 46 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 20/15 and 10/19) and paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 15 of the Law on State Administration (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 79/05, 101/07, 95/10, 99/14, 47/18 and 30/18 - other law), the Minister of the Interior passed the Order on legalization of weapons which stipulates that owners of B and C category weapons, who on the day of entry into force of this Order do not have a document issued by the competent authority, may, within the period 16 March-17 August 2020, submit an application for the issuance of a corresponding document.
- The Law on Defence and the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces, as the laws within the competence of the Ministry of Defence, regulate arms control. In 2019, a new Law on Defence

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and a new Law on the Serbian Armed Forces were adopted (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 94/2019). These two laws define basic provisions for the functioning of the defence system and the Serbian Armed Forces, as the main defence factor. Additional amendments are underway for their further harmonization with the EU acquis.

- The Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Classification, Packaging, Labelling and Advertising of Chemicals and Specific Articles was adopted in accordance with the United Nation's Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 21/19). The Rulebook on the List of Classified Substances (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 22/20), which in Table 1 classifies magnesium powder (self-igniting) CAS number 7439-95-4 and aluminium powder (self-igniting) CAS number 7429-90-5, was also adopted.¹
- The Law on Weapons and Ammunition and the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition are partially harmonized with the EU acquis, while the Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment is fully harmonized with the EU legislation. It was prepared in cooperation with EU experts within the EU Project aimed at strengthening the capacities of the Southeast Europe region in the field of controlling the export of arms and military equipment. The criteria from the legally binding EU Common Position 944/2008 have been fully implemented into the Law.²

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

Guiding question:

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

- A Draft Law on Explosive Substances that will regulate the production and trade in explosives for civil use has been prepared. Its adoption is planned for Q4 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures affected the delay in the implementation of this activity.
At the same time, within the project *"EU for Serbia - Support for Safer Products"*, which is implemented within the Negotiating Group for Chapter 1 - Free Movement of Goods, a GAP Analysis and Tables of Concordance of the Draft Law with the EU Directive 2013/29/EU relating to pyrotechnic articles and the EU Directive 2014/28/EU relating to explosives for civil use, in September 2020, were prepared by an EU expert, from the Republic of Croatia.
- Under preparation is the Proposal of the Decision on the Establishment of the Inter-Sectoral Working Group for drafting the new Law on Weapons and Ammunition.
- During the reporting period, the draft of the Instructions on the Manner of Handling Weapons and Ammunition found on the Crime Scene was further reviewed.
- During the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia and UNDP SEESAC continued their mutual cooperation to support harmonization of national legislation with the EU legal framework and other international obligations in the field of arms control.

1 Information from 4th Regional Narrative Progress Report.

2 Information from 4th Regional Narrative Progress Report.

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On 15 December 2020, UNDP SEESAC organized the second online Regional Workshop on Harmonization of Legislation in the field of SALW and Explosives Control with the EU Acquis. The Ministry of the Interior participated in this regional workshop which covered two topics: 1. Assessment of the situation regarding drafted or planned legislation in accordance with directives, regulations and other EU legal acts relevant to the field of SALW and explosives control and transposition of related provisions into the national legal framework; and 2. Looking into the provisions of the relevant EU regulation on explosives precursors and EU guidelines for its implementation. These topics are particularly important for setting a new legislative framework in the field of explosive substances, which should replace the 1980s regulation and for defining explosives precursors, an area which is not regulated in the Republic of Serbia.

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

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

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol? Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- The Republic of Serbia signed and ratified the Arms Trade Treaty in October 2014, before its entry into force (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 14/14) and fully applies it. In line with international obligations assumed under this Treaty, the Republic of Serbia submits regular annual reports (until 31 May of the current year for the previous year) on the export and import of weapons and military equipment. These reports are transparent, without restrictive parts, and are publicly available to all ATT member states.
- The Republic of Serbia has ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Law on Ratification of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts, Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (The Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro, No. 11 of 22 October 2005 – International Treaties).
- The Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 85/05, 88/05 – corr., 107/05 – corr., 72/09, 111/09, 121/12, 104/13, 108/14, 94/2016 and 35/19) in Article 347 - Making and Obtaining Weapons and Tools Intended for Commission of

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an Offence - stipulates that “whoever makes, procures or enables another to acquire weapons, ammunition, explosive substances or explosive devices, means for their manufacture or poison, shall be punished by imprisonment of one to five years”.

- Also, the criminal offence under Article 348 - Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives - stipulates that
 - “(1) Whoever without authorization manufactures, alters, sells, procures, exchanges or possesses firearms, convertible or deactivated firearms, their parts, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to three years and a fine.
 - (2) If the subject of the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is firearms, ammunition, explosive substances, explosive devices or explosive-based substances or gas weapons whose manufacture, sale, procurement, exchange or possession is not allowed to citizens, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of one to eight years and a fine.
 - (3) If the subject of the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is a larger quantity of weapons, ammunition or devices or weapons and other devices of large destructive power are in question, or the offence is committed contrary to the rules of international law, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of two to twelve years.
 - (4) Unauthorized carrying of items referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be punished with imprisonment of two to twelve years.
 - (5) Unauthorized carrying of items of the subject of the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the procurement and possession of which was previously approved by the competent authority shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years.
 - (6) Weapons, its parts, ammunition, substances and means referred to in paragraphs 1-5 of this Article shall be seized.” Therefore, this article is fully harmonized with Article 5, paragraph 1, points a) and b).
- Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition stipulates that “whoever makes false stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, devices and ammunition with the intent to use them as genuine, or who, with the same intent, alters such genuine stamps or markings or use such false or altered stamps or markings as genuine, shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to three years. The stamps or markings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be seized.” Bearing in mind the above, this Article is partially harmonized with Article 5 of the Protocol due to the fact that removal of marking is not criminalized under the Law on testing, stamping and marking of weapons, devices and ammunition.

Additional information

- In January 2020, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) submitted the Ministry of the Interior a Project proposal “*Criminal Justice Response against Arms Trafficking*”. The main objective of the project is the prevention and suppression of illegal production and smuggling of firearms and related transnational, organized and other serious criminal

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offences, and effective international cooperation and information exchange. The specific objective of the project is support to the criminal justice sector in the fight against firearms smuggling and related criminal offences in the Western Balkans. The first of the three project components relates to: Strengthening the legislative framework on firearms to prevent and combat firearms trafficking and respond to organized crime and terrorism threats. The Ministry of Justice is expected to be the main implementing partner for this component.

On 3 November 2020, in order to start the implementation of the project, the Ministry of Interior organized a meeting of contact points of the institutions of the Republic of Serbia and UNODC representatives to define further steps in cooperation. It was established that a “local” version of the project proposal should be developed and sent to relevant institutions for their opinion. In addition to the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and UNODC, the meeting was also attended by the representatives of the High Judicial Council, the Republic Public Prosecutor’s Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Finance (Customs Administration). In December 2020, the Ministry of Interior submitted comments on the final version of the project proposal, while UNODC included the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications and the Judicial Academy in this process. In the upcoming period, in accordance with the conclusions from the meeting, it is necessary to prepare a draft conclusion that would be adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and which would introduce UNODC Regional Program for Southeast Europe 2020-2023 into the legal system of the Republic of Serbia and become the legal basis for the implementation of this project.

- A Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (EUROJUST) was signed on 12 November 2019 and ratified on 9 December 2019. By signing the agreement with EUROJUST, the Republic of Serbia has significantly strengthened its capacities in the fight against organized and transnational crime and improved cooperation that has been ongoing since 2015.

In accordance with Article 4 of the Cooperation Agreement, the Republic Public Prosecutor’s Office was designated as the competent authority for its implementation. In order to facilitate improved cooperation with Eurojust, in March 2020, the Republic Public Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Serbia seconded the Deputy Republic Public Prosecutor as the Liaison Prosecutor to Eurojust. In addition, the Agreement envisions the possibility of posting a Eurojust Liaison Magistrate to Serbia, with the approval of the EU Council. This Agreement significantly improves the role of Eurojust and international cooperation, as it enables even faster and more direct communication and cooperation, as well as synchronized action in the fight against serious transnational crime, among other things, using various Eurojust mechanisms and tools available, such as the use of coordination meetings, coordination centres and Joint Investigation Teams (JITs). In the period 1 July - 31 December 2020, there were 32 new cases and the authorities of the Republic of Serbia participated in six coordination meetings while no new JITs were established.

- For a long time now, the Republic of Serbia has been implementing organized activities aimed at combating transnational organized crime and all forms of cross-border serious crime, which contribute to arms control in the region. In accordance with this lasting commitment, it has ratified all important conventions and international agreements in the field of small arms and light weapons control, namely: the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT); Convention on Prohibitions

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or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW); Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention); 2001 Regional Plan - Stability Pact; UN Programme of Action (PoA) to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (UN PoA SALW); UN Firearms Protocol; The Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) against the Proliferation of Ballistic Missiles; Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) (in February 2004, Serbia and Montenegro unilaterally agreed to abide by the MTCR “Equipment, Software and Technology” of 30 May 2003 and the “Guidelines for Sensitive Missile-Relevant Transfers” of 7 January 1993); the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control/Florence Agreement 1996; Vienna Documents on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (CSBM). In addition, Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, within the chapter: Criminal Offences against Public Peace and Order, establishes unlawful manufacture, possession, carrying, and sale of firearms and explosives as criminal offences. This provision of the Criminal Code is important for the provision of international legal assistance, since the Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 20/09) provides for the so-called dual criminality, i.e. Article 7 of this law prescribes the presumption that the criminal offence, in respect of which legal assistance is requested, constitutes the offence under the legislation of the Republic of Serbia.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- In order to fulfil Goal 1 - By 2023, ensure that arms control legislation is in place, fully harmonized with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations, and standardized across the region - the Republic of Serbia should fully harmonize its legislation with the EU acquis in all areas, as well as in the area of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives.
- In this regard, the Republic of Serbia needs support primarily in analysing the existing legislative framework and its assessment, and then, with the assistance of experts, achieving harmonization with EU regulations, as well as fulfilling other internationally assumed obligations.
- Support is needed in developing the legal framework which would regulate the area of explosive precursors. In addition to Regional Workshop on Harmonization of Legislation in the Field of SALW and Explosives Control with the EU Acquis, additional support is required in terms of drafting relevant regulations.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures affected the postponement of the adoption of the Draft Law on Explosive Substances that will regulate the production and trade in explosives for civil use. Activities aimed at the implementation of initiated projects and components of UNDP, SEESAC, UNODC and OSCE in the field of harmonization of legislation, i.e. Goal 1, have also been slowed down and postponed.

PODGORICA

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

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?
What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

- Law on Weapons (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 10/15);
- Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 14/07 and 04/08);
- Law on Control of Exports of Dual-Use Goods (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 30/12);
- Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 40/16);
- Law on Foreign Trade in Goods and Services that could be used for Capital Punishment, Torture or other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 40/16);
- Law on Flammable Liquids and Gases (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 26/10, 31/10 and 40/11);
- Customs Law (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro”, no. 07/02, 38/02, 72/02, 21/03, 31/03, 29/05, 66/06) and (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 21/08, 62/13 and 71/17);
- Criminal Code (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 70/03, 13/04, 47/06, 40/08, 25/10, 32/11, 64/11, 40/13, 56/13, 14/15, 42/15, 58/15, 44/17 and 49/18);
- Criminal Procedure Code (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 57/09, 49/10, 47/14, 02/15, 35/15, 58/15 and 28/18);
- The legislation is partly harmonized.
- Rulebook on detailed manner of weapon deactivation – partially harmonized³.

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

Guiding question:

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

- A working group tasked with the harmonization of Law on Weapons (particularly the categorization) was established. The working group prepared the draft of the Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons, which will harmonize it with the EU legal framework and other international commitments and standards, and the deadline for drafting was Q4 2020. Below is the link from public hearing <https://mup.gov.me/vijesti/233065/Izvjestaj-o-javnoj-raspravi-o-Nacrtu-zakona-o-oruzju-Crne-Gore.html>. This law transposes the Directive 2008/51/EC of 21 May 2008, Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 and 91/477/EEC of 17 May 2017.

³ Level of harmonization was reported in the 3rd Roadmap Narrative Progress Report.

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- Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons was submitted to the European Commission. Tables of concordance have been developed also for the Law on Weapons and were submitted to the European Commission in November 2020.
- We are currently in the process of developing also a draft Law for the production and control of the production of weapons, ammunition and explosives. An inter-institutional working group has been established to draft this law, and in October 2020 BAFA sent its opinion on the draft. Adoption of this law is envisaged for Q4 2021.
- An analysis of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code was conducted by UNODC, particularly of the provisions related to the detection of criminal offences of illicit production, trafficking and other illegal activities. For detailed information on the analysis, please refer to previous reports.
- Regional workshop on harmonization of legislation in the field of SALW and explosives control with the EU Acquis, organized on 15 December 2020 by UNDP SEESAC, was attended by members of the National SALW Commission and representatives of the Emergency Management Directorate of the Mol.

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

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol? Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- Both the Arms Trade Treaty and the Firearms Protocol are ratified.
- Yes, “Illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition and explosives” is prescribed in Article 403 in the Criminal Code of Montenegro. Namely, the actions of this criminal offence are alternatively prescribed and one of them is the unauthorized sale of weapons, ammunition and explosives, which falls under the unlawful trade in weapons, ammunition and explosives. The prescribed punishment for this criminal offence fully fulfils the condition of not considering the principle of non bis in idem.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- Yes, support is needed in the part related to the normative regulation of foreign trade in controlled goods in Montenegro, precisely the expert support in defining the text of the Draft National Law

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on Manufacturing, Modernization and Overhaul of Weapons and Military Equipment, expert assistance in controlling the harmonization of national legislation. Support was requested and the subject version of the Law on Production, Modernization and Overhaul of Armaments and Military Equipment was sent to BAFA, who submitted its opinion in October 2020.

- The COVID-19 pandemic had some effects on activities within this goal. Challenges were detected in the inability to organize meetings in person and communicate directly with partners.

PRISTINA

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

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?
What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

- Law "On weapons" 05/-022;
 - The law is partially harmonized.
- Law No. 03/L–246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions";
 - The law is incomparable.
- 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";
 - The law is incomparable.
- Law No. 04/L-022 "On the civil use of explosives";
 - The law is partially harmonized.
- Law No. 05 / L-134 "On legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices;
 - The law is incomparable.
- Law No. 04/L-198 "On the trade of strategic goods";
 - The law is partially harmonized.

Administrative instructions:

- No. 09/2016 – MIA - For catalogue of firearms;
- No 10/2016 - MIA - For the type and way of theoretical and practical training, professional exam and verification of the quality of employed instructors to legal entities that will be licensed for training;
- No. 05/2016 - MIA - On the Reviewing Commission and Appeals Commission;
- No. 08/2016 – MIA - On the minimum conditions on storing weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition;
- No. 04/2017 – MIA - On the usage of C8 category of weapons and ammunition for animal temporary paralysis;
- No. 10/2010 – MIA – Security technical conditions to be fulfilled in the facilities of civilian shooting ranges;
- No. 03/2016 – MIA – On the permit to carry weapon;
- No. 12/2010 – MIA – Regarding minimum technical and security conditions of facilities used for practical and theoretical training in handling weapons;
- No. 13/2010- MIA - On collection weapons;
- No. 14/2010 – MIA - On cold weapons (Category D4);

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- No. 24/2010 - MIA - On the procedures of inheritance of firearms and ammunition in the case of death of the firearm owner;
- No. 25/2010 - MIA – On tracing the firearms, their parts and ammunition;
- No. 26/2010 - MIA – On marking of firearms, their parts and ammunition;
- No. 27/2010 - MIA – On the manner of transferring the firearms, their parts and ammunition across the state border;
- No. 04/2012 Regulation for carrying a weapon;
- No. 08/2017 MIA - On shooting ranges for entities in possession of equipment for special purposes;
- No. 02/2016 MIA - On temporary export permit, verification of import by the end user, security measures by the authorized state security institutions in nominating the responsible person and the criteria for escort during the transport of ESP;
- No. 04/2016 MIA - On the authorized list for equipment of special purposes for state security institutions;
- No. 04/2013 - MIA - On criteria and procedures for licenses and permits;
- No. 06/2013 - MIA - On cooperation with national and international organizations;
- No. 08/2013 - MIA - On education and criteria for professional qualification and programs for professional training;
- No. 14/2013 On retail selling points of pyrotechnic and firework supplies;
- No. 07/2013 - MIA - On UN hazard classification and compatibility groups;
- No. 15/2014 On professional training for inspectors, their appointment and the inspector manual;
- No. 13/2014 On storage of ammonium and other fertilizers;
- No. 14/2014 For the special security measures in transport of permitted explosives and fireworks;
- No. 12/2014 On additional safety criteria for explosives;
- No. 14/2015 On investigation of accidents with explosives and pyrotechnical products;
- No. 12/2015 On procedures and forms for placing explosives and pyrotechnical materials in the market, requirements for CE marking and marking of packages;
- Administrative Instruction (MIA) No. 09/2018 On legalization of weapons.

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

Guiding question:

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

- We participated in the Second Regional Workshop on harmonization of the SALW Legislation and Supervision of Explosives with the EU Acquis, organized by UNDP SEESAC on 15 December 2020.
- There have been no other developments during the reporting period.

PRISTINA**1.3 Accession, signature or ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol****Guiding questions:**

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol? Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

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

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required**Guiding questions:**

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

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

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

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?
What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER)

- Law on Control of Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 53/16);
- Rulebook on Keeping a Register of Persons in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 68/17);
- Rulebook on the Content of Documents in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 68/17);
- Instructions on the Conditions and Procedure for Issuing Documents in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 69/17);
- Instruction on the Supervision over Legal and Natural Person Issued with a Document or Registered to Perform Foreign Trade in Goods from Checklists (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 28/10);
- Law on Production of Arms and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 09/04 and 25/09);
- Instruction on the Procedure for Issuing Licenses to Legal Entities for the Production and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment and Method of Keeping Records in the Central Registry (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 36/04);
- Instruction on the Manner and Conditions for Re-issuance of License (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 69/10);
- Instruction on the Manner of Performing Continuous Monitoring and Reporting in Production and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 28/04);
- Instruction on Inspection Control in the Production and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 28/04);
- Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Hand Firearms and Ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 21/03);
- Rulebook on the Procedure for Testing, Stamping and Marking of Small Firearms, Ammunition and Hand Devices and Ordnances (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 61/07 and 42/09);
- Rulebook on the conditions to be met by companies-enterprises, institutions or laboratories for testing, stamping and marking of small arms, ammunition and devices (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 61/07);
- Law on Marking of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Associated Ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 83/16);
- Instruction on the conditions for obtaining authorisation for marking weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 49/18);
- Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking weapons and ammunition (BiH Official Gazette 49/18);

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- Decision on updating and publishing the Joint List of Weapons and Military Equipment (“Official Gazette of BiH” No. 64/19);
- Consolidated list of military purpose goods of the European Union adopted by the Council on February 18th, 2019;
- Given Bosnia and Herzegovina’s status in the EU accession process, all laws are classified as “partially aligned” with the EU acquis.

Border Police

- In performance of tasks and duties within the jurisdiction of the Border Police BiH, control of the transfer of arms and ammunition across the state border is carried out in accordance with the Law on Border Control (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 53/09, 54/10 and 47/14) and the Rulebook on the Manner of Carrying Out Controls on the Transfer of Arms and Ammunition Across the State Border (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 32/10).

Republika Srpska

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, No. 26/16, 18/17, 31/18 and 58/19)

The law is partially harmonized with:

- The Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (Official Journal L 256, 13 September 1991, p. 51), including amendments to this Directive of 2008;
- Protocol against the Illicit Production and Trade in Firearms, Parts, Assemblies and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, New York, accession on 1 April 2008, entry into force on 1 May 2008/Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, New York, 31 May 2001, with accession on 1 April 2008, and entry into force on 1 May 2008.

Sarajevo Canton

- Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton No. 1/18, 13/18 correction and 30/19);
- Rulebook on records kept in accordance with Article 70 and 71;
- Law on Procurement, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the CS no. 29/18);
- Rulebook on the appearance and content of the form of documents for weapons, as well as requests for the issuance of documents for weapons and other documents (Official Gazette of the CS no. 29/18 and 03/20);
- Rulebook on measures and actions taken by the Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Sarajevo Canton on the implementation of amnesty for illegal possession of

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weapons from category B, as well as on legalization of weapons (Official Gazette of the CS no. 29/18 and 03/20);

- Rulebook on the manner of work of the commissions of the competent Police Directorates in the Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior Affairs of the CS and others in the procedure of assessing the fulfilment of conditions and justification of requests for approval of weapons and the right to compensation (Official Gazette of the CS No. 29/18 and 03/20);
 - Rulebook on the manner of work of the commission for supervision over the implementation and application of the Law on Procurement, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition in the Police departments of the CS MIA (Official Gazette of the CS No. 29/18 and 03/20);
 - Rulebook on the program, manner of work and destruction, composition of the commission, costs and other issues related to the destruction of confiscated weapons (Official Gazette of the CS No. 29/18 and 03/20);
 - Rulebook on the training program and the manner of training for proper handling and knowledge of regulations regarding the possession, storage and carrying of firearms (Official Gazette of the CS No. 02/20 and 24/20);
 - Rulebook on storage and keeping of weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of the CS No. 29/18 and 03/20);
 - Rulebook on the conditions required for the issuance of permits for the activity of trade in weapons, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, mediation in trade in weapons, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, establishment of civilian shooting ranges, manner of keeping and Storing weapons, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, the manner and determination of conditions, composition, right to compensation and the amount of compensation of the commission of the competent Police Departments of the CS MIA (Official Gazette of the CS no. 29/18 and 03/20);
- The following EU acts have been transposed into the laws of the CS as much as possible according to the law:
- Council Directive 91/477/EEC from 18 June 1991 on the supervision of the acquisition and possession of weapons (Official Gazette 256, 3 September 1991);
 - Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council from 21 May 2008 amending the Council Directive 91/477/EEC from 18 June 1991 on the supervision of the acquisition and possession of weapons (Official Gazette 179, 8 July 2008);
 - Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 from 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on disabling standards and techniques to ensure that disabled firearms remain irrevocably unusable (Official Gazette 333/62).

Tuzla Canton

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No. 17/15, 5/16, 17/17 and 8/20).

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Bosnian-Podrinje Canton

- Law on Procurement, Possession, Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Bosnia Podrinje Canton, No. 10/17);
- Law on Control of Movement of Weapons and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH 53/09 and 22/16).⁴

Herzegovina-Neretva Canton

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition in the HNC (Official Gazette of the HNC no. 5/17 and 05/20);
- Rulebook on the content and manner of keeping records;
- Rulebook on forms and content of forms for procurement, possession and carrying of weapons and ammunition;
- Rulebook on destruction of weapons and ammunition;
- Rulebook on training program and training for proper handling, possession and carrying of weapons;
- Rulebook on manner and conditions for safe storage and keeping of weapons and ammunition;
- Rules on the work of the Commission deciding on the submitted request for procurement and carrying of weapons and ammunition;
- Rulebook on determining the conditions and deadlines for inspection of weapons;
- Rulebook on conditions to be met by persons registered for repair and modification of weapons;
- Rulebook on spatial and technical conditions for civilian shooting ranges.

Posavina Canton

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

Brčko District

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition in the Brčko District of BiH (Assembly of the Brčko District of BiH on 12 October 2011);
 - According to the opinion of the Legislative Office of the Office of the Mayor of the Brčko District of BiH, it was pointed out that the harmonization methodology was applied to the above Law, and that the provisions of Directive 2008/51/EEC and Directive 91/477/EEC were partially implemented, all in accordance with the EU Acquis, which was in force at the time of the adoption of the above Law.
- By-laws adopted following the adoption of this Law include the following:
 - Rulebook on Training Programme and Manner of Training in Proper Handling, Holding and Carrying of Weapons;

⁴ Information from 4th Regional Narrative Progress Report.

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- Rulebook on the Work of the Commission for Deciding upon the Submitted Request for Acquisition and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition;
- Rulebook on the Manner and Conditions for Safe Accommodation and Storage of Weapons and Ammunition;
- Rulebook on Spatial and Technical Conditions for Civilian Shooting Ranges;
- Rulebook on Forms and Content of Forms Prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Brčko District of BiH;
- Rulebook on Conditions to be Met by Persons Registered for Carrying Out the Activity of Repair and Altering of Weapons;
- Rulebook on Destruction of Weapons and Ammunition;
- Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Keeping Records.

Canton 10

- The Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Canton 10 (“Official Gazette of the Canton 10”, No. 6/13, 8/13 and 7/18);
 - The Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Canton 10 (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 6/13) and the Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Canton 10 (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 7/18) are fully compliant with the Council Directive 91/477/EEC and Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, and partially compliant with the Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- The following bylaws have been adopted and are being applied based on the above Law:
 - Rulebook on the conditions that must be met by health institutions that perform medical examinations to determine the health ability of a person to own, keep and carry weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 2/14);
 - Rulebook on the appearance and content of the books of records that must be kept by the administrative bodies in charge of internal affairs in the Canton 10 (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 5/14);
 - Rulebook on the conditions for the establishment of civilian shooting ranges and the appearance, content and price of forms of documents for weapons that must be kept by legal entities, craftsmen and sports shooting organizations (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 5/14);
 - Rulebook on the procedure and manner of disabling and destroying weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 5/14);
 - Rulebook on the appearance, content and price of forms of documents for weapons, application forms for the issuance of permits for the acquisition of weapons and ammunition, applications for registration of weapons and applications for recording of weapons (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 5/14);
 - Rulebook on the manner of keeping records on repaired and modified weapons and forms and the content of forms for keeping these records (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 5/14);

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- Rulebook on the appearance, content and price of the certificate form issued by the state bodies and other legal entities to a person to whom they provide weapons and ammunition for the purpose of protecting their property outside the secured facility or area and the manner of keeping records (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 5/14);
- Rulebook on the program and manner of implementation of training of citizens for the proper use of firearms (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 5/14);
- Rulebook on the conditions for performing the activity of arms and ammunition trade, as well as the appearance, content and price of books of records that must be kept by legal entities and craftsmen (Official Gazette of the Canton 10 No. 5/14 and 10/14);
- Rulebook on conditions for safe keeping and storage of weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 5/14);
- Rules on the appearance, content and price of books of records on the collection of old and possession of trophy weapons that are required to be kept by legal and natural persons (Official Gazette of the Canton 10, No. 5/14);

West Herzegovina Canton

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the WHC No. 5/17, 16/18 and 9/19);
- Rulebook on the conditions for performing the activity of training citizens for the proper use of firearms and the program and manner of conducting such training (Official Gazette of the WHC No. 20/18);
- Rulebook on the appearance, content of the form of documents on weapons and ammunition and requests for their issuance (Official Gazette of the WHC No. 9/17);
- Rulebook on the conditions and manner of accommodation and storage of weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of the WHC No. 9/17);
- Rulebook on the disabling and destruction of weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of the WHC No. 17/17);
- Rulebook on the existence of spatial and technical conditions for business premises and the professional knowledge of persons for the performance of repair and modification activities (Official Gazette of the WHC No. 17/17);
- Rulebook on the existence of spatial, technical and security conditions for business premises intended for the trade in weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of the WHC No. 1/18);
- Rulebook on the existence of spatial, technical and security conditions for civilian shooting ranges and the professional knowledge of persons handling weapons and directing civilian shooting ranges (Official Gazette of the WHC No. 15/17);
- Rulebook on the content and manner of keeping records of police bodies (Official Gazette of the WHC No. 13/17);
- Rulebook on the content and manner of keeping records of legal entities and craftsmen (Official Gazette of the WHC No. 6/18).

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

Guiding question:

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

- Representatives of the Ministry of Security, the Ministry of Interior, the State Investigation and Protection Agency and the Federal Police Administration participated in the Second Regional Workshop on harmonization of the SALW Legislation and Supervision of Explosives with the EU Acquis, organized on 15 December 2020 by UNDP SEESAC. At the meeting, we had the opportunity to report on our activities and progress in harmonization of our legislative framework with the relevant EU regulatory framework. We also received detailed information from the EU DG HOME and EU DG GROW officials on the EU Firearms Directive, the EU Regulation on Explosives for Civil Use and Pyrotechnics and the EU Regulation on the Marketing and Use of Explosives Precursors.
- **Una-Sana Canton** - The new Law on Weapons is harmonized with the comments of experts and the opinion of the Directorate for European Integration, and it was submitted to the Directorate for European Integration on 8 September 2020 along with the table of harmonization, in order to get an opinion on its compliance. The opinion was submitted, and the Law was sent to the parliamentary procedure.
- **Herzegovina-Neretva Canton** - A working body has been established, organized by the BiH Ministry of Security, for the harmonization of the Law on Weapons in BiH with the directives of the European Union.

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

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol? Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- The Arms Trade Treaty was signed by BiH on 25 September 2013, ratified on 25 September 2014, and entered into force on 24 December 2014. BiH acceded to the UN Protocol on the Illicit Production and Trade in Firearms, Parts, Components and Ammunition on 1 April 2008.
- **BiH Prosecutor's Office** - Illicit trade in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition is defined as a criminal offense under Article 193 of the Criminal Code of BiH entitled "Unauthorized trafficking in weapons and military equipment and dual-use items".

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- **Brčko District Police** – The Article 65 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition defines the following criminal offense: “Whoever procures, holds, carries or sells weapons or essential parts for weapons of category “B” without a valid document for weapons”;

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

- Article 158 - Whoever in the territory of the Brčko District of BiH sends or transfer armed groups of people, terrorists, spies, saboteurs, weapons, explosives, poisons, equipment, ammunition or other material for the purpose of committing a criminal offense;
 - Article 337 - Whoever manufactures, procures or enables other access to weapons, explosive substances or means for their preparation or poisons known to be intended for the perpetration of a criminal offense;
 - Article 365 - Whoever without authorization manufactures, alters, sells or exchanges firearms, ammunition or explosives whose procurement is not allowed to citizens at all.
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton** - According to the FBiH CC (Official Gazette 36/03, 37/03, 21/04, 69/04, 18/05, 42/10, 42/11, 59/14, 76/14, 46/16), such actions are prescribed in the Article 371 as a criminal offense “Illegal possession of weapons or explosives”. Additionally, according to the Law on Procurement, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Bosnian Podrinje Canton 10/17), such actions are prescribed in the Article 73 “Criminal offenses of illegal acquisition, possession or carrying of firearms, parts for firearms and ammunition”.
 - **State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA)** - Within its competencies, acts in the detection and prevention of criminal offenses related to the illicit trafficking of firearms, which are defined in the Criminal Code of BiH. SIPA participates in the working groups and projects aimed at improving legal solutions in order to improve the work on prevention and detection of this type of crime. Participation in the UNDP CIAT project is underway, and it envisages the development of standard operating procedures regarding the actions of police officers in detecting and preventing criminal offenses related to the illicit trafficking of firearms.
 - **Federal Ministry of Interior (FBiH)** - When it comes to combating all forms of illegal possession, trade and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosives, the Federal Police Administration implements measures and activities within its competence in order to document criminal offenses prescribed by the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The offence in question is the criminal offense under Article 193 “Unauthorized trade in weapons and military equipment and dual-use items” of the Criminal Code of BiH, and the criminal offense under Article 371 “Illegal possession of weapons or explosives” of the Criminal Code of the FBiH.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

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- The Coordination Board for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons continuously conducts activities supporting the agencies in order to harmonize local regulations with the EU regulations, and it also supports them in material and technical improvements of agency resources, in accordance with the support of donors from EU countries, through training for police officers, donating adequate equipment, study visits, etc.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures implemented to prevent the further spread of the virus significantly slowed down all processes and thus the activities within this goal. The emergence of COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the implementation of certain activities of the agencies in such a way that the priority of action is aimed at combating the virus, which led to the restriction of all forms of gatherings, and thus also educational gatherings, seminars, working groups and other forms of organized work, both within the agencies themselves and in inter-agency cooperation and contacts with international partners.
- **Indirect Taxation Authority** - It is necessary to harmonize laws and bylaws in the field of arms control, both at the state and entity levels, including the Brčko District of BiH. The customs territory of BiH is unified and recognizes no inter-entity borders, which further complicates business processes in the regular control of import/export/transit of SALW, and thus in the identification of illegal flows in the control of trade in firearms, ammunition and explosives.
- **Brčko District** – Expert assistance in drafting of the Law that will be harmonized with the regional framework of the European Union and other relevant international obligations and standardized throughout the region, is necessary, and therefore the Police of the Brčko District BiH continuously participates in all trainings held on this topic in BiH.
- **Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior** - The needs for trainings and seminars have been identified within this goal in order to continue the harmonization of the RS legislation with the EU Acquis.
- **Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior** - There are problems with the trade of weapons that can be used as gas weapons, and educations in the field of EU regulations for these weapons are rare.
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - The COVID-19 pandemic did not directly affect the implementation of tasks and responsibilities within the competence of the Police Department on this issue, but there was an indirect impact, given that the Police Department itself is faced with this phenomenon. This was primarily reflected in the lack of police officers, and the redistribution of police officers to other jobs and tasks, all of which indirectly affected the engagement and work on this issue.

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

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?
What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

- Law on Weapons ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 7/05, 47/06, 42/07, 86/08, 72/10, 158/11, 119/13, 164/13, 97/2018), consolidated text of the Law on Weapons (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 142/2010);

The Law on Weapons is fully harmonized with:

- Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
- Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 amending Council
- Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable. After amendments to the Law on Weapons regarding deactivation adopted in 2018, in 2020 the Rulebook on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms, the form and content of the form for marking deactivated weapons and the form and content of the form for the certificate for deactivation of firearms (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia no. 221/20) was adopted.

The Law on Weapons is partially harmonized with:

- Regulation (EU) No 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.

The Law on Weapons is not harmonized with:

- Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
- Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential components under Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;

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- 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.
- Law on Trade in Explosives ("Official Gazette of SFRY" no. 30/85, 6/89 and 53/91) and ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 12/93, (31/93 corrigendum), 66/07, 86/08 and 148/15);
 - List of explosives that can be placed on the market ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 64/98, 19/01. and "Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" 56/19, 120/19, 231/19, 52/20 and 42/21);

○ *The Law on trade of explosive materials is not harmonized with the EU legislation;*

- Law on Protection from Explosives ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 4/78, 51/88, 36/90, 12/93, 66/07, 84/08, 135/11 and 148/15);

○ *The Law on protection from explosive materials is not harmonized with the EU legislation;*

- Law on manufacture of and trade in armament and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 54/02, 84/07, 161/09, 145/10, 119/13, 164/13, 41/14, 192/15, 39/16 and 64/18);

Law on Manufacture and Trade in Armament and Military Equipment is fully harmonized with:

- the Common Military List of the European Union;

Law on Manufacture and Trade in Armament and Military Equipment is partially harmonized with:

- Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment;
- User Guide to the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment (2015 edition);
- Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defense-related products within the Community.

Law on Manufacture and Trade in Armament and Military Equipment is not harmonized with:

- Directive 2009/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of procedures for the award of certain works contracts, supply contracts and service contracts by contracting authorities or entities in the fields of defence and security, and amending Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC;
- Criminal Code ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 37/96, 80/99, 4/02, 43/03, 19/04, 81/05, 60/06, 73/06, 7/08, 139/08, 114/09, 51/11, 135/11, 185/11, 142/12, 166/12, 55/13, 82/13, 14/14, 27/14, 28/14, 41/14, 115/14, 132/14, 160/14, 199/14, 196/15, 226/15, 97/17 and 248/18);
- Law on Criminal Procedure (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 150/10, 100/12, 142/16 and 198/18);
- The legislation of the Republic of North Macedonia is fully harmonized with Council Regulation (EC) no. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports,

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transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items and its amendments in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1749 of 7 October 2020.

- Rulebooks:

- Rulebook on the forms for weapons and ammunition and on the manner of keeping weapon and ammunition records (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 93/2005, 94/2009, 2/2010, 156/2010 and 35/2014);
- Rulebook on training program for proper use, keeping and maintenance of weapons, the manner of conducting the practical training for handling weapons, as well as the manner of carrying out the professional exam for verification of the technical knowledge on the proper use of weapons and the knowledge of the regulations about weapons (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 83/2005, 135/2008, 56/2010 and 145/2014);
- Rulebook on the minimal technical and security requirements for the facilities for practical weapon handling training owned by legal entities (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 83/2005 and 135/08);
- Rulebook on the minimum technical and security requirements for the facilities at civilian shooting ranges (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 11/2007 and 135/2008);
- Rulebook on the minimal technical and security requirements for the facilities where manufacture, repair, trade and storage of weapons and ammunition are carried out (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 111/2007);
- Rulebook on the type and the manner of performing a physician’s examination for the purpose of establishing one’s health capability to possess and carry weapons, the list of diseases and health conditions making one incapable of possessing and carrying weapons, as well as the manner of and the procedure for issuing the physician’s certificate (“Official Gazette of the RoM” No. 98/2005); Decision for determining healthcare institutions to perform medical examination of natural persons for the purpose of determining the health ability for possession and carrying of weapons (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 83/2007);
- Rulebook on the manner of carrying weapons and ammunition across state borders (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 51/2007);
- Rulebook on the manner of surrendering, receiving and keeping of weapons and ammunition in case of death of the weapon owner, as well as on the form and the content of the Certificate of Receipt for the weapons and ammunition surrendered to the competent authority (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 51/2007);
- Rulebook on the types of weapons that may be procured based on an Approval Form and on the meaning of certain types of weapons from categories A and D (“Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 51/2007 and 2/2011);
- Rulebook on the templates of the Application and Approval forms for transportation of weapons and ammunition during import, for transportation of weapons and ammunition during export, for transfer of weapons and ammunition during import, for transfer of weapons and ammunition during export, for transfer of weapons and ammunition during

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transit, and for transportation of weapons and ammunition during transit, which are issued electronically (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, No. 94/2009 and 156/2010);

- Rulebook on the requirements concerning the spatial conditions and the material and technical equipment for the premises where the professional exam is taken ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 126/2014);
- Rulebook on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms, the form and content of the form for marking deactivated weapons and the form and content of the form for the certificate for deactivation of firearms (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia no. 221/20);
- Rulebook on the manner of issuing the license for engaging in export-import, transit and brokerage services, and the broker's services, as well as on the form and the contents of the Application and the License for export-import, transit and broker's services for armament and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 137/2014);
- Rulebook on the contents, form and manner of keeping of the register of issued licences for export-import, transit and broker's services, as well as of rejected applications for licenses for armament and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No.115/2014);
- Rulebook on engaging in manufacture of weapons and trade in armament and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 73/2004);
- Rulebook on the form and content of the form of the request regarding non-adoption of a decision by the Minister of Internal Affairs upon a submitted request for issuance of approval for performing the activity - production of explosives ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 12/12);
- Rulebook on the form and content of the forms of requests and approvals for transport and procurement of explosives ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 146/09 and "Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" no. 14/20).

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

Guiding question:

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

- As the Law on protection from explosive materials and the Law on trade of explosive materials are not harmonized with the EU legislation, we are in the process of adopting a new law that will be harmonized with:

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- **CELEX: 32014L0028**

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;

- **CELEX: 32014L0058**

Commission Implementing Directive 2014/58/EU of 16 April 2014 setting up, pursuant to Directive 2007/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a system for the traceability of pyrotechnic articles;

- **CELEX: 32013L0029**

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;

- **CELEX: 32012L0004**

Commission Directive 2012/4/EU of 22 February 2012 amending Directive 2008/43/EC setting up, pursuant to Council Directive 93/15/EEC, a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses;

- **CELEX: 32008L0043**

Commission Directive 2008/43/EC of 4 April 2008 setting up, pursuant to Council Directive 93/15/EEC, a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses;

- The working group for drafting the Law on Explosives was working in the reporting period.
- A Draft Law on Development, Production and Trade in Military Goods was prepared and sent to Parliament for adoption. Competent authority is the Ministry of Economy - Directorate for Production of Arms and Military Equipment.
- In the reporting period, with the support of UNDP SEESAC, an analysis was made of the degree of harmonisation of national legislation with EU legal framework 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. As a result of the above analysis, during 2021, amendments will be made to the Law on Weapons in order to harmonise it with the latest amendments from 2017 to the Directive on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons, and a working group is being formed for this purpose.
- A second regional workshop on the harmonisation of national legislation on firearms with European law, with participation of representatives of the Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons, was organized on 15 December 2020 by UNDP SEESAC via an online platform.

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

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol? Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- The Arms Trade Treaty was signed by the Republic of North Macedonia on 25 September 2013 and was ratified on 7 March 2014. The Firearms Protocol was ratified on 14 September 2007.
- There is a UNODC assessment report on the harmonization of the Criminal Code with the Firearms Protocol. A working group has been set up to work on amendments to the Code.
- These criminal offences are defined in the Criminal Code of the Republic of North Macedonia, but not fully. Namely, the following criminal acts related to this matter are defined in the Criminal Code of R.N. Macedonia:
 - **Manufacture and procurement of weapons and means intended for committing a crime (Article 395)**
 - (1) Whosoever manufactures, procures, hides or enables another to get weapons, ammunition, explosive or firing material or means necessary for their manufacture, poisons and other objects being aware to be intended for commission of a crime, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of one to five years;
 - (2) If the object of the criminal act referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article are firearms, arms whose use is prohibited or explosive or other materials in greater quantity, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment of three to eight years;
 - (3) Whosoever makes or gives to another a false key or some other means for breaking in, even though he knows that it is intended for committing a crime, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of three months to three years;
 - (4) If the crime referred to in this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be fined;
 - (5) The objects stipulated in paragraphs 1 to 3 and the means for their manufacture, transfer and distribution shall be seized;
 - **Unauthorized manufacture, possession, mediation and trade in weapons or explosive materials (Article 396)**
 - (1) Whosoever manufactures, possesses, procures, mediates in trade or exchanges firearms, ammunition or explosive materials without authorization shall be sentenced to imprisonment of three to ten years;
 - (2) If the subject of the crime referred to in paragraph 1 is a larger quantity of firearms, ammunition or explosive materials, or firearms, ammunition or explosive materials prohibited for the citizens, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment of at least five years;

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- (3) If the criminal act referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article is committed by a group, gang or other criminal association, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment of at least eight years;
 - (4) If the subject of the crime referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article is a larger quantity of explosive materials intended for allowed entertaining, festive and other activities, the offender shall be fined or sentenced to imprisonment up to three years;
 - (5) The objects referred to in paragraph 1 and 2, and the means for their manufacture, transfer and distribution shall be seized;
- **Falsifying firearms (Article 396-a)**
 - (1) Whosoever falsifies marks of firearms by deleting, destroying or changing the marks of the firearms and parts of the firearms, or does not stamp and mark the firearms, its parts, components and ammunition, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of one to ten years;
 - (2) If the crime referred to in this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be fined.
 - Armaments and military equipment were not covered by the Criminal Code until 2018. Amendments to this law are envisaged with a special chapter that will govern the development, production and trade in military goods and dual-use goods and technologies.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- After the adoption of the deactivation rulebook, we need training of the members of the eight commissions that confirm the deactivation of weapons, as well as training of employees in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Sector for Weapons, Explosives and Dangerous Substances, Security and Detective Agencies, which controls and supervises the legal entities. Support was requested from the OSCE regarding the training however, the support has not been confirmed at the time of submitting the report.
- Regarding the drafting of the Law on Explosives and the accompanying bylaws that will arise from the law, in the upcoming period we will need expert support and a study visit to a country that has already harmonized its legislation with the EU in the area of explosives, pyrotechnics and precursors.
- There is a need for research support after adoption of the Law on Explosives for Civil Use, regarding its practical application, i.e. development of a feasibility study on the development of a software regarding explosives for civil use.
- Training for employees in the Ministry of Interior - Sector for Weapons on the implementation of the new Law on Explosives for Civil Use in the area of supervision and control, safety measures for protection and categorization of explosives and pyrotechnics is needed.

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- There is a need for training on categorization of weapons in the procedures for registration of weapons and training on supervision and control of legal entities engaged in activities related to weapons.
- There is need for a machine for marking weapons that have been deactivated and that are imported.
- Expert and technical support for assessing the harmonisation between the Law on Weapons and Law on Testing and Marking of Firearms and Ammunition is also needed.
- UNDP SEESAC is already supporting the drafting of the new Law on Explosives for Civil Use and it is planned to request support regarding the training of employees in the Mol - Sector for Weapons.
- It is planned to seek support from UNDP SEESAC for a feasibility study regarding precursors.
- Within this objective, the pandemic slowed down the process of realisation of activities, especially regarding the drafting of the Law on Trade in Explosives for Civil Use. The reason is the lack of conditions for holding meetings, including online meetings, of the working group drafting the law due to technical reasons, the reduced capacity of employees, etc.

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

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?
What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?

- Law 152/2020, dated 17/12/2020 “On some addenda and amendments to Law No. 74/2014 “On Weapons”;
- Law No. 61/2016 “On proclaiming the hunting moratorium in the Republic of Albania”;
- Law No. 6/2014 “On the ratification of “The Arms Trade Treaty”;
- Law No. 9838, dated 10/12/2007 “On the adherence of the Republic of Albania to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”;
- DCM No. 94, dated 04/02/2015 “On the procedures with weapons, in the cases of declaration of their owner’s death, declaration of legal winding up of weapons related business, study purposes, weapon or its document/authorisation loss or theft”;
- DCM No. 95, dated 04/02/2015 “On the procedures of assessment of life-threatening risk and granting of special authorization for weapon possession”;
- DCM No. 96, dated 04/02/2015 “On establishing the rules and procedures for the declaration, conservation, registration and deactivation of collectible arms”;
- DCM No. 275 dated 01/04/2015 “On approval of the regulation on conditions and rules for the safety of weapons”;
- DCM No. 292, dated 08/04/2015 “On determining the rules for the development and administration of weapons register”;
- DCM No. 348, dated 29/04/2015 “On the procedures of entry/exit, sealing of firearms, and registering of Albanian and foreign citizens with firearms of categories “b” and “c” in the territory of the Republic of Albania”;
- DCM No. 421, dated 13/05/2015 “On the procedures of processing the complaints, documentation, deadlines of processing and special licensing criteria on weapon eligible activities”;
- Instruction No. 88, dated 10/03/2015, of the MoI and the Minister of Health “On the examinations and content of medical report, for firearms activities”;
- Instruction No. 90, dated 10/03/2015, of the MoI, Minister of Defence and the General Prosecutor’s Office “On the detailed procedures and rules of handling firearms as evidence”;
- Instruction No. 262, dated 25/05/2015 of the MoI “On the procedures for granting/revoking the certificate of theoretic and practical skills for firearms, its format and the procedures for certification of the Technical Supervisor on weapon eligible activities for the program of the theoretic and practice course for firearms and conditions of the premises where this programme takes place”;

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

Other information

- Order No. 666, dated 18/12/2018 of the Minister of Interior “On organizing the work for the analysis of the European Union Acquis, in framework of the “Screening” process for Chapter 24 “Justice, Freedom and Security”, is being implemented, which has been amended by Order No. 145, dated 31/01/2019 “On organizing the work for the analysis of the Acquis, in

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framework of the “Screening” process”, followed by a full analysis of concordance with the EU legislation on weapons;

- Order No. 115, dated 25/01/2019 of the General Directorate of State Police “On organizing the work for the legislation approximation process in the framework of the European integration process”, is being implemented;
- Order No. 399, dated 10/05/2019 “On establishing the working group for drafting the draft-law “On some addenda and amendments to the Law No. 74/2014 “On weapons”, is being implemented.
- *This Law is partly aligned with the Council Directive 91/477/EEC, dated 18 June 1991, "On the control of the acquisition and possession of weapons", CELEX number: 31991L0477, Official Journal of the European Union, L 256, dated 13/09/1991, p. 51-58, as amended by Directive 2008/51/EC, CELEX number: 32008L0051, Official Journal of the European Union, L 179, dated 8 July 2008, p. 5-11;*
- Order of the General Directorate of State Police No. 732, dated 07/06/2019 “On establishing the working group for some amendments to Law No. 75/2014 “On private physical security service”, is being implemented;
- Law No. 72/2014 “On the use of firearms”;
- DCM No. 839/2015 “On approving the regulation related to the use of firearms”;
- Law No. 8/2020 “On prison officers”;
- DCM No. 471/2009 “On approving the types of weapons, tools and their manner of use from the prison officers”.
- Order No. 5230/1, dated 24/08/2009 “On approving the norms to meet the needs of the prison officers for weaponry and ammunitions”;
- Order No. 6596/1 dated 24/08/2009 “On approving the tools and equipment for use from the prison officers”;
- Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 31, dated 22/1/2020 “On the organization, composition, operation, and status of the State Export Control Authority, setting of deadlines, manner and procedure for exchange of information and obtaining opinions from other institutions involved in international transfers of controlled goods, as well as defining the procedures for issuing guarantees and performing state control”.

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

Guiding question:

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

- In order to align the existing law with the amendments made to the European Union legislation, respectively through Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991, “On control of the acquisition and possession of weapons”, it was necessary to make amendments to Law

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74/2014 “On Weapons”. Law No. 152/2020, adopted on 17/12/2020 “On some addenda and amendments to Law No. 74/2014 “On Weapons”, is now aligned to a larger extent with the Council Directive 91/477/EEC, dated 18 June 1991 “On control of the acquisition and possession of weapons”, CELEX number: 31991L0477, Official Journal of the European Union, L series no. 256, dated 13/09/1991, pages 51-58, as amended by Directive 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017.

- In framework of aligning the national legislation with the EU Acquis, during the discussion of the draft-law by the working group, we identified as an issue the international transfer of firearms. If this issue were to be included in this draft-law, it would create problems related to its implementation between both responsible authorities, respectively the General Directorate of State Police and the State Export Control Authority. Under these conditions, we considered that the best option was to partially incorporate in this draft-law EU Regulation No. 258/2012 and transpose most of this regulation in a special draft-law “On the international transfer of firearms”, which shall be drafted and jointly proposed by the Minister of Defence and Minister of Interior, in the future.
- During the reporting period, work has continued on the adoption of the following draft laws:
 - Draft law “On the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil use”. This draft law shall enable approximation with the EU legislation, respectively with 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 (Recast)”.
 - Draft law “On the making available on the market and supervision of pyrotechnic articles”. This draft-law shall enable approximation with the EU legislation, respectively with 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)”.

These draft laws have been approved by the Council of Ministers and procedures have started for their adoption in the Parliament.

- Work has continued to amend the legal framework on addressing small arms and light weapons (SALW collected as a result of sequestration or voluntary surrender). This process is led by the Ministry of Interior and its purpose is to update Law No. 74/2014 “On Weapons”, in order to enable the further processing of these weapons.
- Work has continued to implement the working plan of the General Directorate of State Police No. 584, dated 24/01/2020 “On the implementation of goals set in the Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2019-2024 and Action Plan 2019-2021”.
- Participation at the second Regional workshop on the harmonisation of national legislation on firearms with the EU Acquis, organized on 15 December 2020 by UNDP SEESAC.

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

Guiding questions:

Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol? Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?

- Republic of Albania through Law No. 6/2014 “On the ratification of “The Arms Trade Treaty”, published in the Official Journal No. 20, dated 28/02/2014 has ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and the Firearms Protocol;
- By Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 50, dated 06/02/2019, the “Strategy for the Control of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives 2019-2024 and the Action Plan 2019-2021 have been approved. An inter-institutional SALW group has been set up, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Interior;
- Law No. 9838, dated 10/12/2007 “On the adherence of the Republic of Albania to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”;
- The provisions of the Criminal Code “On the illicit trafficking of weapons, their components and ammunitions”: Amendments have been made to Article 278/a, of Law No. 144/2013 “On some addenda and amendments to Law No. 7895, dated 27/01/1995 “Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania”, as amended, to include the following as a criminal offence: “Illegal possession and manufacturing of military weapons, their components and ammunitions”;
- Article 278 of the Criminal Code of Albania entitled “Illegal possession and manufacture of weapons, explosives and ammunitions”, in its eight paragraphs stipulates as follows:
 - paragraph five “Manufacturing, sales, purchase, provision for purchase, trade and transport of military weapons and ammunitions, explosives, explosive weapons without the permission of the competent State bodies shall be punishable by five to ten years of imprisonment”;
 - paragraph six provides for this same offence of paragraph five, but in aggravated conditions like “...when committed in large quantities, more than once or has led to serious consequences, shall be punishable by seven to fifteen years of imprisonment”;
 - paragraph eight provides for the “Counterfeiting or deletion, illegal displacement or modification of marks on military weapons and ammunitions”, which shall be punishable by one to five years of imprisonment;
- Article 278/a of the Criminal Code entitled “Trafficking of weapons and ammunitions” in its
 - first paragraph stipulates that “Importing, exporting, transiting and trading of military weapons and ammunition shall be punishable by one to five years of imprisonment”;

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- second paragraph stipulates the same offence committed in aggravated circumstances like “..when committed in collaboration or more than once or it results in serious consequences shall be punishable by ten to twenty years of imprisonment”;
- Law No. 44/2019 “On some amendments and addenda to the Criminal Code of Albania”, entered into force on 10/09/2019, has changed the first paragraph of Article 278 of the Criminal Code, by making the punishment more severe and also providing for the commission of such offence in aggravated circumstances:
 - first paragraph stipulates that: “Carrying of weapons, explosive weapons or explosives in vehicles or any other motorized means, in public places or places open to the public, without the permit of the competent State bodies, shall be punishable by imprisonment from seven to fifteen years”;
 - another paragraph has been added, which envisages aggravated circumstances like: “When the criminal offence involves large quantities or is committed more than once shall be punishable by seven to fifteen years of imprisonment.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- The pandemic has had a negative effect by slowing down the draft-laws drafting and consultation processes and leading to delays in their adoption.

GOAL 2

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



GOAL 2 OVERALL TARGETS

1. Standardize and institutionalize data collection on firearms, by sex and age resulting in periodic regional FAE risk analysis and threat assessments;
2. Increase analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis;
3. Ensure exchange of operational and strategic information, data, intelligence, as well as evidence with Europol, Frontex and Eurojust;
4. Institutionalize systematic collection of criminal justice data across the Criminal Justice Sector (at the level of Police and Customs, Prosecutors service, Court Service, Correctional and Penitentiary Services);
5. Introduction of mandatory feedback exchange for all WB beneficiaries enabling improvement of proactive investigations at national, regional and international level;
6. Ensure that every FAE recovered or seized is immediately traced automatically (domestically and internationally);
7. All Police services of the Western Balkans connected and regularly input their data on lost and stolen firearms to INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System (iARMS);
8. Fully integrate gender and age concerns in SALW/firearms control policies and ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW/firearms control.





PROGRESS INFORMATION ON GOAL 2 OVERALL TARGETS

BELGRADE

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

Guiding questions:

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

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

- At the Government's session, held on 13 June 2019, the Republic of Serbia adopted the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024 and the Action Plan for the period 2019-2020. The Strategy was adopted for the purpose of further harmonization with the Roadmap. In the upcoming period, the Republic of Serbia will assess and evaluate the implementation of the present and start working on a new two-year Action Plan. This process will be supported by UNDP SEESAC.
- Within the framework of the Strategy and AP implementing activities, the following acts were adopted:
 - "Decision on the establishment of the Working Group for Implementation and Monitoring of the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024", passed on 3 January 2020;
 - "Decision of on the establishment of the Team for implementation, monitoring and exchange of all operational information related to firearms (Firearms Focal Point - FFP) and repealing the Decision of 19 December 2019", passed by the Minister of the Interior on 4 February 2020;
 - "Decision on the establishment of the Council for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons" (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 76/20), passed by the Government.
- The SALW Strategy is partially based on sex and age disaggregated data.⁵

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

Guiding questions:

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

Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?

- Law enforcement authorities in the Republic of Serbia, in particular the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of the Interior (MoI) and courts, continuously collect firearms data. Although each authority has a standardized data collection procedure, data collection

⁵ Information taken from 5th KPI report (KPI 2).

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for all law enforcement authorities was not fully standardized and institutionalized in the second half of 2020.

- Every year, the **Republic Public Prosecutor's Office** compiles a consolidated statistical report for the territory of the Republic of Serbia with reference to the criminal offense of Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The Republic Public Prosecutor's Office keeps records with reference to persons.
- Data collection in the **Supreme Court of Cassation** is not institutionalized and certain data are not systematically collected. Instead, they are collected through appellate courts for those criminal offences for which there is a need. After the state of emergency has been lifted in the Republic of Serbia in 2020, the normal operation of all courts was re-established.
- **Basic and higher courts** act as first instance courts for the criminal offense under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. Data are processed using "Mega Libra" system.
- In the **Ministry of the Interior**, data collection on firearms distribution is standardized, and there is a plan to link data with other authorities to achieve uniformity. In this regard, MoI keeps data on the age and sex of persons who commit firearms related criminal offences, that is, a criminal offence under Article 348 - Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives or other criminal offense involving the use of firearms, as well as data on the number of persons murdered or injured with firearms.
- An efficient system of information exchange has been established between the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications (MTTT) as an umbrella ministry in the field of export and import of weapons. If, in accordance with entrusted competencies, authorized officers of the Customs Administration who perform control of passenger and/or goods traffic detect illegal small arms and light weapons, they will seize them and issue a Certificate on temporary seized goods and immediately, without delay, transfer them to the jurisdiction of the MoI.
- The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia exchanges information and other data on firearms with other competent government authorities through the Military Security Agency and the Military Police. Also, in the field of trade in arms and military equipment, the authorities of the Ministry of Defence actively cooperate with other competent government authorities - in the process of issuing licenses for export and import of arms and military equipment.
- Data collection within the criminal justice sector is not institutionalized. Within the UNODC project "Criminal Justice Response against Arms Trafficking", the third component relates to Strengthening the capacity to systematically collect, analyse and monitor criminal justice data on firearms across the Criminal Justice Sector for control policies and practices. The Republic Public Prosecutor's Office is expected to be the main implementing partner for this component. This component can contribute to the institutionalization of data collection within the criminal justice sector.

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

Guiding question:

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

- During the reporting period, the Republic of Serbia undertook certain activities and steps to integrate gender and age concerns into SALW control policies and to ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW control. The Strategy and the accompanying Action Plan for the period 2019-2020 defines a measure 5.4 “Integration of gender-based principles in the Action Plan implementation” defined through activity 5.4.1 “Raising awareness and reducing misuse of firearms in the context of violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence” with the indicator - Number of seminars and public debates held and activity 5.4.2 “Ensure strategic participation of women in SALW control” with the indicator - Number of women participating in SALW control. In the Ministry of Defence, a gender-based principle is introduced, so women participate in small arms and light weapons control.
- In 2020, cooperation was established between the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP with respect to the support and implementation of the project “**Reduce risk - Increase safety – Towards ending SALW misuse in domestic violence context**”. The importance of this project is also reflected in the fact that it represents the first and unique support of this kind in the region (more details under Goal 4).

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

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

- Adoption of the Strategy and establishment of the Team enabled the formal and legal establishment of the FFP which is now in the process of being made operational. The Ministry of Interior is committed to this process, which is largely underway. Steps taken towards the establishment of the FFP are reflected in linked databases, so it could be said that initial functionality of the FFP is in place. When the FFP was established, it was assumed that the establishment of a “virtual” FFP would be the best option for the Republic of Serbia since it meant appointing a member of the Team who would perform his/her duties in the organizational unit where he/she works and thus would not require establishing a new organizational unit.
- In the process of the FFP establishment, the largest and most significant support was provided by UNDP SEESAC. The support was provided in the form of software tools, equipment, and training in this field. Namely, in 2018, software licenses for IBM i2 Analyst's Notebook and IBM iBase with a 12-month subscription and on-demand technical support were procured.

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At the same time, the analysts who will make part of the FFP team attended 4 necessary training courses in system operating and data exchange together with two IT experts who will maintain the databases. In 2019, a donation was received in the form of hardware for the functioning of the FFP and double-casting equipment that will speed up the process of exchange of double-cast evidence, while eight ballistic experts were trained and accredited to use the equipment.

- Representatives of Republic of Serbia participated in a **five-day Open Source Intelligence Training**, held from 28 September to 2 October 2020. On 19 November 2020, the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior participated in the Regional **Meeting of Firearms Focal Points** which was held in VTC format. The establishment of a fully operational FFP will improve the MoI's capacity for combating weapon related criminal offences and weapon smuggling.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

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

- The Republic of Serbia exchanges operational and strategic information and data with the EU law enforcement agencies. It has established operational cooperation with Europol based on the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation that came into force in June 2014, along with the Memorandum of Understanding on Confidentiality and Information Assurance and the Bilateral Agreement for the Interconnection of the Computer Networks. In 2014, the Republic of Serbia and Europol became operational partners, and the number of data exchanged has been increasing ever since.
- The MoI continuously exchanges operational and personal data, as well as all other data related to investigations at national, regional and international level with all Western Balkan countries. Information is exchanged depending on the assessment and channels used by the country with which the information is exchanged, through the protected systems of INTERPOL (I 24/7), Europol (SIENA) and SELEC Centre or a liaison officer (if any).
- All information on seized or found weapons, ammunition and explosives received through the channels of INTERPOL (I 24/7), Europol (SIENA), the SELEC Center or the liaison officer are forwarded to the competent authorities in due time. Also, all inquiries from competent national authorities are forwarded in due time to Europol (AP Weapons and Explosives), relevant EU Member States and third parties – Europol's operational partners and through INTERPOL's communication channel (I 24/7) to interested states.
- In accordance with Europol rules, the Ministry of the Interior is currently engaged on 16 analysis projects, including AP Weapons and Explosives - Illicit Firearms Trafficking. In the period 1 July - 31 December 2020, the Serbian police made a total of **50 contributions** which is three times more than in the first half of 2020.
- In the reporting period, a total of **421 messages** were exchanged in the field of firearms trafficking (114 sent and 307 received). When compared to the first half of 2020, the number of exchanged messages in the second half of 2020 is three times bigger. Information on seized weapons, persons with whom weapons were found in illegal possession and OCG dealing with

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illicit firearms trafficking and routes of smuggling was also exchanged, along with strategic information in the form of bulletins, early warnings, catalogues and other types of reports and products.

2.6 Access to and use of iArms

Guiding questions:

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

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

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

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

- Representatives of the Republic of Serbia participated at the preparatory meeting of JAD on 21 September 2020. A significant amount of information was exchanged during the Joint Action Days "Southeast Europe" (JAD SEE) which were organized in the period 24-27 September 2020 in accordance with operational activity 4.1 under EMPACT OAP for firearms.
- The Action coordinator on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior was the Service for Combating Organized Crime within the Criminal Police Directorate, in cooperation with the Directorate for International Operational Police Cooperation. Serbian police was among those with best results, given that it had the largest number of seized weapons. During the Action, **a total of 24 pieces of weapons and 2,088 pieces of various ammunition were seized**, along with a small amount of narcotics, while a total of 10 people were deprived of liberty (one of them being a foreign citizen), and criminal charges were filed against 21 people in regular proceedings. During the Action, 20 apartments, 7 houses and 1 vehicle were searched.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

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

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- By making insight into the iArms database, it was found that in the period 1 July – 31 December 2020, 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.

Additional information:

- For the purpose of implementing the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, in the third quarter of 2020, UNDP SEESAC donated the Agency for testing, marking and labelling of weapons, devices and ammunition a **laser machine for marking weapons, devices and ammunition** with accompanying equipment, worth USD 101,823.35. The donation was followed by the training of six (6) employees in the period 12-13 October 2020, when the machine was put into operation. Since the machine was put into operation, about two thousand pieces of weapon have been marked and stamped. Marking and stamping of weapons on this machine has significantly contributed to raising the quality of services provided by the Agency and improving the quality of marks and stamps applied to weapons.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory**Guiding question:**

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

- The ballistic laboratory of the Ministry of the Interior is not accredited. To achieve international standards and accreditation, the Republic of Serbia established cooperation with UNDP.
- In June 2019, the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP established cooperation on the project *“Advancing the capacities of the Serbian Ministry of the Interior in the field of custody chain, crime scene investigations and the ballistic laboratory in the field of operations and investigations in trafficking of firearms and firearms criminality”*. The project aims to improve the capacities of the Ministry of the Interior including in the field of custody chain for the purpose of enhancing investigative procedures and judgments. The most important activities planned within this project are:
 - Developing and adopting standard operating procedure on the chain of custody of law enforcement;
 - Increasing the capacity of crime scene investigation units through training and equipment;
- Preparation of the Mol’s Ballistic Laboratory for accreditation in accordance with ISO 17020, primarily through the establishment of Open Case File, the installation of a reception room and storage for evidence and the procurement of a water tank, which is the most valuable part of the donation.
- Within the three components of this project, the following has been done:
 - **First component:** Standard operating procedures have been developed and harmonized with the relevant guidelines of the European Union and adopted by the National Center for Criminal Forensics in the field of: 1. custody chain 2. packaging and tagging of evidence, which will facilitate the tracing of evidence throughout the chain of custody; 3. Open Case

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File (OCF) for ballistic examination following the recommendations of UNDP SEESAC and the National Ballistics Intelligence Service (NABIS) of the United Kingdom.

- **Second component:** Equipment was procured for the National Forensic Center for the purpose of crime scene processing (3D scanners, event animation and reconstruction software, special lamps for forensic technicians, portable forensic devices, etc.) Also, an analysis of the current situation in the field of accreditation ISO 17020 was done, as well as of a curriculum for future training.
- **Third component:** The room for OCF was equipped in accordance with international standards (stereo microscope, ultrasonic bath, specialized metal cabinets - installed with accompanying equipment, as well as security locks with entry control). Additionally, a reception room, as a very important segment of the project, was installed. Within this component, the development of the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) is underway, as well as the development of an OCF database that will be compatible with LIMS. The most important donation within the project was the “water tank” which is used for weapon/ammunition testing.
- During the reporting period, the donation of the following equipment was received:
 - Water tank which is used for weapon/ammunition testing;
 - 3D scanner and accompanying software for case animation and reconstruction (3 pieces);
 - Specialized equipment for crime scene processing and on-site investigation (special lamps for forensic technicians, portable forensic devices, etc.);
 - Stereo microscope, ultrasonic bath, special metal cabinets with accompanying equipment, cameras and security locks controlling entry into the ballistic laboratory;
 - Evidence reception room (adaptation and reconstruction of the ballistic laboratory).
- In February 2020, a new phase of the Project “Advancing the capacities of the Ministry of Interior in the field of custody chain, crime scene investigations and the ballistic laboratory in the field of operations and investigations in trafficking of firearms and firearms criminality” – Phase 2 (UNDP), which should lead to the accreditation of the ballistic laboratory, was proposed.

The most significant activities planned within this project are:

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

At the beginning of 2021, the continuation of cooperation was approved. Key support to be provided through this project include: IT equipment (server hardware and software) for the organizational unit performing on-site investigation; equipment necessary for the process of accreditation in accordance with ISO 17020; two microscopes and other ballistic laboratory equipment; reconstruction and equipping of the shooting range, and hardware and software for equipping the organizational unit in charge of weapon-related administrative affairs within the Ministry of the Interior.

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- To support further strengthening of ballistics, during the visit of the French President, Emanuel Macron, in July 2019, the Contribution Agreement was signed between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs of the French Republic for equipping the police with the software for ballistic identification system - Evofinder. In accordance with the Agreement, Ministry of Interior received a donation of 4 workstations, a scanner and additional equipment. According to the Agreement, the Ministry of the Interior undertook the obligation to use the software for ballistic identification system - Evofinder. In this regard, in the period 12-16 October 2020, the representatives of ScannBI Technology, a French partner, which is a software manufacturer and will maintain the software free of charge for the next two years, connected “Evofinder” system components and installed software and workstations. After installation and initial training, at the invitation of the French partner, advanced training was planned in Lyon for 4 representatives of the National Institute of Forensic Police (INPS). The aim was to train police officers to operate the system and acquaint them with the organization of work and the specific organizational structure to be established in order to use the system safely and efficiently. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the training was postponed.
- On 11 December 2020, representatives of the Ministry of the Interior attended the “online” presentation of the French National Proof-House in Saint Etienne which was organized in cooperation with the OSCE Secretariat.

The French partners presented the work of the French National Proof-House and expressed their willingness to provide support in the field of SALW deactivation in the Western Balkans. This will be realised in cooperation with OSCE including through project support in terms of:

- establishing and improving the SALW deactivation procedure;
- standardized training for practitioners in this field;
- carrying out an initial assessment, and then developing and implementing action plans to bring the appropriate infrastructure in line with the existing technical level;
- training for audit structures at both technical and strategic levels, to ensure continuous improvement of the process.

2.10 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- The biggest challenge of the Republic of Serbia in achieving Goal 2 - *By 2024, ensure that arms control policies and practices in the Western Balkans are evidence based and intelligence led* - is the need for standardization and institutionalization of data kept by the competent state authorities. It is necessary to establish and standardize coordination between institutions to make data available to all relevant beneficiaries and to ensure that policy development is based on a broader understanding of a whole issue and factual situation in this field. Improvements are being made in the area of data collection on distribution and impact of small arms and

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light weapons/firearms, which would enable an easier and more accurate assessment of the situation in this area.

- It is necessary to establish effective information exchange between all law enforcement authorities, including the Ministry of the Interior, prosecutor's offices, courts and the Customs Administration in the context of seizure of small arms and light weapons, filed charges and outcomes of court proceedings. This should also include the Ministry of Trade, Tourism, and Telecommunication, as the ministry responsible for issuing licenses for export and import of arms and military equipment.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures affected further operationalization of FFP, as it postponed several visits to EU member states with developed FFPs (Belgium, Spain, Portugal) in order to see the structure and competences of this body, their mutual communication and work. During this reporting period, unlike the previous one, COVID-19 did not affect the number of messages exchanged through the SIENA channel or the number of contributions to the AP Weapons and Explosives. On the contrary, their number tripled.
- On the other hand, the COVID-19 pandemic prevented and postponed the visit of police officers to France and their advanced training for the use of the Evofinder system.
- The COVID-19 pandemic affected the cancellation of the visit to the French National Proof-House in Saint Etienne. It was cancelled due to the measures introduced in the French Republic in response to the pandemic.

PODGORICA

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

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how?
Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place? If so, is it based on sex and age disaggregated data?

- Yes, through monitoring the implementation of the National SALW Strategy, completing international reports, collecting data, implementing measures to improve conditions for safe management of stockpiles of weapons and related ammunition, regular organization of coordination meetings of SALW Commission.
- As part of Roadmap coordination and monitoring process, the SALW Commission organized the 3rd local coordination meeting on 12 November 2020, with the support of UNDP SEESAC, where we presented the progress in the implementation of the Roadmap from 1 January to 30 June 2020.
- Yes, adopted Strategy for the period 2019-2024, which is based on sex and age disaggregated data analysis.

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

Guiding questions:

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

- Data collection practices are non-standardized, and are sporadically used in policy development, and the coordination between institutions is not sufficiently established. Further steps need to be taken to collect gender-disaggregated data on the impact of SALW.
- No, the collection and exchange of criminal justice data is not institutionalized.

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

Guiding question:

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

- Gender screening of legislation will be initiated in early 2021.

PODGORICA

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

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

- Yes, it is located at the Criminal Intelligence Department in terms of data processing and analysis, due to the existing staff capacities and access to data from databases and ongoing cases.
- Task assignment and coordination activities in this field have been strengthened, and the firearms focal point has been established in the Criminal Intelligence Department, in line with scope of activities, personnel capacities and equipment. This Department is authorized to use the records of registered firearms, missing and found firearms, as well as firearms submitted for examination to the forensic centre.
- They attended the five-day workshop “Open source intelligence (OSINT)” (28 September - 2 October 2020), organized by UNDP SEESAC, for law enforcement authorities in Southeast Europe. They learned about the possibility of searching the publicly available information, as well as hidden information available through search engines, as well as tools for searching data, the web, investigative techniques and the use of information obtained.
- The FFP members also attended the Regional meeting of Firearms Focal Points organized by UNDP SEESAC on 19 November 2020, where they were introduced to the draft Standard Operating Procedures for FFPs, as drafted by UNDP SEESAC. Furthermore, the representative of the European Commission informed the participants about the possibilities of exchanging information at different levels.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, we used the network application SIENA for exchange of firearm-related information with EUROPOL.

2.6 Access to and use of iArms

Guiding questions:

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

- Yes, **12 searches were conducted** during the reporting period through iARMS.

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2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, we participated in activities with EMPACT, we have the appointed coordinator – Department for International Operational Police Cooperation as coordinator of activities with INTERPOL-EUROPOL-SIENA. Representatives of Montenegro took part in the Joint Action Days held from 24 to 27 September, as well as in the preparatory meeting held on 21 September, which was jointly organized by FRONTEX and EMPACT.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

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

- Yes. The General Police Directorate is connected to INTERPOL's system for keeping and monitoring records of illegal weapons (iARMS). During the reporting period, **there were 5 records, 12 searches and 12 submitted tracing requests.** There were no matches.

Additional information:

- In addition to the listed activities within Goal 2, we would like to note that a machine for marking firearms, procured by UNDP SEESAC, was obtained and installed, while the training was organized on 15 and 16 October 2020 for the department in charge of import and deactivation marking of firearms in Montenegro. The marking machine will improve firearms marking capacities, and reduce the threat of illicit trafficking in firearms by increasing the tracing capabilities, bringing Montenegro closer to the EU standards in this field.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

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

- No. Ballistic laboratory accreditation activities are ongoing. The ballistic database system EVOFINDER was received as donation from the Government of France, the installation and training activities are in progress, after which the ballistic database can be established.

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2.10 Challenges, needs identified, and support required**Guiding questions:**

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

- Yes, support for the ballistic laboratory was requested. EVOFINDER was donated through the French Embassy in Belgrade in the first half of 2020, while training for the use of the software was conducted during this reporting period.
- COVID-19 pandemic affected the movement between cities and organization of training sessions.

PRISTINA

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

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how?
Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place? If so, is it based on sex and age disaggregated data?

- There is the 2017-2021 SALW Strategy, with harmonized Action Plan as per the Roadmap. The Strategy is partially based on sex and age disaggregated data.⁶
- As part of the Roadmap implementation monitoring process, on 5 November 2020, the SALW Commission organized the 4th local coordination meeting related to the Roadmap on SALW, where challenges and needs identified with regards to the Roadmap were presented.

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

Guiding questions:

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

- Yes, partly they are, but not under a single database and generally the sex is not specified.
- Different institutions exchange data but not using a direct method or approach. Each institution has its own databases and we are currently working on linking them.

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

Guiding question:

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

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

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

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

⁶ Information from the 5th KPI Progress Report (KPI 2).

PRISTINA

- The Firearms Focal Point was established in 2016, being the first in the region, and it is operational. Activities on daily data collection, arms tracing, periodic reports and meetings at national and international level are carried out.
- We participated at the Regional meeting of Firearms Focal Points, organized on 19 November 2020 by UNDP SEESAC.
- During October 2020, UNDP has organized trainings for the police officers in all regional police directorates. A total of 105 police officers were trained on firearms investigations, legal framework on small arms and light weapons, as well as on the aspects of local and international cooperation through the Firearms Focal Point, respectively the Directorate for International Cooperation in the Rule of Law (ILECU) within MIA and OCID.
- The MALTEGO XL visual data mining and link analysis software acquired in the first half of 2020, and the related Social Links licenses were installed in the Organized Crime Investigation Directorate of the Kosovo Police. 10 police investigators were trained on the use of the software licenses.
- Also, the Kosovo Police, Kosovo Police Investigation Department, acquired a Dashboard/TABLEAU data visualization platform. These software licenses will be used at the local, regional, and central levels to conduct advanced tracking and analysis and to visually present key performance indicators, metrics, and key points of the data in order to monitor crime trends. These licenses will help the decision-makers and managers at different levels to set objectives and goals, make effective decisions on investigation and operational actions, and assist in effective planning and interventions.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, but not directly. Our communication is carried out through the EULEX office.

2.6 Access to and use of iArms

Guiding questions:

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

- We do not have direct access in iARMS, but through UNMIK ILU we have frequently sent information for the inspection and registration of stolen firearms. **We have sent data on 116 stolen firearms in order to register them into iARMS.**

PRISTINA

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

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

- The Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator has been appointed and has participated in JAD, in September 2020. We are active in JAD and have cooperation with other countries in the region and beyond.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

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

- During the reporting period, **50 requests have been sent for verification to Interpol and iARMS. We have received a match for only one (1) firearm.**

Additional information:

- A laser marking machine, procured by UNDP SEESAC, was received and installed, and on 22-23 October 2020 the relevant training was organized for the relevant department with the mandate to perform import and deactivation marking of firearms. Marking machine will not just improve the capacities for marking of firearms, but it will also reduce the threat of illicit trafficking of firearms by increasing the possibilities for tracing and will also bring Kosovo closer in line with the EU standards in this regards.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

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

- The Ballistics Division has 5 accredited methods as per the ISO 17025:2017 standard and this year it has extended its accreditation for 4 more years, until 2023. The accredited methods are:
 1. PRT-2.1 Physical examination, classification and identification of firearms and their components
 2. PRT-2.2 Physical examination, classification and identification of bullets/projectiles
 3. PRT-2.3 Physical examination, classification and identification of cartridge cases and bullets
 4. PRT-2.4 Physical examination, classification and identification of hunting ammunition cases and their components

PRISTINA

5. PRT-2.5 Microscopic comparison

- Meanwhile, there have been no accreditation activities.

2.10 Challenges, needs identified, and support required**Guiding questions:**

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

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

SARAJEVO

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

Guiding questions:

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

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

- The Coordination Board for Small Arms and Light Weapons monitors and coordinates activities in the field of arms control through regular collection and analysis of data, as well as submission of such data in the form of reports to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- As part of the activities related to monitoring the implementation of the Roadmap, the Coordination Board for Small Arms and Light Weapons organized the 4th Local Coordination Meeting on November 20th, 2020, at which the results for the period January-June 2020 were presented. The Coordination Meeting was attended by all members of the Coordination Board, donors and representatives of international organizations.
- The Coordination Board for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons has continued its activities related to the development of the new SALW Control Strategy and the accompanying Action Plan, which should be adopted in the first quarter of 2021. The SALW Coordination Board, in cooperation with the OSCE, organized a workshop from 7 to 8 October 2020 on “Development of the Strategy and the Action Plan for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons 2020-2024”.
- There is a valid Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (for the period 2016-2020) in place and is partly based on the analysis of data disaggregated by sex and age.

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

Guiding questions:

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

Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?

- The SALW Strategy (for the period 2016-2020) instructs police agencies to collect and classify data based on gender and age.
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - The collection of data on small arms is standardized and institutionalized, depending on the events in which the weapon appears, whether it was seized, found and collected, and whether it appears through the perpetration of misdemeanors or criminal offenses. Also, there are data on registration, owners and other data for the small arms that are allowed to be held in accordance with the valid Law.

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- **Police of Brčko District** has material and electronic records for this area, however, the data in the records are not classified by gender and age, and existing applications do not provide the ability to search on this basis.
- **Federal Police Administration** keeps statistics on the gender and age of the persons from whom seized illegal firearms and ammunition were taken, and the data on whether the person is a repeating offender in the commission of criminal offenses.
- **Border Police BiH** participates in the implementation of the Agreement on the Establishment of the System for Electronic Exchange of Data from the Records of Police Bodies and the Prosecutor's Offices related to weapons records.
- Collection of criminal justice data is not institutionalized.

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

Guiding question:

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

- Representatives of the **Ministry of Defence of BiH** participated at the 5th Regional meeting of the Network of Military Educators for Gender Issues organized via the Internet on October 21st, 2020. During the meeting, BiH representatives participated in a discussion on planned activities and shared their experiences in supporting gender mainstreaming and raising gender awareness through various tasks outside the Western Balkans. We also discussed the need to develop the capacity of military gender educators and identified topics for training to be provided through the network through a regional project.
- During the reporting period a gender analysis of legislation in the field of small arms and light weapons control was initiated, in cooperation with UNDP SEESAC. The aim of the gender analysis is to determine the extent to which existing legislation takes into account gender aspects of firearms possession, use and abuse in the context of domestic violence, the gender dimension of firearms demand, women's participation in firearms control and policies and regulation. practices related to the collection of gender-sensitive data. A set of recommendations for improving the legislative framework will be developed as a result of the analysis. The focus of the analysis is the legal framework of the Brčko District of BiH, but relevant legislation at the state level will also be included.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

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

SARAJEVO

- Firearms Focal Point was not established during the reporting period, but a draft decision for the establishment of a working group for the establishment of the Focal Point was forwarded for adoption to the Council of Ministers. The decision is expected to be adopted in the coming period.
- Representatives of the Ministry of Security, the Ministry of Interior and the State Investigation and Protection Agency participated in the Open-Source Intelligence Training (OSINT), which was organized on September 28th - October 2nd, 2020 via the online platform. The aim of the training was to increase the capacity for open-source investigations via the Internet using open-source intelligence tools.
- Representatives of the Ministry of Security, the Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Police Administration and the State Investigation and Protection Agency participated in the Regional Meeting of Focal Points for Firearms, which was organized on November 19th, 2020. At the meeting, we exchanged our experiences and challenges, and heard about best practices regarding the establishment and operationalization of state Framework Agreements and agreed on further paths, including cooperation with various international organizations. Furthermore, we received information on the draft Standard Operating Procedures for Framework Programs prepared by UNDP SEESAC and provided our comments. A representative of the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs of the European Commission informed us about the possibilities of exchanging information at different levels.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

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

- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DCPB)** - The DCPB (Europol Cooperation Department) uses the SIENA secure communication system to exchange information regarding firearms. During the reporting period, the Directorate processed several cases/requests related to firearms, as follows:
 - A total of 50 new cases were opened, of which:
 - o 30 new cases opened at the request of INTERPOL member states related to the illegal arms trade;
 - o 6 new cases at the request of domestic police agencies;
 - o 14 new requests received through Europol's secure SIENA communication system related to the illegal arms trade.
- **The Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska** does not use, i.e., does not have access to the SIENA application for the exchange of information on firearms with EUROPOL due to the fact that there is still no established Joint Contact Point in BiH for information exchange and cooperation between Europol and law enforcement authorities in BiH according to the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between BiH and the European Police Office (EUROPOL).

SARAJEVO

- **Indirect Taxation Authority** – does not have access to EUROPOL’s SIENA channel. Data exchange with EUROPOL takes place via INTERPOL’s protected network I24/7;

2.6 Access to and use of iArms

Guiding questions:

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

- **State Investigation and Protection Agency** has access to iARMS.
- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DCPB)** – The DCPB (NCB INTERPOL Sarajevo Department) has access to the iARMS database and uses the specified database in accordance with its competences. Access to this base is provided to all police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, except for one police agency with which the signing of the Agreement is in progress. During the reporting period the Directorate received four (4) requests (Trace Requests) from other INTERPOL member states through the iARMS application.
- **Federal Police Administration** has access to the iARMS database, while the delivery of weapons-related data is the direct responsibility of the cantonal Ministries of Interior.
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - one officer in the Police Department has access to iARMS.
- **Canton 10 Ministry of Interior** is a signatory to the Agreement with Interpol on the use of the iARMS information system and has a trained staff member. Electronic records of registered, lost and stolen weapons exist without the possibility of exchange with other agencies at the international level. C10 Ministry of Interior has a ballistics expert.
- **Herzegovina-Neretva Canton Ministry of Interior** - An agreement on the use of iARMS was signed between the HNC MoI and the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH number 02-01-289/20, dated March 9th, 2020.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the preparatory meeting of the Joint Action Day, which was held on 21st of September 2020 through the online platform, as well as in the Joint Action Days, held from 24th to 27th of September 2020.
- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DCPB)** - The coordinator of activities related to the Joint Action Days (JAD) within the Directorate is the Department for Cooperation with Europol. The operational action “JAD South East Europe 2020” was implemented in the period from 24-27 September 2020, and 8,838 law enforcement officers participated from a total of 34 EU member states and the Western Balkans. This operational action was aimed at addressing

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three EMPACT priorities: arms trafficking, illegal immigration and drug trafficking. The leader of activities and organizer of the above operational action in Bosnia and Herzegovina was the Directorate in whose premises was the main coordination center for police agencies in BiH that took part in the operational action.

- **Indirect Taxation Authority** - In the period from 24-27 September 2020 the ITA actively participated in the implementation of the operational action JAD WB 2020, which was organized by the EUROPOL. The focus of the operational action in question was weapons trafficking with special reference to the Western Balkans. During the implementation of the operational action in question, a total of 44 pieces of information were received through Interpol's protected line I24/7 and acted upon in accordance with the ITA's competencies.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

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

- No answer was provided.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

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

- **The Police of the Brčko District** does not have a ballistics laboratory, but it has an Automated Ballistic Identification System ABIS in which cartridge cases and bullets fired from registered firearms are inserted.
- **Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior** - The ballistics laboratory has not been accredited. At the level of the Forensics Unit-KTC, general documents (procedures, instructions, forms) have been prepared in accordance with the ISO 17025 standard. The next step is to prepare documents within the laboratory (including the ballistics expertise laboratory) for the accreditation of certain methods.

2.10 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

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- The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures initiated to prevent the further spread of the infection have significantly slowed down all processes and thus the activities within this goal. The emergence of infection caused by the COVID-19 virus had a significant impact on the implementation of certain activities of the agency in such a way that the priority of action is aimed at combating this spread of virus, which led to the restriction of all forms of gatherings, and thus educational gatherings, seminars, working groups and other forms of organized work, both within the agencies themselves and in inter-agency cooperation and contacts with international partners.
- **Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior** - The need for technical and financial support was identified in order to perform the accreditation of the ballistic laboratory, for which the RS MoI turned to SEESAC and UNDP.
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - Support in terms of improving the electronic database for firearms records is necessary, i.e., to install an application with the ability to search by gender, age and other necessary parameters.
- **Canton 10 Ministry of Interior** - Technical and/or financial support is necessary in order to supply the ministry with appropriate equipment and training of staff is necessary to use such equipment.

SKOPJE

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

Guiding questions:

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

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

- The SALW Commission coordinates and monitors activities by:
 - Identifying and determining the impact of SALW on society, security and the economical and social development of the country;
 - Defining the priorities in SALW control intervention and National Action Plan implementation;
 - Determining and developing operational intervention measures for SALW control that result from the goal;
 - Coordinating the activities of all relevant stakeholders to support the National SALW Action Plan;
 - Providing timely information to all relevant stakeholders to support the National Action Plan;
 - Monitoring of all components of the SALW measures and activities to support the National SALW Action Plan;
 - Assessing all components of the SALW measures and activities in support of the National SALW Action Plan;
 - Organising working meetings, the dynamics of which is determined by the President of the National SALW Commission;
 - Submitting an annual report to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia on its work and the progress made in relation to the implemented operational measures defined in the National Strategy and the Action Plan.
- Fourth local coordination meeting was organized by the Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons of the Republic of North Macedonia, and supported by UNDP SEESAC on 10 November 2020 in Skopje, during which the results achieved, challenges identified (for January-June 2020 period) and plans for the upcoming period were presented.
- 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 UNDP SEESAC and the adoption of a new Strategy for the next four 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 UNDP SEESAC representatives.

SKOPJE

Additional information:

- Support has been requested from the OSCE for strengthening the capacity of the National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons. This activity envisages increasing the operational capacity of the National SALW Commission, strengthening the capacities for planning, coordinating, advising and overseeing the implementation of SALW control measures at the national level. Cooperation was initiated during the reporting period.⁷

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

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

Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?

- Data was collected in the standardized manner during the reporting period, according to the methodology of EUROPOL for SOCTA 2021 EUROPOL. We are participating in the preparation of SOCTA 2021, data is still being collected and the national SOCTA will be prepared by September 2021.
- A project is being implemented with the support of UNDP to improve national small arms and light weapons practices through two components, one of which is the introduction of an electronic system for registration and monitoring of weapons and the second component foresees an improved and harmonized information management system in the Ministry. UNDP analysed all existing forms and channels for the use of weapons information exchange reports, including the Border Police, Criminal Police, Interpol and the Organized Crime Department, in order to include the data in the IMS - Information Management System.
- At the moment, the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons has no data on criminal justice and is working on planning a workshop with the Public Prosecutor's Office and the courts on the collection and exchange of such data.

2.3 Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control**Guiding question:**

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

- An analysis was performed and a Report on gender analysis of small arms control legal and policy frameworks in the Republic of North Macedonia was prepared by UNDP SEESAC.

⁷ Information from the 4th Roadmap progress report.

SKOPJE

- In September 2020, representatives of the Ministry of Defence of our country attended the 12th Regional meeting of the Gender Equality Mechanism with the support of UNDP SEESAC, in order to exchange experiences and information on the progress and challenges in the implementation of gender equality in relevant institutions.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

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

- A Firearms Focal Point (FFP) has been established. The FFP is not fully operational. Currently, a server is being procured with the support of UNDP SEESAC that will enable a connection between CEMS and FFP. Upon adoption of IMS, UNDP 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.
- The Section for Firearms and Ballistics in the Forensics Department upgraded the internal "CEMS" system regarding the establishment of a "ballistic index", i.e. preparation of detailed reports on processed materials (weapons and ammunition) from criminal cases, which should be submitted to the FFP in the future. The data transfer will take place when the information connection with the FFP is established.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, the secure communication link - SIENA was regularly used in day-to-day operations and during JAD for exchange of firearms information with Europol, starting in 2013 when the link was established between Europol and the Europol Unit in the Sector for International Police Cooperation and the Duty Service.

2.6 Access to and use of iARMS

Guiding questions:

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

SKOPJE

- Yes, access is secured to the IT tool iARMS. Regularly, on a daily basis, checks and exchanges are made in investigations between law enforcement services related to international movements of illegal firearms, as well as regarding legal weapons that have been lost or stolen and used to commit a crime. We emphasise that, with the establishment of iARMS, exchange of information was facilitated and NCB INTERPOL Skopje continued to use this tool and enter data in the firearms database during the reporting period. Also, activities were undertaken to adjust the national firearms database owned by the Ministry and to transfer data to the international level, i.e. to enter that data in the database (iARMS) through the I-24/7 system. In addition to the Sector for International Police Cooperation, other units that have access to the iARMS database include the Criminal Police Department - Unit for Illicit Trafficking in Weapons, Dangerous Substances and Radioactive Material, the Ballistics Sector of the Forensics Department, and the Criminal Intelligence and Analysis Department. This completes the connection of the database to all units designated by the National SALW Contact Point.
- Information on lost and stolen firearms was contributed regularly during the reporting period. **Namely, 35 international warrants for found and/or seized firearms were issued in the reporting period.**
- The Firearms and Ballistics Section in the Forensics Department has access to iARMS and conducts checks on weapons submitted for processing.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, a coordinator was appointed during the implementation of international actions to combat illicit firearms trafficking. The first was the Joint Action Days of Southeast Europe (JAD SEE) organized by Europol, in the period from 24 until 27 September 2020. At the BCP "Kjafasan" and "Tabanovce", inspections were performed on 240 people and 115 vehicles (92 passenger vehicles, 9 freight vehicles, 10 buses and 4 vans) and 1g of heroin was found. The action was conducted at two border crossing points at the exit from and entrance to the Republic of North Macedonia. The abovementioned coordinator was a participant in the preparatory workshop for JAD, which was held on 21 September 2020.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, domestic and international tracing of firearms and ammunition was conducted. **Namely two (2) pistols were successfully recovered and seized in the reporting period as a result**

SKOPJE

of the use of iARMS. In the first case, the seized pistol was the subject of a search in Kosovo and was recovered in North Macedonia, while in the second case, the pistol was the subject of a search in North Macedonia and was recovered in Albania.

- A challenge is to launch the new software solution for weapons registration and tracing (WRMS), in line with the EU Directive of 2017, with the involvement of legal entities, which will allow full tracing of weapons, from entry to final purchase. In connection with this project, the connection of the weapon system of the Ministry of Interior with the EXIM system of the Customs Administration, through which licenses for import, export and transit of weapons, ammunition and explosives for civil use are issued, is underway. In order for legal entities engaged in weapons-related activities to access the system, they need to conclude access agreements with the Ministry of Interior, which will allow them to access the system. The project is implemented with the support of UNDP.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

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

- The Firearms and Ballistics Section (ballistics laboratory) in the Forensics Department is accredited for the following two methods:
 - Comparative cartridge case analysis
 - Comparative projectile analysis.
 A transition to ISO standards 17025 from 2017 is in progress.

2.10 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- Based on a Donation Agreement between the French Embassy in the Republic of North Macedonia and the Ministry of Interior for the donation of a Ballistic Identification System Evofinder, it will be necessary to train the employees of the Ministry of Interior.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was not possible for an IBIS system service technician to come to the Firearms and Ballistics Section of the Forensics Department for repair, servicing, and replacement of parts; therefore the IBIS system was not fully functional.

TIRANA

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

Guiding questions:

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

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

- The National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) is an inter-ministerial body responsible for planning, coordinating, monitoring and reporting all activities related to weapons control in the Republic of Albania, in order to ensure a safe environment and therefore to create favourable conditions for the sustainable development of the country.
- The National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons has conducted the following activities:
 - Monitoring the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan for the Control of SALW, in compliance with the areas of responsibility, based on a full assessment of the firearms control situation in Albania, and reporting on the implementation of the goals of this Strategy.
 - Fulfilling the obligations in framework of the goals of the Regional Roadmap for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Western Balkans, including the statistical indicators for UNDP SEESAC.
 - The National SALW Commission has organized the 4th Local Roadmap Coordination on 16 November 2020.
- Through Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 50, dated 06/02/2019, it has been approved the “Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives Control National Strategy 2019-2024 and its Action Plan 2019-2021”.

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

Guiding questions:

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

Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?

- The data on firearms and their impact in Albania may be extracted using the Firearms Information Management System (SIMA), which is not a fully standardized system, especially with regards to gender and age disaggregated data. It is possible to extract data disaggregated by age and gender but this can only be done manually. In addition, we administer and obtain data on firearms using the iBase and iArms systems. A considerable part of the data included in the Roadmap are obtained using the iBase system.

TIRANA

- The process of establishing an Online Register of Weapons using the SIMA system is ongoing. For more information refer to the previous reporting on the SIMA system. Currently, all the decisions on licensed entities and weapons purchased after obtaining an authorization are registered in the system. At the moment, by using this system, it is possible to generate real time data on firearms and persons that possess private firearms. 60,888 hunting weapons, or nearly 59.06% of the total have been registered during the reporting period. Furthermore, we have identified some issues with regards to weapon holders, such as: due to demographic movements, their residence addresses are not updated; the holder has passed away but the weapon has not changed ownership; identified cases of loss of documentation, such as the weapon permit, etc.
- UNDP has conducted several activities in framework of the project focussed on supporting Albanian authorities to strengthen evidence management and investigation capacities associated with firearm related crimes. The purpose of this 2-year term project (2019-2021) is to increase the capacities of the Forensic Police Institute (FPI) by reviewing the procedural framework of criminal investigation, by training the FPI staff and by improving and modernising the ballistics sector technological infrastructure. In addition, during October 2020, the FPI specialists and the forensic specialists of Local Police Directorates participated in a training organized by UNDP on the standard operation procedures of FPI and its subordinate structures.

During the reporting period, based on the material planning for the Forensic Police Institute (FPI), as provided in the previous report (first half of 2020), we have continued the procedures for the admission and commissioning of the following equipment:

- Water Tank,
- Three 3D scanners,
- IT equipment,
- Basic FPI kits

We would like to emphasize that the procedures related to the PCR reader machine and Specialized FPI kits have been completed and submitted to the Biology Sector at FPI.

- Regarding the exchange of criminal justice data, we clarify that there is currently a Police Case Management system which is a system established for accessing and uploading data on a criminal case, including those related to the use of firearms by state police, prosecution and courts. Currently the system is used and updated with data only from the State Police and is not yet functional for data from the prosecution and courts. The system is designed with the aim of producing analytical reports of criminal justice data. The institutional exchange of information continues to be through written correspondence.

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

Guiding question:

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

TIRANA

- Partially implemented. Gender analysis of legislation and policies relevant for SALW control has been initiated in cooperation with UNDP SEESAC. The analysis aims to assess gender responsiveness of legislation and policies, map gaps in legislative response, and provide recommendations how to advance such responsiveness. Gender responsiveness of legislation is assessed against several main gender concerns related to small arms: linkages between firearms and domestic violence; response to gendered aspects of firearms demand, use and misuse – including linkages between specific forms of masculinity and firearms; participation and representation of women in arms control policy/legislation making and implementation and gender-sensitive data collection practices.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

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

- Yes, please refer to the previous report.
- During the reporting period, the FFP has continued its activity based on its functional duties. The process of identification and entry of data in the systems in use (iBase, iArms, SIMA) is continuing normally. The reporting data have also been obtained using these systems. Analytical products have been produced and have been shared with the police structures and other law enforcement agencies. The FFP has followed the police operations (OA) organized by EMPACT- Europol at national level and has exchanged data with other national and international agencies, mainly by using the SIENA communication channel or sending requests or questionnaires by e-mail (including to Europol, Interpol, SELEC, UNODC, SEEFEG, liaison officers etc.). It has organized an operational meeting with North Macedonia counterparts on a firearm seized in the territory of the Republic of Albania and declared as stolen by North Macedonia in the iArms system. This meeting was organized through the support of SEEFEG. Representatives of Albania participated at the regional Firearm Focal Point meeting, on 19 November 2020, which was organized by SEESAC.

2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, it is regularly used as a communication channel for exchanging information on firearms, among others.

TIRANA

2.6 Access to and use of iARMS

Guiding questions:

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

- Yes, we have access and have regularly contributed in entering data on firearms reported as stolen or lost. **Six (6) records have been entered in this system during the reporting period.**

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, one representative from the State Police has been assigned to participate in the JAD organized by EUROPOL. Albania participated at the preparatory meeting on 21 September, and during JAD on 24-27 September 2020.

2.8 Domestic and international tracing

Guiding question:

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

- 18 firearms were searched using iArms. We have found a match for three (3) cases, of which two (2) firearms were declared stolen by UMNİK and one (1) was declared stolen by North Macedonia. Six (6) lost/stolen firearms were entered in the iARMS system. Verifications were made in the national SIMA system, upon request of the partners, on the following cases: 9 cases for Interpol Skopje, involving 57 firearms; 2 cases for Interpol Kiev, involving 14 firearms; 16 cases for Interpol Podgorica, involving 18 firearms; 1 case for Interpol Bratislava, involving 1 firearm; 3 cases for Interpol Sarajevo, involving 28 firearms; 3 cases for Interpol Bamako Mali, involving 8 firearms; 2 cases for iARMS, involving 66 firearms.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:

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

- The ballistics examination sector is not yet accredited. The accreditation process has stopped due to the pandemics. The standard procedures have been completed but yet to be approved.

TIRANA

The approval of standard operation procedures is carried out by sectors or directorates subordinate to the General Directorate of State Police. For more information on status please refer to previous report.

2.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- **Prosecutor's office:** Building and implementing an information program involving all stakeholders, to enter data related to the dynamics of the activity of each institution, through which to obtain the necessary statistical indicators, required for both institutional analysis and evaluation, as well as for the progress reports under the roadmap and beyond.
- The pandemic has suspended almost all social and awareness activities, meetings, etc.

GOAL 3

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



GOAL 3 OVERALL TARGETS

1. Ensure full implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on trafficking of FAE.
2. Prevent trafficking (smuggling, illicit trade and transit) of FAE through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement units.
3. Substantially strengthen control, monitoring and prevention of diversion of legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency.
4. Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms.





PROGRESS INFORMATION ON GOAL 3 OVERALL TARGETS

BELGRADE

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

Guiding question:

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

- Implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework for the suppression of FAE trafficking is done by the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the national legislation, i.e. laws in the field of weapons, prescribed criminal offences, by-laws and internationally undertaken obligations.
- Having in mind that the prosecutor's office, the Ministry of the Interior and courts all participate in the criminal procedure, the system of data exchange in the Republic of Serbia is stipulated in the Rulebook on Criminal Records (by-laws in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code). However, it is necessary to adopt instructions or methodology that would closely prescribe all aspects of data and information exchange in criminal procedure and on prosecuted and adjudicated firearms related cases. Therefore, a unified information exchange system between police, prosecutor's offices and courts on prosecuted and adjudicated FAE-related cases is not in place.

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

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

- No cases of diversion of arms exports were reported during the reporting period.
- The Republic of Serbia provided inputs to UNDP SEESAC for the publication of the Regional Arms Export Report for 2018, which was published in November 2020. Also, The Republic of Serbia regularly publishes annual reports on export and import of arms and military equipment. The annual report on export and import of arms and military equipment, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 104/20), is also available on the website of the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications (www.mtt.rs).

BELGRADE

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding questions:

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

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

- No data on arms trafficking cases is available.⁸
- In order to prevent trafficking in and smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosives, a specialized unit has been established within the Ministry of Interior to investigate organized smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosive devices. The unit's capacities have been increased since 1 January 2019 and it now consists of seven police officers. Smuggling of firearms, in particular its organized forms, is a region-wide problem, due to which it is necessary to further increase its capacities, particularly having in mind that, in addition to other forms of organized crime, the Mol focuses on the fight against illegal trade in and smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosives as one of priorities in its work.
- Within the framework of approved cooperation between the Ministry of Interior and UNDP SEESAC, the assessment of the Criminal Police Directorate capacities was not made in the reporting period. Activities on the assessment and strengthening of the Criminal Police Directorate capacities have been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Activities to strengthen border control instead in the Republic of Serbia have been initiated. Within the framework of EU Council Decision 2018/1788/CFSP and EU Council Decision EU 2019/2111, in the second half of 2020, UNDP SEESAC continued providing support aimed at building capacities of this part of the Police. In October 2019, an EU Expert Team came to carry out a peer review mission – organized by UNDP SEESAC – to assess the capacity and needs of the border police. The evaluation in the Republic of Serbia took five working days and included visits to several major border crossing points. In March 2020, UNDP SEESAC submitted the Assessment Report while on 1 December 2020, border police officers participated in a regional meeting of border police representatives on the fight against illicit arms trafficking, organized by UNDP SEESAC. The recommendations of the Peer Review Mission were discussed and adopted at the meeting, and the preparation of a regional Handbook on Detection of Firearms for Border Guards and Customs Officers was announced.
- Within the framework of the project *“Concept of Support to be provided by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia towards fulfilling the assumed international obligations as defined in the Roadmap”*, the third component refers to:
 - Building the capacities of the Police Department in strengthening their K-9 (police dogs) capabilities in detecting weapons and explosives.

In this regard, in the period 17-18 December 2020, OSCE carried out a Peer Review Mission to assess capacity of Mol/Mol's K-9 organizational units for detection and seizure of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives.

⁸ Information was added based on inputs from 5th KPI report (KPI 4).

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During the Peer Review Mission, which was organized in VTC format, a number of questions were addressed in the context of: legislative framework in this area; presentation of existing infrastructural and administrative capacities, as well as the capacities of police dogs; how to plan needs in this area; training plans and programs for police dog handlers; training modules; handler selection; procurement and training of police dogs; certificates and final exams for police dog handlers; clear criteria for handler selection, criteria for detection, obedience and "marking" by police dogs; veterinary service and support staff; joint exercises, international experience and practice, means of transport; the manner of engaging police dogs, i.e. these units, the lifespan of police dogs in the Ministry of the Interior, the number of dog handlers, the number of police dogs, the total number of police officers in these units and especially the gender agenda and share of female handlers in Mol units. The fact that, in the Special Police Unit of the Police Brigade, female handlers make almost 20% of the total number of handlers was positively assessed. Based on the Mission's report, the OSCE will develop a financial support plan in January 2021, while the implementation of project is expected to start in the spring of 2021.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

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

- During the reporting period, a list of explosive precursors was not prescribed or established by the national legislation of the Republic of Serbia, so there is no control mechanism of this type in place. In the forthcoming period, primarily in accordance with the obligation to align with the EU legal framework, and with the obligations from the Roadmap, work will be intensified on the harmonization/adoption of legal regulations in the field of explosives precursors. Mol representatives participated in the second Regional Workshop on Harmonization of Legislation in the Field of SALW and Explosives Control with the EU Acquis, on which occasion they were more closely introduced to the area of explosive precursors (more details under Goal 1).

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

Guiding question:

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

- Please refer to inputs provided under *3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol*.

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3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

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

- To raise the quality of this unit and to strengthen regional cooperation and improve the intensity and quality of information exchanged with the countries in the region, the Republic of Serbia has intensified its activities through participation in regional and other meetings of expert networks established in order to improve cooperation between EU member states and the Western Balkans.
- In this regard, representatives of the Republic of Serbia participated in:
 - Third and Fourth Regional Coordination Meeting on the Roadmap Implementation- 3 July and 25-26 November 2020, respectively, organized by UNDP SEESAC and held in VTC format (MoI, Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, MTTT);
 - Meeting on Criminal Justice Response against Arms Trafficking - September 2020, organized by UNODC and held in VTC format (MoI);
 - Webinar on Firearms Trafficking: Policy Implications and Responses in Europe - 17 September 2020 (MoI);
 - Open Source Intelligence Workshop (OSINT) - 28 September – 2 October 2020, held in VTC format (MoI);
 - Regional seminar in Podgorica, Montenegro, regarding the use of the "Traffic" program, which is an add-on to the "Evofinder" software - 29 October 2020, held in VTC format. On this occasion, the French government donated two laptops to the Ministry of the Interior, as well as a version of the "Traffic" program (MoI);
 - Training in the use of Ballistic Identification System – Evofinder – 12-15 October 2020 in Belgrade (MoI);
 - XIII Regional Meeting of South East Europe Firearms Experts Network (SEEFEN) – 17-18 November 2020, held in VTC format (MoI, Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, Customs Administration);
 - Regional meeting of Firearms Focal Points - 19 November 2020, held in VTC format (MoI);
 - Regional meeting of Border Police Representatives - 1 December 2020, held in VTC format (MoI);
 - "Online" presentation of the French National Weapons Proof-House in Saint Etienne in cooperation with OSCE Secretariat - 11 December 2020 (MoI, Agency for Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition);
 - Mission to assess capacity of MoI/MoI's K-9 organizational units for detection and seizure of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives - 17 – 18 December 2020, in VTC format (MoI).

BELGRADE

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

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

- Republic of Serbia collects data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study.

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

Guiding question:

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

- Existing international mechanisms are enhanced by regular exchange of operational knowledge through international cooperation channels, exchange of strategic information on newly recognized modus operandi and arms smuggling routes, as well as through participation in thematic international meetings and joint operations. The Ministry of the Interior strives to use investigation tools offered by INTERPOL, EMPACT and Europol as much as possible. The Outcome 5 of the project “Support of the Kingdom of Norway to the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia” funded Norway and implemented by UNOPS has the same goal. Within this framework, three seminars were held on the role of national experts for Europol analytical projects, EMPACT and EU experience and good practices, Europol operational and strategic services and instruments of international operational police cooperation, the role of Europol, Interpol, SELEC and the network of liaison officers, which were attended by representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, responsible for combating illicit arms trafficking and contact persons for Europol's Analytical Project “Weapons and Explosives”.
- In order to strengthen international cooperation and make more active use of tools offered by EUROPOL and EMPACT, in the reporting period, the MoI expressed interest in participating in seven operational actions envisaged by the EMPACT OAP for Priorities Firearms for 2021, including again OA 4.1, which represents the continuation of cooperation with other countries of Southeast Europe in order to improve the flow of information and conduct more joint investigations in the field of prevention of arms smuggling, as well as more efficient breaking of smuggling chains from Southeast to Western Europe (including JADs) and OA 2.1 relating to threats from the conversion of gas and signal weapons into firearms at European level (Operation BOSPHORUS).
- Operational cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) is carried out through the Working Arrangement establishing operational cooperation with the Ministry of Interior of Republic of Serbia signed in 2009. Under the Working Arrangement, the Border Police Directorate collects and analyses data on seizures of weapons and ammunition. The border police officers submit monthly reports using 12G Application, which means that during the reporting period 6 monthly tables were delivered. Frontex Application “12G” is used to enter information on seizures of weapons and ammunition, using a prescribed form which contains: number of individual cases of detection of weapons and ammunition,

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nationality of a person with whom the weapon and ammunition were detected, type of a detected weapon, amount of seized weapons, number of parts of seized weapons, amount of ammunition seized, the way a person being seized the weapon approached border control, the place where the weapon and ammunition were found, the license plate of a vehicle where the weapon or ammunition was found, whether discovered at the border crossing point or near the state border, whether it was discovered at the entrance or exit from the Republic of Serbia, as well as which organizational unit of the Border Police Directorate detected weapons and ammunition (which border crossing point and type of a border crossing point). Under the provisions of the Law on Border Control, weapons and ammunition may be carried across the state border pursuant to the provisions of the law governing the acquisition, possession and carrying of arms and ammunition. If, when crossing the state border, a person fails to declare weapons and ammunition, the border control authority shall seize the weapon and ammunition and shall issue the respective certificate.

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- In order to fulfil Goal 3 – *By 2024, significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) into, within and beyond the Western Balkans* – it is necessary to establish a unified system for the exchange of information between the police, the prosecution and the judiciary on the cases related to firearms on which investigations were initiated and judgements pronounced, especially final ones.
- In terms of familiarity with regulations governing import, export, transport and transit of firearms, ammunition and explosives, as well as techniques for detecting illegal trade thereof, it is necessary to deliver continued training for customs officers. The Customs Administration offers specialist training entitled “Controlling the trade in strategic goods – identification of dual-use goods” according to the curriculum developed by the World Customs Organization. In addition, customs officers carrying out border control need to be provided with appropriate equipment.
- COVID-19 pandemic and related measures affected the illicit flows of firearms, weapons, ammunition and explosives both within and beyond the WB in two ways. The positive side was reflected in limited movement of people, very limited and even banned public traffic and closed border crossing points, which undoubtedly affected cross-border arms smuggling.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures affected the postponement of a number of activities in the field of improving the capacity of the Ministry of the Interior to combat the illicit firearms trafficking: Further activities related to strengthening the capacity of the Border Police Directorate; Criminal Police Directorate capacity assessment; while many meetings, workshops, and training courses were held in VTC format which might have reduced their importance.

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- COVID-19 also affected the OSCE Peer Review Mission on the MoI's K-9 capacity which had to be organized in VTC format and not as a part of an official visit, which would have enabled better insight.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, for the first time since 2017, the Serbian police did not have a representative in the EUROPOL's headquarters during the JAD SEE. This was due to the measures adopted to protect health and prevent the spread of the pandemic. However, this did not negatively affect the results of the action.

PODGORICA

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

Guiding question:

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

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

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

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

- There were no reported cases of diversion.
- Regional Report on Arms Export for 2018 was published by UNDP SEESAC, which contains data from the Montenegrin authorities on arms export.
- The process of regional information exchange needs to be improved while the brokers database is not being regularly updated.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding questions:

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

- There were no reported cases of arms and ammunition trafficking.
- Cooperation between the SALW Commission and the body responsible for integrated border management has improved, as well as the capacities of the Border Police Sector. Through the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan, activities are being implemented in relation to the harmonization of the legal framework, infrastructure and information and communication systems, training, personnel, comprehensive integrated border management, establishment of an adequate asylum system, as well as security and protection of personal data. Implementation of the Plan for increased state border surveillance continued during the reporting period. The Plan prescribes the deployment of patrols at all critical points and directions in the first degree of threat when it comes to illegal migration, i.e. the number of officers, vehicles, technical tools and equipment engaged. Needs analysis for firearms detection equipment was conducted and a part of it was provided. Mechanisms for conventional arms control and surveillance, as well as for monitoring, are improved, but not for precursors.

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- Representatives of the Border Police participated in the Regional Meeting of the Border Police Representatives, which was organized on 1 December 2020 by UNDP SEESAC. During the meeting, the conclusions and recommendations from the Border Police Needs Assessment, conducted by UNDP SEESAC, were discussed and adopted.
- The following equipment for the detection of firearms, ammunition and explosives was procured by the OSCE and will be delivered in 2021:
 - Mobile device for detection of explosives and narcotics, for the Forensic Centre in Danilovgrad. The device can be used on-site, without the need to transfer suspicious substances to the laboratory;
 - Portable sets for field testing/detection and identification of explosives of classes A, B and C and for detection of inorganic nitrates used in improvised explosive devices (10 sets), for security centres of the General Police Directorate and the Forensic Centre;
 - Mobile/Hand-held metal detectors – 60 pcs.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

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

- Conventional weapons control mechanisms have been established, but not for precursors. National, regional and international monitoring mechanisms are used.

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

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL were used.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, representatives from Montenegro participated in the regional meetings related to arms control. In addition to the previously mentioned meetings, the following were attended:
 - Third and Fourth Regional Roadmap Coordination Meeting, 3 July and 25-26 November 2020, respectively;
 - Training on online open-source intelligence (OSINT), 28 September - 2 October 2020;

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- Regional seminar regarding the use of the “Traffic” program, which is an add-on to the “Evofinder” software, 29 October 2020;
- Thirteenth Regional Meeting of the South-East Europe Firearms Expert Network (SEEFEN), 17-18 November 2020. During the two-day meeting (17-18 November 2020), prosecutors, investigators, border and customs officials, as well as ballistics experts, shared local experiences and exchanged information on new modalities of arms trafficking, but also learned more about various models and possibilities of international cooperation and available support;
- Regional meeting of Firearms Focal Points, 19 November 2020;
- Regional meeting of Border Police Representatives, 1 December 2020.

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

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

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

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

Guiding question:

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

- An agreement has been signed between Montenegro and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex). FRONTEX will provide Montenegro with expert training and expert assistance in border surveillance.

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- Yes, the following:
 - Insufficient capacities for detection, analysis, identification and conducting of investigations;
 - inadequate quality of equipment for detection of firearms, ammunition and explosives (equipment is mostly outdated);
 - internal compliance procedures have not been established.
- Yes. One part of the trainings and professional exchanges of data was under the support system provided by UNDP SEESAC.

PRISTINA

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

Guiding question:

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

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

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

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

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

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding questions:

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

- A total of eight (8) cases in firearms trafficking have occurred during the reporting period. In such cases the following items were seized: 8 firearms and 1,345 different small calibre ammunition.
- Regarding the second question, 100 risk profiles have resulted in inspection during the reporting period. 12,868 second line checks have been carried out and 21 cases ended up in prevention of smuggling of forbidden items, such as firearms, ammunition and parts thereof. During this period, in order to strengthen border control, the border authorities (Kosovo Police and Kosovo Customs) have carried out 11 National Operational Plans and one (1) International Operational Plan, in coordination with ILECU.
- Through the CIAT project, UNDP supported the border police by organizing in September, in close cooperation with the SALW Commission and Kosovo Police, the CIRAM 2.0 training with the participation of 15 police officers from the Border Police, Customs and National Centre for Border Management. As referred already in previous report, after the completion of training, two sets of risk analysis package iBase and I2Analyst Notebook were handed over to the

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Centre for Border Management and the Border Police Risk Analysis Unit, which will further support expanding and conducting the detailed risk, threat and impact assessment according to the CIRAM2.0 model.

- In December 2020, UNDP supported procurement of five (5) dogs for the K9 unit within Kosovo Police, which shall be trained in sniffing different types of explosives and narcotics. In order to improve the capacity and efficiency of the border police in detecting and confiscating illicit firearms, ammunition and explosives, UNDP, through the CIAT project, supported the Kosovo Police with specialized equipment, as follows: five (5) special endoscopes; three (3) detectors for explosives and narcotics and one (1) thermal camera. In total, 40 police officers were trained in operating such equipment, which shall be used at the border crossing points and at the green border. Training on developing the problem profile on illegal arms trafficking and training on problem profile of the green border based on incentive and deterrent factors were organized on 27-29 July 2020. 15 participants attended these two trainings, including border police analysts, customs police officers and representatives of the Center for Border Management.
- We participated at the Regional meeting of the Border Police Representatives, which was organized on 1 December 2020 by UNDP SEESAC.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

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

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

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

Guiding question:

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

- No, we did not use any of the supporting tools.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, we have participated in the regional meetings organized by SEESAC, as follows:
 - Workshop on Combating Illegal Trafficking in Converted Weapons, 17 December 2020;

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- 3rd and 4th Regional Roadmap Coordination meeting, organized on 3 July and 25-26 November 2020, respectively;
- Open-source Intelligence Training (OSINT), 28 September – 2 October 2020;
- 13th meeting of the South East Europe Firearms Expert Network (SEEFEN), 17-18 November 2020;
- Participation in the TRAFFIC software meeting organized by the French Embassy;
- Regional meeting of Firearms Focal Points, 19 November 2020;
- Regional meeting of Border Police Representatives, 1 December 2020.

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

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

- No, because we have not received any request.

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

Guiding question:

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

- We have had cooperation for exchanging information on Joint Action Days (JAD).

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- The challenges are as follows:
 - Having an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases sent for prosecution and adjudicated;
 - Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms;
 - No access to direct use of the supporting tools for investigations provided by EMPACT and EUROPOL.

We have requested support and we have received somehow, but there is still need for further support.

- COVID-19 negatively affected the implementation of activities under this goal. It stalled everyday work and we worked with reduced number of staff.

SARAJEVO

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

Guiding question:

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

- The system for the exchange of information between the police, the prosecution and the judiciary on these cases has not been established.

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

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

- No cases of diversion have been reported during the reporting period.
- The authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina provided information on arms exports for the Regional Arms Export Report 2018, published by UNDP SEESAC in November 2020.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:

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

- No cases of arms trafficking have been reported.
- Several analyses of the BiH customs were performed with the support of the UNDP Office in BiH and UNODC:
 - Assessment of infrastructure, equipment and staff training needs, as well as necessary communication, cooperation and coordination between the BiH Customs and other institutions and law enforcement agencies relevant to integrated border management in BiH.
 - A brief analysis on the integration of women and their career opportunities in the customs sector.
 - Needs assessment in order to prevent trade in firearms, related parts, components and ammunition through postal and courier items. Based on the needs assessment findings, Customs has developed eight standard operating procedures (SOPs) to combat the illegal trade in firearms and one SOP to detect firearms in postal and courier items.

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- Representatives of the BiH Border Police attended the Regional Meeting of the Border Police Representatives, which was organized on 1 December 2020 by UNDP SEESAC, where the findings and recommendations of the needs-assessment, conducted by UNDP SEESAC, were discussed and the findings and recommendations of the needs-assessment were adopted. The meeting also provided an opportunity to learn more about combating the illegal arms trade at green borders through a presentation on specific case studies by border control experts from the Republic of Croatia. In addition, the FRONTEX official informed about the drafting of the Manual for detection of firearms for border guards and customs officers and the possibilities of FRONTEX's reach to the Western Balkans.

Additional information:

- The Ministry of Security has initiated the development of a national database on permits for the transport of small arms and light weapons, with the support of the UNDP Office in BiH. The national database aims to strengthen supervisory capacities in the field of legal trade, data collection, analysis and exchange of information between institutions involved in the supervision of legal trade in small arms and light weapons, ammunition and dual-use goods.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors**Guiding question:**

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

- The control mechanism for explosives precursors has not yet been established.

3.5 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations**Guiding question:**

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

- Yes, we used investigative tools during the Joint Action Days.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings**Guiding question:**

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

- Yes, we participated in the following meetings:
 - 3rd and 4th Regional Coordination Meeting for Monitoring Progress in the Implementation of the Roadmap (July 3rd, 2020, and November 25-26th, 2020);

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- Open-Source Intelligence Training (OSINT) (from September 28th to October 2nd, 2020);
- Thirteenth Regional Meeting of the South East Europe Firearms Expert Network (SEEFEN) (November 17-18th, 2020);
- Regional Meeting of Firearms Focal Points (November 19th, 2020);
- Regional meeting of Border Police Representatives (December 1st, 2020).

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

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

- In general, in the course of their day-to-day work and tasks the customs authorities collect data on the trade in firearms, primarily through operational knowledge.

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

Guiding question:

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

- **Border Police** - 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 the perpetrated crime committed by a French citizen to the competent Prosecutor's Office.
- **Indirect Taxation Authority** - In the period from 24-27 September 2020 the ITA actively participated in the implementation of the operational action JAD WB 2020, which was organized by EUROPOL. The focus of the operational action in question was arms smuggling with special reference to the Western Balkans. During the implementation of the operation in question, a total of 44 pieces of information were received through Interpol's protected line I24/7 and acted upon in accordance with the ITA's competencies.

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- **State Investigation and Protection Agency** - Financial support was requested for the organization of a working meeting of EU and Western Balkan countries regarding the exchange of information and agreement on further joint action regarding the investigation related to the seizure of 30 firearms and a number of types of ammunition of various calibres and pieces of

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equipment from BiH and Serbia intended for EU countries. The support has not been received yet.

- **Indirect Taxation Authority** - The support team is involved in the implementation of the HALT project together with UNDP and UNODC, which refers to stopping the illegal trade in small arms and light weapons, their parts, ammunition and explosives. The HALT project is implemented with the financial support through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund to support the implementation of the Roadmap. The project envisages procurement of equipment in accordance with the analysis of gaps and needs, development of Standard Operating Procedures for detection of illegal trade in SALW and training of over 900 customs officers. The COVID-19 pandemic has stalled all segments of society, and thus the measures within the defined goals of the Roadmap. All meetings were cancelled at the beginning of the pandemic, only to be held online, which further complicates the implementation of planned activities, considering the changing deadlines, as well as planned activities within the HALT project (preparation of documents, training and procurement of equipment).
- **Police of Brčko District** – It is necessary to strengthen existing capacities regarding the legal arms trade, strengthen controls and supervision in the procurement, sale and trade of weapons, and organize campaigns to tackle the illegal flow of firearms, ammunition and explosives. The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures initiated to prevent the further spread of the infection have significantly slowed down all processes and thus the activities within this goal.
- **Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior** - The establishment of a data exchange system between the court police and the prosecutor's office in arms-related cases could be enhanced by the electronic exchange of data, i.e., by enabling direct checks in these records. There is also a problem with cases being processed by the prosecutor's office, which refers to a long period of waiting for the verification of allegations from criminal charges by the prosecution, necessary in order to be able to proceed with actions for weapons owned by a person reported for committing a crime. One of the proposed solutions in the above cases was that the prosecution needs to act urgently if a report is filed against an owner of a weapon.

SKOPJE

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

Guiding question:

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

- No, there is no unified system in place.

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

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

- No cases of export diversion have been reported. The Ministry of Interior has issued four (4) export licenses in the reporting period. In Republic of North Macedonia there is no production of firearms, only production of ammunition.
- Data on arms and ammunition exports have been submitted to UNDP SEESAC for 2018 and 2019, and data for 2020 will be submitted shortly.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:

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

- In the period July-December 2020, in the field of illicit trade in weapons, a total of 87 criminal offenses "illegal manufacture, possession and trade in weapons or explosives" and one criminal offense "falsification of firearms" were detected. In the mentioned cases, 96 pieces of firearms, 5.055 pieces of ammunition and 600 grams of explosives were seized.
- In cooperation with SEESAC, an analysis of the needs of the Border Police was carried out and Standard Operational Procedure for Border Weapons Control will be drafted. Also, donation of necessary equipment in this area is foreseen. Support from SEESAC for the needs of the criminal police is planned. However, this activity has been postponed for the upcoming period due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In the framework of the project "*Cross-Border Integrated Institutional Approach Towards Combating Illicit Arms Trafficking*", which will be implemented in cooperation between UNDP, N. Macedonia and Kosovo, activities are foreseen for the introduction of more efficient control and management of online and offline arms sales through: improved institutional and

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human resource capacities improved capacity of investigative and analytical departments, FFP and forensic services in Kosovo and North Macedonia to implement an integrated approach through specialized training and use of sophisticated equipment and strengthened institutional capacity and broader knowledge and understanding of police officers regarding the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW) through specialized training and the use of innovative IT tools.

- Carrying out an analysis to assess the needs for countering firearms trafficking through postal and courier shipments was requested. The assessment that will be carried out with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) during 2021 and includes the following components:
 - review and identification of the gap in the processing of incoming and outgoing postal shipments by companies from the public and private sector;
 - review of the knowledge and skills of the operators for implementation of risk assessment, identification and detection of shipments containing firearms, their parts, components and ammunition and formulation of recommendations for targeted capacity building;
 - review of the existing equipment and its use for detection of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition and formulation of recommendations for procurement of equipment and delivery of capacity building for its use.
- In cooperation with the OSCE, work will be done to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Interior for detection of small arms and light weapons, as well as efficient deployment of K9 resources. The activity aims to support the establishment of an appropriate environment in terms of enhanced infrastructure, human resources, regulations and information exchange, in order to create the necessary capacity for efficient deployment of K9 resources (fast, efficient and organized operations).
- Representatives of Republic of North Macedonia attended the Regional Border Police Meeting organized on 1 December 2020 by UNDP SEESAC, where the needs for support were analysed, discussed and accepted. The Republic of Croatia presented specific cases of illegal trade across the green border with practical examples. At the same time, FRONTEX presented information on the development of weapons detection by the Border Police and Customs.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

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

- No, it was not in place.

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

Guiding question:

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

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- A representative of the Ministry of Interior participated in Operation BOSPHORUS, with support from PCC SEE (Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe), in cooperation with EMPACT.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, we participated in following meetings:
 - 3rd and 4th Regional Roadmap Coordination Meeting, organized by UNDP SEESAC on 3rd July and 25-26th November 2020, respectively. During the meeting, which was attended by SALW Commissions and International Community and Donors, the progress achieved and planned activities in the upcoming period were presented;
 - Online meeting of the Forum for Security Cooperation of the OSCE, held on 16 September 2020 in Vienna, Austria;
 - In the period from 21 September to 2 October 2020, UNDP organized training sessions on the new software solution for registration, management and tracing of weapons for users from several organizational units, namely: the Weapons Sector, the Border Police, IT Sector and for legal entities engaged in weapons-related activities;
 - 13th Regional Meeting of the Small Arms and Light Weapons Experts Network (SEEFEN) organized by UNDP SEESAC, held via online platform on 17-18 November 2020;
 - Regional meeting of Firearms Focal Points, organized by UNDP SEESAC on 19 November 2020 via an online platform;
 - Regional meeting of Border Police Representatives, organized by UNDEP SEESAC on 1 December 2020 via an online platform;
 - Workshop on Combating Illegal Trafficking in Converted Weapons with representatives from Kosovo, organized by UNDP SEESAC on 17 December 2020 in Skopje;
 - Workshop on the role and tasks of the National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons, organized and supported by the OSCE, held on 11 November, and 16 and 18 December 2020 in Skopje;
 - Meetings and activities related to Project component 2 - Improving national practices related to small arms and light weapons, organized by UNDP (22.01.2020, 14.02.2020, 19.02.2020, 29.05.2020, 27.08.2020, 24.12.2020);

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

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

- The Republic of North Macedonia has completed the UNODC Questionnaire for 2019.

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

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, during the reporting period, there was operational cooperation with EUROPOL and INTERPOL (both with EU member states and with other countries). In this regard, a total of 34 cases were opened within INTERPOL and 4 cases were opened within EUROPOL for the purpose of exchanging operational information related to IT in weapons. Out of 34 cases within INTERPOL, 32 requests were for international firearms search, one (1) was an operational firearms check for Kosovo and one (1) from the SIA Bitola after an incident.
- Cartridge cases and projectiles were delivered via INTERPOL (by Swiss authorities).
- We had regular operational cooperation with Europol, in terms of exchange of operational information electronically, via the Sector for International Police Cooperation, as well as in terms of participation in international operational actions (in this period - the actions JAD 2020 - Southeast Europe and Armstrong).
- In December 2020, with the support of UNDP SEESAC, the first meeting within a pilot project for exchange of ballistic information was held, which was attended by representatives from the Republic of North Macedonia.

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- After an analysis within the Ministry of Interior, it was determined that a large percentage of citizens have not replaced their old permits with new ones (re-registration), which requires support for analysis of the reasons for this fact, as well as solutions to this problem proposed by experts, based on good practices from countries in the region.
- The pandemic does not affect the smooth running of activities in terms of exchange of data and information at the international level via electronic means. However, regular meetings in person were not held. During this period, we have only participated in several online meetings organized by international organizations.

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

Guiding question:

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

- The Police Case Management System is used on all criminal cases but it is not specifically adjusted for FAE and it is not yet fully implemented at the Prosecution Office.
- **Prosecutor's Office**⁹: Under the implementation of the Strategy's Action Plan on SALW, 2020 is characterized by decreasing indicators of such criminal offences as "Illegal possession and manufacture of weapons, explosives and ammunitions" and "Firearms and ammunition trafficking", provided for in Articles 278 and 278/a of the Criminal Code.

Based on the statistical indicators, we can observe that there is a decrease in the number of proceedings filed, respectively by 13.30% for the criminal offence of "Illegal possession and manufacture of weapons, explosives and ammunitions" (Article 278 of the Criminal Code) and a decrease by 30% for the criminal offence of "Firearms and ammunition trafficking" (Article 278/a of the Criminal Code), as well as a decrease by 11.17% in the number of cases sent for adjudication which fall under these criminal offences, compared to 2019.

The specific share that the criminal offence of "Illegal possession and manufacture of weapons, explosives and ammunitions" occupies within the group of "Criminal offences against public order and security" for 2020 is 5.99%, whereas for 2019 it was 6.57%, which means we have a downward trend by 0.58%.

A more thorough analysis of the statistical indicators highlights that proceedings related to holding weapons and explosives without the permit of competent authorities in vehicles or any other motorized means, as well as in public places, as provided for by Article 278 § 1 of the Criminal Code, is 65.68 % of the proceedings investigated for this offence in 2020, i.e. a downward trend by 2.2 % compared to 2019. Meanwhile, holding them at one's home as per Article 278 § 3,4 of Criminal Code is 18.96% of the proceedings investigated, which means an increase by 3.8%. Whereas, the commission of such offence in the form of manufacture, sale, purchase, provision for purchase, trade and transport of weapons and ammunitions, explosives and explosive weapons, as provided for in Article 278 § 5 and 6 of the Criminal Code, is 2.42 % of the investigated proceedings, i.e. a decrease by 0.93% compared to 2019.

Despite the small decrease or increase of percentages in the tendency of filed proceedings, from our point of view these indicators demonstrate:

- both, the efficiency of cross-cutting measures and progressive severity of punishments in cases of keeping weapons and explosives in open or public places, or in motorized vehicles, and
- a more progressively mitigated criminal policy in case of keeping such items at home and when the activity of these offenders is not related to the commission of other criminal offences.

⁹ Additional information as submitted during Tirana's 5th Roadmap Local Coordination Meeting.

TIRANA

3.2 Diversion of arms exports

Guiding questions:

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

- No, there are no reported cases of diversion of arms exports.
- The National Report on Arms Exports is regularly published in the following website: <http://www.akshe.gov.al/>. The National Report on Arms Export for 2020 has been prepared and published in the website of UNROCA (UN register), and in the Arms Trade Treaty website: http://www.seesac.org/Albania_6. The National Reports refer to period 2008-2015. Regional Report on Arms Export for 2018 was published by UNDP SEESAC, which contains data from the Albanian authorities on arms export.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:

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

- We have identified 7 (seven) criminal offences of firearms trafficking, provided in Article 278/a of the Criminal Code.
 - The specific share that the firearms and ammunitions trafficking occupies in the group of criminal offences related to “fighting illegal trafficking” is 2.71% or a reduction by 0.68% compared to 2019. Moreover, the statistical data also indicate that the number of proceedings filed for this criminal offence has decreased in figures, i.e. from 10 criminal proceedings filed in 2019 to 7 criminal proceedings filed in 2020. Meanwhile, 6 criminal cases with 9 defendants have been sent to trial during 2020 compared to 3 cases with 3 defendants sent for trial in 2019. Thus, there is an increase of the number of cases and the number of defendants sent for trial, and 1 person has been convicted¹⁰.
- Regarding the strengthening border control, representatives of Albania took part in:
 - the workshop organized by UNDP SEESAC on 19-22 October 2020, in Tirana “On the drafting of Standard Operation Procedures for Border and Migration Police in framework of combating illicit trafficking of firearms”. Draft SOPs for the first- and second-line border control for the detection of firearms and explosives (FAE) at border crossing points (BCPs), were developed as well as procedures concerning the detection of FAE posing substantial security and safety threats and other emergency situations at BCPs. The SOPs were developed during a workshop with representatives of the Border and Migration Police at the central, regional and local level together with UNDP SEESAC border control

¹⁰ Additional information as submitted during Tirana’s 5th Roadmap Local Coordination Meeting.

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experts on topics related to risk analysis and tracing weapons, as well as on cooperation between the Border and Migration Police and other police branches, data collection and conducting investigations;

- the Regional meeting for Border Police Representatives, organized by UNDP SEESAC on 1 December 2020 via online platform, to present the needs and capacities assessment reports of the Border Police in framework of combating illicit trafficking of firearms;
- the operation ARMSTRONG VII (Albania) 2020 from 16 to 20 November 2020.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

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

- At the level of the State Police, there is a structure at the headquarters and local structures which in cooperation with AKSHE follow up, control and monitor the activity with explosives.¹¹

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

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, we have used EMPACT in the 3 police operations.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, participation was ensured in following meetings:
 - Operational Meeting between Albania-North Macedonia on 23-24 December 2020, organized in Ohrid and financed by SEEFEG (South East Europe Firearms Experts Group with member countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Albania and North Macedonia). The meeting was organized on a case related to a firearm seized in Albania and declared stolen in North Macedonia;
 - 3rd and 4th Regional Roadmap Coordination Meeting, 3 July and 25-26 November 2020, respectively;
 - Thirteenth Regional Meeting of the South-East Europe Firearms Expert Network (SEEFEN), 17-18 November 2020;
 - Training on online open-source intelligence (OSINT), 28 September - 2 October 2020;

¹¹ Latest information taken from the 2nd Roadmap Narrative Progress Report.

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- Regional meeting of Firearm Focal Points, 19 November 2020;
- Regional meeting of Border Police Representatives, 1 December 2020.

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, Albania has contributed with firearms data in the three reports prepared by UNODC.

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

Guiding question:

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

- Border police structures continuously cooperate with Frontex at border crossing points to prevent firearms trafficking. During this period, **two (2) cases of firearms trafficking** were identified at two border exit points of our country.
- Information regarding investigations conducted by ASP are periodically exchanged with Europol, as well as with our counterparts of member countries and Western Balkans countries. In addition, ASP periodically exchanges information with Interpol regarding wanted persons, involved in criminal activities, and receives requests from Interpol member countries to check weapons in our internal SIMA system etc.
- We have continued our cooperation in framework of the implementation of the JO FOA Western Balkan Joint Operation of the European Border and European Coast Guard Agency - FRONTEX, at the land border with Greece.

3.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- The pandemic has caused delays or the postponement of planned activities.
- **Prosecutor's office**¹²: Support is needed in increasing further efficiency in the cross-cutting cooperation in the tracking phase and during proactive investigations with the stakeholders involved in the fight against SALW trafficking and possession in public places or vehicles, as well as to unify the criminal policy with the stakeholders of criminal justice systems, to the extent

¹² Additional information as submitted during Tirana's 5th Roadmap Local Coordination Meeting.

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permitted by the law, especially among requests coming from the prosecutor and decision-making of the court in imposing more severe punishments against offenders of SALW-related criminal offences, such as their trafficking and possession in public places or vehicles.

In order to meet these identified needs under this project, support is needed in:

- o developing investigation and criminal proceeding methodology or protocol focused on SALW-related criminal offences, with the objective to unify the practice followed by the JPO (Judicial Police Officer) within the prosecution units and investigation structures at the judicial police services, as well as prosecutors in the prosecution offices with comprehensive jurisdiction;
- o establishing cooperation with the School of Magistrates and law enforcement institutions which are part of the Strategy and Action Plan on SALW:
 - holding joint trainings among the judicial police, prosecutors and judges with topics focused in this area;
 - increasing efficiency in fighting criminal activities related to SALW and preventing them in general, by also allocating international field experts under this project in order to introduce the best European and international practices and experiences in this area.

GOAL 4

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



GOAL 4 OVERALL TARGETS

1. Increase awareness among licensed private and legal entities about the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE.
2. Increase awareness of FAE producers about risks of diversion.
3. Increase awareness among general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE.
4. Increase awareness among young men on the dangers of misuse of SALW/firearms.
5. Increase awareness of dangers of celebratory shooting.
6. Increase awareness and reduce the misuses of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence.
7. Increase the partnership with, and awareness of media on the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms-enabled violence.
8. Increase confidence in security institutions as providers of adequate and equal safety for all through community-society-regional outreach activities.





PROGRESS INFORMATION ON GOAL 4 OVERALL TARGETS

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

Guiding question:

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

- No such activities are reported. Further information is provided under 4.5 *Challenges, needs identified, and support required*.

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

Guiding question:

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

- Regular seminars for legal entities licensed for export and import of arms and military equipment, as well as for those ones providing brokerage services and technical assistance for the purpose of preventing illicit diverting of legally exported weapons could not be organized due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

Guiding questions:

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

Were there any activities specifically targeting young men?

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

- In the period 1 July – 31 December 2020, through specialized courses, 14 persons from the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces were additionally trained to perform duties of operators whose scope of work involves dealing with arms and military equipment. This training mostly included younger population who are for the first time introduced to the obligation of receiving, storing, keeping and recording the flows of arms and military equipment. Training did not include persons from other authorities.

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When being admitted to professional military service, all persons are introduced to the importance of proper keeping, storage and disposal of weapons and ammunition, and particularly the dangers of unauthorized and uncontrolled possession of personal weapons. During the realization of the planned training content (particularly during the realization of shooting and exercises with the use of live ammunition), necessary safeguards are indicated in each phase of the activity.

- On 8 November 2019, the MoI approved cooperation on the project: *“Concept of Support to be provided by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia towards fulfilling the assumed international obligations as defined in the Roadmap”*. Based on the MoI’s guidelines and expressed needs, three components which would require support were identified:
 - Support in planning, designing and implementing the awareness raising campaigns on the dangers of SALW and the improved SALW control (Goal 4),
 - Support to the establishment of the Deactivation legislative framework and its due practical implementation (Goal 1),
 - Building the capacities of the Police Department in strengthening their K-9 capabilities in detecting weapons and explosives (Goal 5).

The component - Support in planning, designing and implementing the awareness raising campaigns on the dangers of SALW and the improved SALW control is expected to have 2 results:

- Increased capacities of MoI to effectively engage in SALW control and reduction of weapons in illegal possession, decrease in the number of abuses of legal weapons (Kick-off Workshop on advanced practices to prevent misuse of SALW and on advocacy campaigns; Establishing a Working Group for analysis, planning, design and implementation of the awareness raising campaigns; Supporting the MoI to conduct awareness raising campaigns; Identifying and sharing success stories and publish on official web pages).
- Establishment of an MoI partnership with civil society organizations and a mechanism to raise public awareness to prevent the misuse of small arms and light weapons (Experts meeting on building partnerships with electronic and print media, and identifying mechanisms for preventing misuse of SALW; Establish a Social Media Platform and support media campaigns on prevention of SALW proliferation and responsible gun ownership; Conducting outreach activities at national and community level).

In February 2020, a meeting was held with OSCE representatives regarding the beginning of the implementation of the project *“Support to designing and implementing awareness raising campaigns on small arms and light weapons control in Serbia”*. Further meetings and activities on the establishment of the Working Group were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In June 2020, OSCE submitted a draft Terms of Reference. After harmonization of the text, obligations and details related to ToR of the Working Group, the Ministry of the Interior agreed with the amendments, and informed OSCE thereof.

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

Guiding question:

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

- As a continuation of responsible weapon control, raising awareness of danger of weapons, education, promoting arms control and improved advocacy, particularly from the aspect of protection and security of women, on 19 August 2019 the Ministry of the Interior and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for Serbia, started the cooperation on the project “*Reduce Risk - Increase Safety – Towards ending SALW misuse in domestic violence context*”. During the reporting period, the meetings of Mol’s Project Implementation Committee and UNDP were not held due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The project aims to improve the legislative and political framework in order to strengthen the prevention system by changing the social environment and raising awareness among men and women about the dangers of misuse of small arms and light weapons. In addition, it should contribute to the establishment of zero tolerance for violence and the elimination of violence against women in Serbia, as well as reducing the misuse of firearms in the context of violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence.

In 2020, as part of the project, UNDP conducted an analysis of the legislative framework regulating the carrying/possession of firearms and domestic violence. The analysis included the following laws: Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on Police, Law on Detective Activity, Law on Customs Service, Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Law on Private Security, Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, Family Law, as well as valid strategies and international instruments relevant to reducing firearms abuse and domestic violence. Recommendations were made to amend the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, which refer to the prevention of the misuse of firearms in domestic violence. In addition, the Practice and Situation Analysis and measures to reduce the abuse of firearms in the context of domestic and gender-based violence have been developed and integrated into the proposal of the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Gender-Based Violence against Women and Domestic Violence 2021-2025, with accompanying Action Plan for the period 2021-2023.

- In terms of raising awareness and reducing the misuse of firearms in cases of violence against women, domestic violence or other forms of gender-based violence, the Ministry of the Interior has, since the beginning of implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence (1 June 2017), focused on prevention activities enabling police officers for the first time to carry out risk assessments within their powers and impose urgent measures.

In the period 1 January – 31 December 2020, a total of 29,345 urgent measures were imposed: 9,029 measures of removal of the abuser from the household and 20,316

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restraining orders. In the context of family and partnership relations, in the period 1 July-31 December 2020, 5 people were killed using firearms. All victims were female.

- Also, in order to protect women against domestic violence, the MoI issued a document on the conduct of all police officers in cases of temporary seizure of firearms in cases of domestic violence. Article 16 of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence considers the possession of weapons as one of the parameters for assessing the risk or immediate danger of domestic violence. In this regard, a representative of the Ministry of Justice participated in numerous seminars together with representatives of the public prosecutor's offices and courts. These seminars focused on the risk of weapons and the relation between the risk of possession of both legal and illegal weapons and domestic violence and violence against women.
- Considering the fact that the best way to solve cases of domestic violence is a multi-sectoral approach to this phenomenon, the Ministry of Justice with the support of UNDP organized a series of workshops, in 2018 and 2019, all over the Republic of Serbia. The basic messages from these workshops were also presented on the website of the Ministry of Justice "Exclude Violence" (www.iskljucinasilje.rs) with the aim of raising awareness of the general and professional public and preventing domestic violence through joint action of all relevant institutions.
- Bearing in mind that children constitute the most vulnerable social group, the Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, has been implementing the program "Fundamentals of Child Safety" in all primary schools in the Republic of Serbia, primarily in the first, fourth and sixth grades ever since 2017. Within this Program, school children have the opportunity to acquire knowledge in the following 8 areas: child safety in traffic; police in the service of citizens; violence as a negative phenomenon; prevention and protection of children against drugs and alcohol; safe use of the Internet and social networks; prevention and protection of children against trafficking in human beings; fire protection and protection against technical and technological hazards and natural disasters.

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

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- In order to fulfil Goal 4 - By 2024, significantly reduce the supply, demand and misuse of firearms through increased awareness, education, outreach and advocacy - and bearing in mind the importance of raising the level of awareness of citizens, young people, children, women, as well as legal entities and entrepreneurs with the aim to reduce the misuse

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and illegal proliferation of firearms, as well as all kinds of danger, it is necessary that government authorities, in accordance with their competences, organize seminars and training courses, with the support of international organizations or bilateral donors.

- During the reporting period, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related measures, implementation of the OSCE project “Support to designing and implementing awareness raising campaigns on small arms and light weapons control in Serbia” was postponed. In this regard, the meetings were cancelled and the establishment of the Working Group for the implementation of activities under the first component and other activities were postponed.
- Implementation of the project “Reduce risk - Increase safety – Towards ending SALW misuse in domestic violence context” was also delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the meeting of the Project Implementation Committee with the donor was not held.
- During the reporting period, no raising awareness/outreach activities were carried out among private and legal entities licensed to engage in arms trafficking, firearms training, repair and modification of weapons, as well as among legal entities that possess weapons for the purpose of performing their activity.
- On the occasion of “Open Day”, the units of the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defence could not receive all interested persons due to the measures imposed by the Crisis Response Team to protect population from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Also postponed were the raising awareness/outreach activities for legal entities licensed for the production and/or marketing of explosive materials regarding the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of explosives, as well as the risks of their diversion to illegal flows within the project “EU for Serbia – Support for Safer Products”.

PODGORICA

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

Guiding question:

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

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

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

Guiding question:

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

- No awareness raising activities were implemented or planned. There is low level of awareness about the possibility of diversion of weapons and their parts due to the gaps in the production process control, minimum regulations, as well as requirements regarding safety and control and supervision of explosives producers and legal entities using explosives, and there are no regulations on precursors.

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

Guiding questions:

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

Where there any activities specifically targeting young men?

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

- The activities targeting general population were implemented through the campaign “Respect life, return weapons”, and by being present in the media, giving statements on seizures of illegal weapons.
- There were no direct activities for the young men population. Young men are disproportionately represented among both the perpetrators and victims of incidents

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committed by firearms. They make up the majority of those who have stated that they would own firearms for personal safety.

- The activities were based on the police organization communicating and giving statements about refraining while celebrating the New Year's and bigger religious holidays.

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

Guiding question:

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

- The Operational Team for Combating Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women holds regular meetings. Functional database on domestic violence has been designed and established, and it enables the exchange of reports and notifications on domestic violence between the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Interior. It is a complex software solution that enables automated exchange of reports and notifications between two key sectors, the Ministry of Interior and the Police Directorate on one hand, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on the other. The database contains all statutory, necessary data on all participants in the case of reported violence, potential victims, perpetrators and children, on measures taken, misdemeanour and criminal charges and the estimated degree of risk. The database is the result of a joint initiative of two programmes - the Social Welfare Information System, namely the social card and UNDP and EU project for gender equality.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, support is needed for implementing the activities targeted at weapons producers, sellers and licensed persons for raising the awareness of the harm of diversion of weapons and precursors. No such support has been received.
- Closed cities and impossibility of direct communication, as a result of COVID-19 pandemic, negatively affected activities under this Goal.

PRISTINA

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

Guiding question:

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

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

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

Guiding question:

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

- So far, we haven't had manufacturers, only interested entities, that have been informed.

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

Guiding questions:

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

Where there any activities specifically targeting young men?

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

- Awareness raising activities have been planned on danger of misuse, illicit possession, trafficking of FAE, as well as celebratory shooting under the motto "Less weapons, less tragedies", should we also have the support of various partners in relation to this project.
- There were no activities targeting young men.

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

Guiding question:

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

- There were no such activities.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding question:

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

- It has not been identified. We have requested support and we have received it somehow, but there is still a need for further support, especially as regards the establishment of special systems and their interconnection. COVID-19 negatively affected the implementation of activities under this goal, it stalled everyday work and we worked with reduced number of staff.

SARAJEVO

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

Guiding question:

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

- **Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior** - No activities were planned or implemented to raise awareness on the dangers of misuse and illegal proliferation of firearms, ammunition and explosives in the reporting period. The direct cause of the decrease in activities in this area is the COVID-19 pandemic due to the prescribed protection measures.
- **Tuzla Canton Ministry of Interior** - Yes, licensed natural and legal persons (retail facilities) are informed about the danger of misuse and illegal sale of firearms and ammunition through planned visits and supervision and control. They are also informed about the consequences in case of illegal actions during the procurement and use of firearms and ammunition through the planned control and during the visit of the agencies for the protection of people and property.
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - Yes, attention is drawn to this during regular inspections, additional information is provided to interlocutors, and awareness is raised about all types of dangers that arise with the abuse and illegal spread of firearms.
- **Herzegovina-Neretva Canton Ministry of Interior** - Yes, through the media and community policing - RPZ and various types of working meetings.
- **Police of the Brčko District** - Yes, through the control and supervision of the private and legal entities.

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

Guiding question:

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

- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - Representatives of producers are informed during regular inspections through conversations and reminded of the risks and responsibilities that come with this type of work, and they are also possibly informed about new knowledge, legal regulations and experiences of abuse in this area and the risks involved in such actions.
- **Canton 10 Ministry of Interior** - There are no manufacturers of weapons, ammunition and explosives in the area of C10 MoI.

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

Guiding questions:

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

Where there any activities specifically targeting young men?

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

- **Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior** - A promotional campaign “Firecrackers are not toys” was conducted in the period from 15 – 31 December, the goal of which was aimed at raising public awareness of the dangers posed by the use of pyrotechnics and celebratory shooting, i.e., unauthorized use of weapons on holidays.
- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** – In relation to **general population**, awareness is raised sporadically and individually, in conversations with all natural persons who intend to procure firearms. The dangers and risks that firearms carry with them are pointed out. In relation to **young men**, awareness is raised individually, through conversations with citizens applying for weapons. Discussions are held on the issue of firearms to point out the risks and dangers of owning a firearm, and the consequences that may occur due to unprofessional and illegal use of firearms. Lastly, in relation to **celebratory shooting**, citizens are informed of the dangers that such use of weapons brings through individual conversations as well. Also, police officers in the field, and especially the leaders of regions in question and patrol sectors use conversations with citizens in their areas to convey messages about the harmfulness and risks of using weapons on such and similar occasions. Pursuant to the Law on Weapons, all applicants undergo training in the handling of firearms, and they are presented with information on, among other things, the dangers of weapons.
- **Herzegovina-Neretva Canton Ministry of Interior** - No, the Law on Weapons and Ammunition in the HNC (05/17 and 05/20) prohibits the use of firearms during celebratory shooting.
- **Canton 10 Ministry of Interior** - Activities are continuously carried out to **raise public awareness** of the dangers of abuse, illegal possession and trade in firearms, ammunition and explosives through operational actions “Harvest” and “Peace and Prosperity”. Activities were carried out to raise the level of awareness of citizens about the dangers of **celebratory shooting** through the operational action “Peace and Prosperity”.
- **Police of the Brčko District** - Special campaigns were not organized in the reporting period, but the Police informs the population within the project Community Policing, through work in local communities, schools and NGOs on the dangers arising from unauthorized possession and unprofessional handling of weapons and ammunition. Activities are planned in the following period to inform citizens about all the risks and challenges arising from unauthorized possession and unprofessional handling of this type of weapons and ammunition. Campaigns will be directed within schools, colleges, sports clubs, where

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mostly young men who are interested in owning a weapon gather. Also, the campaign will be implemented in the coming period through the work of community policing to cover this issue, which is a common occurrence in our areas.

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

Guiding question:

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

- **Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior** - Yes, but not in an organized manner, but instead during the daily activities of police officers and through conversations with citizens and with applicants for the procurement of weapons.
- **Herzegovina-Neretva Canton Ministry of Interior** - Through the media, through community policing and various forms of workshops.
- **Police of the Brčko District** - Seminars and certain campaigns were organized permanently on this basis, where gender-based violence was discussed, mostly committed by men against women, where there was mostly abuse of firearms, which often produced fatal consequences.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding question:

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

- **Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations** - Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we were unable to organize activities with the entrepreneurs in terms of meetings, workshops and seminars. Cooperation takes place daily through telephone and written correspondence.
- **Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior** - The need for technical and financial support for promotional videos and posters has been identified, so that the media can adequately cover the promotional campaign. Due to the measures that were in force, educational lectures for children in schools were not realized, nor the activities according to the Plan of preventive measures for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in schools.
- **Police of the Brčko District** – It is necessary to organize campaigns (through the media, promotional materials and seminars in local communities and schools) and raise the level of expertise of supervisory commissions through the education of their members. The COVID-19 virus pandemic and the measures initiated to prevent the further spread of the infection have significantly slowed down all processes and thus the activities within this

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goal. The emergence of infection caused by the COVID-19 virus had a significant impact on the implementation of certain activities of the agency in such a way that the priority of action was aimed at combating this pandemic, which led to the restriction of all forms of gatherings, and thus educational gatherings, seminars, working groups and other forms of organized work, both within the agencies themselves and in inter-agency cooperation and contacts with international partners.

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

Guiding question:

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

- Within the project supported by UNDP "*Upgrading the software application for registration and tracing of weapons, their components and ammunition*", on 1-2 October 2020 training was held for legal entities engaged in trade, storage and repair of weapons, production of ammunition, and civilian shooting ranges. The training was related to the functionalities available to legal entities in the new software solution; the commissioning of this software solutions will allow the tracing of weapons from the border crossing point where the import takes place, then tracing weapons in warehouses and tracing sales between warehouses, natural and legal persons, i.e. the movement of weapons and their components and ammunition within the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia.
- The Ministry of Interior holds regular meetings with legal entities dealing with weapons through the Weapons Group, the Hunting Federation and the Macedonian Sports Shooting Federation.

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

Guiding question:

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

- In the Republic of North Macedonia there is no production of firearms, only production of ammunition. The Ministry of Economy has not conducted any activities to inform companies that have received approvals for production and trade in armaments and military equipment.

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

Guiding questions:

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

Where there any activities specifically targeting young men?

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

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- On the territory of SIA Kumanovo and in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and religious leaders, joint meetings were held and outreach activities were carried out to inform citizens and to instruct them to refrain from unauthorized use of firearms at family and other celebrations. Together with citizen advisory groups, **153 neighbourhood patrols were organised involving 1,137 citizens and 217 meetings were held with local community leaders**, in order to raise awareness of the aforementioned topic. Notices were placed in local communities and distributed to all primary and secondary schools in the area of SIA Kumanovo, as well as to owners of market stands and shops and on the green market, in the period before the New Year holidays. Also, a demonstration exercise was conducted on the consequences of the use of pyrotechnics to human health and on the legal consequences. Meetings were held to raise awareness on the need to comply with the Law on Hunting, the Law on Weapons and the Law on Public Order Offences in the hunting associations "Fauna" and "Shqiponja" and with the hunting grounds concessionaire PE "Makedonski Shumi" - Kumanovo branch. A series of measures and activities were undertaken within the operational action "Firecracker".
- The following preventive activities were undertaken in the area of SIA Bitola:
 - Four campaigns on the proper use of weapons in accordance with the Law on Hunting and the Law on Weapons;
 - Ten announcements to the public to raise awareness among young people to refrain from using firearms and pyrotechnics before the New Year holidays;
 - Two public debates on the legalization of illegal weapons;
 - Eight working meetings with private security agencies on the carrying of weapons in accordance with the Law on Private Security and with hunting associations on the manner of carrying and transporting weapons to and from hunting grounds;
 - 21 visits to schools on the use of pyrotechnics and preventive flyers distributed;
 - Two lectures for high school students on the use of pyrotechnics.
- The following activities were carried out on the territory of SIA Strumica:
 - Working meeting of the citizens' advisory group with hunting associations and discussion on the need to comply with the law and on overcoming the consequences of injuries and self-injuries on hunting grounds;
 - Press release on the unauthorized use of firearms and pyrotechnics at family celebrations, New Year and other celebrations, broadcast during December 2020, with focus on the penal provisions under the Law on Protection from Explosives, Article 396 of the Criminal Code, and Article 31 of the Law on Public Order Offences;
 - Lecture on the topic: "Consequences of the use of firecrackers", where the target group were volunteers from the Youth Club of the Red Cross - Strumica;
- The following activities were carried out on the territory of SIA Tetovo:
 - Plan on preventive measures and activities to prevent the unauthorized trade and use of pyrotechnics;

SKOPJE

- Seven working meetings with the citizens' advisory group and preventive activities in the form of information on the penal provisions for non-compliance with the legislation related to the use of firearms and the unauthorized trade and use of pyrotechnics,
- Announcements to the public on compliance with the relevant laws.
- Several activities were carried out in the area of the other sectors for internal affairs, taking into account the Covid-19 pandemic and the inability to carry out all planned activities, including:
 - On the territory of SIA Veles, two public campaigns on the prevention of the use of firecrackers and other pyrotechnics and a public statement on the unauthorized use of firearms and pyrotechnics at family celebrations, New Year and other celebrations, broadcast during December 2020;
 - On the territory of SIA Shtip, public announcement on the unauthorized use of firearms and pyrotechnics and the penal provisions of Article 396 of the Criminal Code and Article 31 of the Law on Misdemeanours.
- In 2020, the Sectors of Internal Affairs, through the police stations and police departments and in accordance with their scope of competencies arising from the Law on Police and the Law on Internal Affairs, undertook preventive activities, as well as activities to detect and prevent the use of firearms and pyrotechnics. Two prevention campaigns were implemented in 2020: "Celebrate with heart not weapons" and "Pyrotechnics are not toys", as well as the operative action "FIRECRACKER", aimed at raising awareness on the importance of refraining from unauthorized use of firearms and pyrotechnics at family New Years and other celebrations.

Additional information:

- At the request of the National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons, the OSCE Mission to Skopje submitted a draft Memorandum of Understanding which, as a fifth activity, envisages support to the Ministry of Interior and the National SALW Commission to design coordinated, inter-institutional and comprehensive activities for raising of public awareness, constructive public engagement and public dialogue in order to reduce the supply, demand and abuse of SALW.

A Working Group (WG) will be established to assist the National SALW Commission and member institutions, as well as civil society, in the development of a joint strategy for raising of public awareness. The WG will be tasked with reviewing existing data and research on current SALW trends and needs and exploring their organizational strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the field of raising public awareness of SALW. Based on the findings, a joint (inter-institutional), gender-responsive strategy for raising public awareness and communication will be developed. The final strategy will be submitted to the Commission for review and adoption. The strategy will be distributed to the relevant ministries for adoption. Based on the developed strategy, the activities for community engagement in the inter-institutional cooperation will be implemented with the involvement of relevant ministries, institutions and civil society. The main goal of the campaign is to increase public safety through coordinated awareness raising activities among citizens about the dangers of illegal possession and misuse of SALW and the ways

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to legalize and surrender illegal weapons. Special focus will be placed on raising awareness of SALW abuse in the context of domestic violence. Negotiations on the Memorandum between the OSCE Mission to Skopje and the Ministry of Interior are underway, and it is expected to be signed in upcoming period.

- In 2021, with the support of UNDP, the implementation of a project for Cross-Border Integrated Institutional Approach to Countering Illegal Trafficking of Firearms between North Macedonia and Kosovo is expected to start. The project envisages an activity for increased outreach and communication activities by the PR departments aimed at awareness-raising and success story sharing in the fight against SALW trafficking, by upgrading the capacities of the police PR and media relations departments, Ministries of Interior, Public Prosecutor's Offices and Customs Administrations of Kosovo and North Macedonia and increasing public awareness by visibility campaigns and events.¹³

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

Guiding question:

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

- No activities were conducted during the reporting period.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding question:

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

- Need for a complete analysis aimed at developing a media communications plan and a campaign for raising public awareness on this issue, with the involvement of the Department of Public Relations and Strategic Affairs in the Mol. Campaigns need to be based on specific data on perpetrators, victims, types of weapons, gender, environment, etc. Also, the plan should provide information to the public on the legal amendments foreseen under Objective 1 and the recommendations of the Gender Analysis under Objective 2. Campaigns on weapons re-registration, i.e. on replacing old licenses with new ones, are also needed. There is currently no working group or financial support foreseen, but it will be requested from UNDP SEESAC.
- Public awareness campaigns were scaled back during the COVID-19 pandemic.

¹³ Information was taken from the 4th Roadmap Narrative Report.

TIRANA

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

Guiding question:

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

- No such activities were held or planned during the reporting period.

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

Guiding question:

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

- No such activities were held or planned during the reporting period.

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

Guiding questions:

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

Where there any activities specifically targeting young men?

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

- Implementation of the tasks of the working plan of the General Directorate of State Police No. 584, dated 24/01/2020 “On the implementation of goals set in the Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2019-2024 and Action Plan 2019-2021”. In the implementation of this program, the Local Police Directorates draft plans of actions related to the development of awareness and awareness campaigns with the community, schools, local media, etc., **covering education of the young generation** on the dangers of illegal carrying and using small arms and light weapons. The Action Plans by the Local Police Directorates to be implemented until the end of 2020, were due by June 30, 2020, but due to the dynamics of the pandemic these were not completed.
- Activities among general population or on dangers of celebratory shooting were neither held not planned during the reporting period.

TIRANA

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

Guiding question:

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

- No such activities were held or planned during the reporting period.

4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding question:

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

- The planned activities have not been conducted due to the restriction measures and social distancing. Difficulties have been encountered in planning or replanning activities due to the pandemic dynamics.

GOAL 5

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



GOAL 5 OVERALL TARGETS

1. Substantially increase number of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives.
2. Ensure that legal measures are in place allowing legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms.
3. Systematically use deactivation to reduce illegal firearms possession.
4. Increase administrative capacities and targeted outreach to complete re-registration within envisaged legal timeframe, as well as to address adequately found and inherited firearms.





BASELINE INFORMATION ON GOAL 5 OVERALL TARGETS

BELGRADE

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

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

- During the reporting period, following legal procedures, 5,770 pieces of firearms were seized from legal owners along with 833 pieces of firearms, 25,715 pieces of ammunition of different calibres, 375 different types of explosive devices and 12.8 kg of explosive were found in illegal possession. These seizures were part of the regular control activities of the representatives of the Ministry of Interior. In cases when they find weapons in illegal possession, they file criminal charges against the owner in accordance with Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, which prescribes sanctions for unlawful possession and carrying of firearms, ammunition and explosives.
- In the Republic of Serbia, the owner of a registered weapon may, at any moment, surrender weapons to the competent authority of the Ministry of Interior according to his/her place of residence, and transfer the ownership to the Republic of Serbia, without compensation, on which occasion he/she will be issued a certificate of surrendering weapon. The certificate of surrendering weapon and transferring the ownership to the Republic of Serbia is issued on the form prescribed by the Rulebook on the Procedure for Issuance, Appearance and Contents of Weapon Forms and Documents prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition. **During the reporting period, the owners surrendered 17,755 pieces of weapons in legal possession.** This number contains 51 pieces of firearms surrendered during the legalization period within the reporting period. This is an exceptional result, taking into account the overall situation with COVID-19, because even under these circumstances, the number of surrendered weapons in legal possession corresponds to a six-month average over the past years, which has not been reduced even in this situation.
- In the Republic of Serbia, the Law on Weapons and Ammunition provides for the possibility of conducting periodic legalization campaigns. In this regard, in the period 16 March 2020–17 August 2020, the Republic of Serbia conducted a legalization campaign. In the reporting (1 July 2020), within the legalization process until the end of legalization campaign (17 August 2020), a total of 51 pieces of firearms and 1,044 pieces of ammunition of different calibres were surrendered.

During legalization campaigns, weapon owners (natural persons and legal entities) may surrender all types of weapons and ammunition to the nearest police directorate or police station without having to prove the origin of weapons and ammunition and will not be held responsible for the illicit possession and carrying of firearms. During legalization campaigns, natural persons and legal entities can register self-defence weapons (pistols and revolvers), hunting weapons (hunting rifles and carbines), sports weapons (small pistols and revolvers, small guns, air weapons and string weapons), convertible weapons

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(gas, starting and signal weapons) and old and deactivated weapons, for which they do not possess a document issued by the competent authority of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia, if they fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition.

- During the reporting period, a total of 6,105 weapons were re-registered in accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition. Specifically, 3,751 natural persons re-registered 5,864 pieces of weapons whereas 15 legal entities re-registered 241 pieces of weapons, all of which they had already possessed in accordance with the previously applicable Law on Weapons and Ammunition. In the previous period, this number was three times bigger, but such a situation should be attributed to the deadline for re-registration under the previously applicable Law on Weapons and Ammunition (5 March 2020). According to the Law amending the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, the deadline for re-registration of previously issued documents has been extended until 5 March 2022.

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

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

- If the owner of a registered weapon wants to, he/she may at his/her own expense file a request for weapon deactivation to legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized to manufacture weapons or legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized to repair and convert weapons (authorized gunsmiths). During the reporting period, **115 pieces of registered weapons were deactivated**.

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- In order to fulfil Goal 5 – By 2024, substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession in the Western Balkans – and bearing in mind the necessity of informing the public in order to raise the awareness of illegal possession of weapons (which is aimed at encouraging a larger number of weapons to be surrendered during legalization efforts), the mentioned activity could be realized in cooperation with international organizations and bilateral donors.
- Conducting public information campaigns to raise awareness about the illegal possession of weapons and the development of educational and informative materials that would

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emphasize the risk of illegal possession of weapons requires material resources. It should be emphasized that the above activities are an effective means (videos, posters, brochures, etc.) which would encourage citizens to surrender without consequences the weapons they hold without documents during the legalization actions.

- The COVID-19 pandemic and related measures caused the absence of media outreach during the weapon legalization campaign. It is assumed that, if it was not for the pandemic, the response of citizens would have been bigger, larger number of weapons would have been surrendered.

PODGORICA

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

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

- Yes. In the reporting period, **19 firearms, 5 mines and explosive devices and 5,234 pieces of ammunition of various calibres were voluntarily surrendered**, as part of the voluntary surrender campaign “Respect life, return weapons”.

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

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

- **One (1) firearm was deactivated** in the reporting period. However, the measure of improving the procedure for deactivation of firearms, as well as the supervision of this procedure, has not been implemented, because this will be regulated after the adoption of the Amendments to the Law on Weapons, with the regulation for its implementation, so the deadline is Q1 2022 (MoI).
- It is necessary to improve the procedure for deactivation of firearms, and to improve activities for re-registration of firearms, especially inherited firearms, as well as firearms with expired documents (MoI). Improvement of supervision over the procedure for deactivation of firearms in accordance with EU regulations is also prescribed by amendments to the Law on Weapons.

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- Yes, further funding support was requested from the OSCE Mission to Montenegro for small arms and light weapons that have been legally confiscated, as well as those collected through the campaign “Respect life, return weapons”. We have expressed interest for provision of support, but support was not provided yet due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

PRISTINA

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

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

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

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

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

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

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- In order to legalize a weapon, both the applicant and the respective institution must follow long procedures:
 - a) The weapon's registration system and the legalization procedures in the system are incomplete.
 - b) Insufficient knowledge of the technical staff of entities that perform the verification, marking, categorization and general identification of weapons.

We have requested support and we have received somehow, but there is still need for further support especially as regards the training on better identification of weapons.
- COVID-19 pandemic affected the every-day work, halted the organization of different activities under this goal and reduced the number of staff.

SARAJEVO

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

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

- During the reporting period 770 firearms and 2,580 pieces of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered, while 81 firearms were legalized.¹⁴
- **Police of Brčko District** - Article 72 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Brčko District of BiH stipulates that any legal or natural person who possesses mines, explosives, weapons or ammunition (especially those left over from the war) may voluntarily report them to the police for surrender. This means that amnesty is still formally in place for such cases, pursuant to the above Article. During the reporting period **16 weapons were found in legal possession and voluntarily handed over for destruction**, of which 12 pistols and 4 hunting rifles.¹⁵
- **Central Bosnia Canton Ministry of Interior** - The Ministry continuously carries out activities on the voluntary surrender of illegal weapons. Weapons and ammunition that were in illegal possession were collected in the reporting period.
- **Canton 10 Ministry of Interior** - Yes, operational action “Harvest” is a permanent campaign. The following weapons were voluntarily surrendered during the period from July 1st to December 31st 2020: **1 M-48 rifle, 1,540 pieces of ammunition, 5 automatic rifles, 19 hand grenades, 9 clips for assault rifles, 1 rifle grenade extension, 24 cumulative mines for hand-held rocket launcher, 1 “Zolja” rocket, 1 rifle silencer, 1 anti-tank mine, 6 anti-personnel mines, 5 rifle grenades and 6 meters of stick explosives**. According to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Canton 10, **4 pieces of firearms were legalized** during the same period of time.
- **Herzegovina-Neretva Canton Ministry of Interior** - Article 73 The Law on Weapons and Ammunition in the HNC prescribes legalization under the conditions prescribed by Law.
- **Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior** - Articles 84 and 85 of the law provide for this possibility.
- **Tuzla Canton Ministry of Interior** - The Law on Weapons prescribes the voluntary surrender of weapons, without consequences unless a procedure of official actions has been initiated in connection with those weapons.¹⁶
- **Posavina Canton Ministry of Interior** – Following the adoption of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, legalisation and voluntary surrender of illegal firearms were made possible in the Posavina Canton.¹⁷

¹⁴ Information taken from the 5th KPI report (KPI 11).

¹⁵ Information on number of voluntary surrendered weapons was taken from 5th KPI report (KPI 11).

¹⁶ Information taken from the 4th Roadmap Narrative Progress report.

¹⁷ Information taken from the 2nd Roadmap Narrative Progress report.

SARAJEVO

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, **123 firearms were deactivated in the reporting period.**

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- **Police of Brčko District** – It is necessary to improve operational capacities in order to collect information on illegal weapons, conduct campaigns in order to raise citizens' awareness of the challenges and threats arising from the uncontrolled possession of the weapons, ammunition and explosives in question. The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures initiated to prevent the further spread of the virus have significantly slowed down all processes and thus the activities within this goal.
- **Central Bosnia Canton Ministry of Interior** - They were identified for material and technical means that would help activists reduce firearms in illegal possession.

SKOPJE

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

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

- There is no legal basis currently for legalization and voluntary surrender of illegal weapons. According to the Law on Weapons, citizens may surrender legal weapons to the Ministry of Interior due to age, death or other reasons. In this case, a procedure for issuing a certificate of possession of weapons is carried out.

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

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

- There were no requests for permanent deactivation of weapons in the reporting period, and this demonstrates the need for public awareness campaigns.

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- The analysis of the Ministry of Interior demonstrated that citizens use the opportunity to voluntarily surrender legal weapons very rarely. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare a plan for informing and motivating the citizens to hand over legal weapons that they do not use.
- Deactivation of illegal weapons would require amendments to the Law on Weapons or an amnesty.
- As reported under Goal 1, after the adoption of the deactivation rulebook, we need training of the members of the eight commissions that confirm the deactivation of weapons, as well as training of employees in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Sector for Weapons, Explosives and Dangerous Substances, Security and Detective Agencies, which controls and supervises the legal entities.

TIRANA

5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

Guiding question:

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

- No, we have not conducted any campaign on the legalization and/or voluntary surrender of firearms during the reporting period. **60,888 hunting weapons, or nearly 59.06% of the total have been registered in the SIMA system during the reporting period.** Meanwhile, **eight (8) weapons have been voluntarily surrendered.**

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

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

- No, it was not used.

5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- **Prosecutor's office** - We deem that a proposal related to a draft-law "On granting an amnesty" can be initiated. This amnesty will allow for the voluntary surrender of firearms of all types, illegally possessed by civilians at home, if the offenders under such typology have not committed any other criminal offences. Such a legal provision needs to be accompanied by awareness-raising campaigns for the voluntary surrender of SALW, which is a measure that we deem would serve to the collection of weapons, ammunitions and explosives/explosive devices held by certain categories of civilians at home in contradiction with the law. It would also prevent and avoid the punishment of the holders pursuant to Article 278 § 2 and 3 of the Criminal Code.

GOAL 6

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



GOAL 6 OVERALL TARGETS

1. Systematically destroy all surplus stockpile FAE in an environmentally benign manner.
2. Systematically and publicly destroy all seized FAE.





PROGRESS INFORMATION ON GOAL 6 OVERALL TARGETS

BELGRADE

6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?
If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?
Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Defence destroyed 14.6 tons of ammunition (of different calibres), fuses and explosives as part of the demilitarization process in the Technical Overhaul Institute of Kragujevac. A total of 13,643 rifle grenades, 4,453 hand grenades and 5,815 different fuses were disassembled. Demilitarization costs were covered by the funds from an international assistance programme (NATO Support and Procurement Agency – NSPA).
- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Interior did not organize destruction of surplus stockpiles of firearms, ammunition and explosives. Despite the fact that no surplus weapons were destroyed in 2020, the Republic of Serbia has remained a regional leader in terms of destruction of firearms and ammunition.
- Until 31 December 2019, the Ministry of the Interior destroyed stockpiles of surplus weapons and ammunition, and disassembled a total of 1,847 cumulative rifle grenades in accordance with the Agreement on the provision of services for disassembling and destroying surplus ordnance in the Technical Overhaul Institute of Kragujevac, within the project “Demilitarization of surplus ordnance under the auspices of the NATO Trust Fund”.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- Bearing in mind the high financial costs of destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition, yet the willingness to destroy the surpluses, the Republic of Serbia needs further support from international or bilateral partners. UNDP SEESAC has foreseen this type of support for the Ministry of the Interior in 2021.

PODGORICA

6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?
If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?
Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- The Ministry of Interior, in accordance with the Law on Protection and Rescue, implements protection from unexploded ordnance (UXO). In 2020, 22 tonnes of such ordnance were found. During the reporting period, ten (10) cluster bombs were found and collected by Norwegian People's Aid.
In addition, during the reporting period Ministry of Defence and the Army:
 - destroyed 40 tonnes of previously collected UXO through the ITF;
 - reduced the quantities of ordnance by 165.87 tonnes, of which 60.32 tonnes were taken over by buyers, while 105.55 tonnes were destroyed. Of those 105.55 tonnes destroyed, 27.36 tonnes were destroyed through NATO Trust Fund and 78.19 tonnes through ITF Fund.
- The Ministry of Interior and the General Police Directorate have no surplus weapons and ammunition.
- No destruction of confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- Yes, for the destruction of unexploded ordnance and support was received through the ITF Fund and Norwegian People's Aid.

PRISTINA

6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?
If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?
Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If yes, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- No destruction has been conducted since we did not have any surplus and no firearms have been disposed during this period.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- A registration system for disposed weapons should be established. The cooperation between the Prosecution's Office and Court, on weapons to be disposed, is not in proper levels. We have requested support and it was provided.
- COVID-19 pandemic affected the every-day work, halted the organization of different activities and reduced the number of staff.

SARAJEVO

6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?
If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?
Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If yes, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- 1,076 firearms and 763 firearm parts were destroyed on 17 October 2020 in Banja Luka, in the smelting factory “Jelšingrad”, in cooperation with all police agencies in BiH, and with the support of the European Commission, UNDP and SEESAC. The destruction was public.
- **Canton 10 Ministry of Interior** - Yes (2 pistols, 3 gas pistols, 9 rifles, 4 hunting rifles, 8 automatic rifles and 1 air rifle). The destruction was performed as part of the firearms disposed at the smelter “Jelšingrad” in Banja Luka. Team A of the Federal Civil Protection Administration regularly takes over and destroys mines and ammunition collected in the “Harvest” operation.
- **Central Bosnia Canton Ministry of Interior** also destroyed 25 pieces of firearms during the reporting period.
- **Ministry of Defense** - During the reporting period, the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina destroyed surplus stockpiles of ammunition, mines and explosive devices, which was carried out at destruction sites of the BiH AF and through the civilian capacities of companies in BiH. A total of 244.5 tons were destroyed, and 102, 18 tons of different types of ammunition, mines and explosive devices (or 849,819 pieces) were disposed of in accordance with previous sales agreements.

BiH AF destroy ammunition, mines and explosive devices identified as surplus in their possession, as well as FAE seized from perpetrators of crimes by the judiciary bodies. Destruction is conducted in safe and environmentally sound manner in military and civilian capabilities. Ministry of Defense adequately informs the public about the process of destruction of seized FAE.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- **Ministry of Defence** – There is need for financial support for the destruction of surplus ammunition, mines and explosive devices stockpiles in the possession of the BiH Armed Forces, as well as the destruction of FAE that were confiscated from the perpetrators of criminal offenses by the judicial authorities.

SARAJEVO

The Ministry of Defence requested and received assistance from international organizations (UNDP) and partner countries (USA through the US Embassy in BiH) to carry out the above activities. A proposal was also made to clearly regulate relations and compensation for support in resources and personnel related to the storage, safekeeping, transport and destruction of weapons, ammunition, mines and explosive devices and other equipment seized from the perpetrators of crimes by the judicial authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

SKOPJE

6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?
If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?
Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- No destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE took place during the reporting period.
- No destruction of confiscated weapons was carried out.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- At the beginning of 2020, expert talks were held with representatives of "ITF - International Trust Fund" and representatives of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Austria, regarding assistance with the destruction of surplus small arms and light weapons. The meeting resulted in a pledge of financial support aimed at procuring equipment for a chemical laboratory to test the chemical stability of explosives and improving the physical security of Army warehouses.
- It is necessary to develop an SOP on destruction of weapons, because the competent authority at the moment is the Agency for Management of Confiscated Property, however, Ministry of Interior cooperates with the Agency.

TIRANA

6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

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

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

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

- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Defence has disposed 2.4 tonnes of ammunition collected by the EOD company in different hotspots contaminated with unexploded ordnances. 29,171 kg of explosives substances, which were obtained upon the industrial dismantling of ammunition, were disposed in the Explosives Plant in Mjekës, using the industrial disposal process (combustion in furnaces). 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.
- With regards to the disposal of armament taken over by the Ministry of Interior (weapons collected by the State Police), we have addressed the issue/challenge identified in the past. By means of Law No. 152 2020, dated 17/12/2020 “On some addenda and amendments to Law No. 74/2014 “On Weapons”, necessary amendments were made to approximate 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 use the firearms, their essential parts and ammunition, as defined in paragraph 2 hereto, for demilitarization procedures, disposal procedures and selling them for metal scrap. The list of armaments and ammunition received from the Ministry of Interior structures has been sent for further processing to the General Directorate of Economy and Supporting Services at the MoD.

6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- Ministry of Defence did not identify any challenges or needs during the reporting period.

GOAL 7

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



GOAL 7 OVERALL TARGETS

1. Strengthen the capacities of relevant state institutions (armed forces, law enforcement, forest guards, customs, and correctional services) to establish inspection systems and implement Life Cycle Management of SALW and ammunition (where relevant).
2. Ensure safe and secure SALW/firearms and ammunition storage facilities designated based on identified needs and in accordance with international standards.
3. Build the capacities of relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centres) to establish inspection systems.
4. Increase human resources and administrative capacities of state institutions for monitoring, oversight and evaluation of the firearms and ammunitions stocks of legal entities and individuals.





PROGRESS INFORMATION ON GOAL 7 OVERALL TARGETS

BELGRADE

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

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

- The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia conducted inspections of legal entities and entrepreneurs registered as providing training in firearms handling, repairing and trading in weapons, essential components and ammunition. Inspection was also carried out of other legal entities and entrepreneurs, which, due to their respective activities, acquire and possess weapons, with special emphasis on safe keeping and storage of weapons and ammunition, as well as proper keeping of prescribed records. **During the reporting period, a total of 46 inspections were carried out.** Inspection capacities were not enhanced in this field.
- In accordance with the Law on Private Security, the Ministry of the Interior also conducted regular inspections of legal entities and entrepreneurs offering private security services. What is inspected is the fulfilment of the conditions for and the manner of performing activities, the application of powers and keeping records in accordance with the relevant law, as well as the application of regulations on holding and carrying private security weapons. In exercising inspection of how the relevant law is applied, authorized police officers performing duties stipulated by private security regulations have the right and the duty to inspect, inter alia, the manner of keeping and carrying firearms. **During the reporting period, 291 inspections of legal entities and entrepreneurs offering private security services were carried out.** Due to established irregularities, **353 motions to institute misdemeanour proceedings were made.** In the same period, **3 inspections of legal entities and entrepreneurs** offering detective services were carried out. Due to established irregularities, one (1) motion to initiate misdemeanour proceedings was made.
- With a view to improving the inspection system in this area, eleven (11) by-laws (rulebooks) have been adopted since 2019 based on the amendments to the Law on Private Security (2018) and the amendments to the Law on Detective Activity (2019).

Based on the amendments to the Law on Private Security:

- Rulebook on detailed requirements for the issuance of authorization to provide training in performing private security and steward service jobs (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 15 of 8 March 2019);
- Rulebook on the curriculum and the manner of providing training in how to perform private security jobs (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 15/19 of 8 March 2019);

BELGRADE

- Rulebook on the content, appearance and manner of use of the private security officer's identification card (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 3 of 15 January 2016, No. 30 of 25 April 2019);
- Rulebook on the colour and elements of the uniform worn by the security officer (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 49 of July 8, 2019);
- Rulebook on the manner of exercising the security officer's powers (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 59 of 23 August 2019);
- Rulebook on the certification exam for performing private security and steward service jobs (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 74 of 18 October 2019);
- Rulebook on the manner of performing technical protection jobs and using technical equipment (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 91 of 24 December 2019).

Based on the amendments to the Law on Detective Activity:

- Rulebook on training, learning job skills and certification exam for performing detective jobs;
 - Rulebook on termination of validity of the Rulebook on records kept in the area of detective activity;
 - Rulebook on the content, appearance and manner of use of the detective's identification card;
 - Rulebook on spatial and technical conditions for carrying out the detective activity.
- During the reporting period, the Ministry conducted continued inspection pursuant to the Law on the Transportation of Explosive Substances and the Law on Explosive Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases. All legal entities authorized for the production of and/or trade in explosive substances were subjected to inspection. Monthly inspections of the explosive materials' production and storage facilities were carried out. **During the reporting period, 418 authorizations for the procurement of explosive materials were issued** and inspection of their use was carried out.
 - Based on the Law on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, the Law on Production of and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment, the Law on Export and Import of Weapons and Military Equipment and the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, **3,158 authorizations were issued in the second half of 2020** for transportation and transit of explosive materials for civil uses and pyrotechnic compositions, hunting and sporting weapons and ammunition, and weapons and military equipment. In this line of work, there were no improvements in administrative capacity during the reporting period, but they are planned in 2021.
 - During the reporting period, the Ministry of Defence conducted regular inspections and control of storing facilities, storage and use of weapons and ammunition in warehouses, training centres and shooting ranges. Controls did not identify any irregularities that would significantly affect the overall safety. All facilities/warehouses of the MoD storing firearms are secured by guards or watchmen, as well as technical protection measures.

BELGRADE

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

Guiding question:

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

- During the reporting period, **the loss/theft of 34 weapons owned by legal entities and 1,526 weapons owned by individuals was reported.**

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

Guiding question:

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

- In the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior continued activities aimed at capacity building (in accordance with international standards) for storing small arms and light weapons and ammunition. On the basis of a Government conclusion from May 2019, the Ministry of the Interior took over the “Duvanište” Warehouse Complex near Smederevo from the Ministry of Defence. UNDP SEESAC informed the Serbian Ministry of the Interior that the Government of the United States, the Department of State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) had officially approved the allocation of funds in the amount of USD 1,000,000 for the improvement of the “Duvanište” Warehouse Complex near Smederevo. The donor funds were approved for essential furnishing of several warehouse facilities, the construction of a security fence and an entrance gate, external light installation, cameras, on-site inventory equipment, and targeted (adequate) training in physical security and stockpile management of weapons and ammunition. In Q3 of 2019, the Ministry of the Interior approved the above cooperation and designated its points of contact, which marked the launching of the project and preparatory activities. In the second half of 2020, activities continued, so that a project for the improvement of storage capacities at the location is currently being developed. The project initially envisaged the works to be completed in June 2021, but the deadline for the completion of works may be extended due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In October 2020, in accordance with EU Council Decision 2111/2019/CFSP, UNDP SEESAC submitted a support proposal related to the improvement of security at three locations within the Ministry of the Interior, - evidence rooms which would store firearms from criminal proceedings. At the beginning of January 2021, the Ministry of the Interior approved cooperation within the proposed support, followed by an analysis and assessment of locations for improvement in accordance with the priorities and needs of the Ministry of the Interior.

BELGRADE

7.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

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

PODGORICA

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

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

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

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

Guiding question:

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

- **There were no weapons or ammunition reported as stolen or lost from state institutions or private entities.** The electronic database of the competent authorities system shows there were **4 missing and 1 lost pistol recorded during the reporting period.**

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

Guiding question:

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

- **Rogami storage:**
The Ministry of the Interior uses the Rogami storage facility, and through the Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 of 19 December 2016, funds were provided for the execution of works on this storage facility, and the following was installed to improve the security measures: security system with video surveillance, lighting and perimeter protection of the facility. The works were completed in May 2019, with the support of the EU and UNDP SEESAC. With such support, one room of the Forensic Centre in Danilovgrad was adapted for the purpose of storing evidence, along with equipping of the evidence room at the Security Centre in Podgorica. In 2020, the main design for the adaptation of the facilities

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at the Rogami storage site was done, a geodetic survey was completed, for the Rogami storage site to be registered in the cadastre, and companies were selected for execution and supervision of works. The registration process was finalized in December 2020. Funds for the adaptation of two buildings (buildings 4 and 5) and the guard house were approved by the Republic of Germany with April 2021 as the deadline for implementation. The finalization of this part of the project recommends us for the possible approval of funds for the adaptation of the remaining 4 buildings.

- **Brezovik storage:**

The storage facility “Brezovik” was reconstructed for the needs of the army. They performed a capacity analysis for testing the chemical stability of gunpowder and rocket fuels and made a proposal for improvement. The Ministry of Defence received from the Federal Ministry of Defence of Austria through bilateral cooperation, three mobile laboratories for testing the stability of gunpowder and rocket fuels, and officers were trained in February 2020. There is also a plan to reconstruct and equip the facility “Taraš”, for the laboratory.

- **Evidence rooms:**

Based on UNDP SEESAC's Infrastructure Assessment Report and based on identified needs of the General Police Directorate, specific measures were proposed to reach the required standards in equipping the evidence rooms in buildings of the Security Centres in Bar, Nikšić and Bijelo Polje with the appropriate metal shelves/lockers for storing evidence/firearms.

7.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- Support was provided by UNDP, as explained in detail in the answer for progress related to Goal 7.
- COVID-19 pandemic slowed down work process.

PRISTINA

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

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

- Regular inspections and controls are performed by DPS (Department for Public Safety). Approximately 45 inspections and controls were performed within the year and 50% of them is related to storage facilities. Reports are produced on a monthly basis. Storage facilities or the authorized security storage facilities of state institutions are small facilities inherited by the former regime and have been repaired periodically.

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

Guiding question:

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

- There are no reports on lost firearms, **while 107 firearms** have been reported **as stolen by legal persons** (private shops and shooting ranges), and **nine (9) weapons have been reported stolen by natural persons**. No firearms were reported stolen from state entities.

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

Guiding question:

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

- We have met with persons in legal entities responsible for the security and protection of storage facilities, firearms shops and shooting ranges, in compliance with the legislation in force.

7.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

PRISTINA

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

SARAJEVO

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

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

- **Indirect Taxation Authority** - ITA officials, in accordance with their competences, regularly supervise and control the movement of goods at border crossings and customs offices, with special emphasis on goods subject to prohibitions and restrictions (goods under the licensing regime, including small arms and light weapons). The Enforcement Sector conducts ad-hoc controls. In this regard, there were no cases of seizure of firearms, ammunition and explosives in the observed period.
- **Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior** - Considering that the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska (Police Training Directorate) is responsible for conducting training for members of the security, including fire training, the Ministry supervised the work of security agencies for persons and property and private detective activity. In the reporting period a total of 18 supervisions were carried out over the work of agencies, of which 12 regular and six (6) special supervisions, and 430 members of the mentioned agencies were controlled on that occasion.
- **Central Bosnia Canton Ministry of Interior** - A commission consisting of three members was formed with the task of supervising legal entities engaged in the trade and sale of weapons and ammunition, as well as supervising civilian shooting ranges. The work of private security companies is supervised by a cantonal inspector for the implementation of regulations for agencies and internal services for the protection of people and property.
- **Herzegovina-Neretva Canton Ministry of Interior** - The Commission for the Control of Facilities for Sales in the territory of the HNC has been established. The transport of weapons and military equipment is controlled in accordance with the received acts of the Ministry of Security of BiH.
- **Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior** - Rulebook on the conditions required for the issuance of approvals for the activities of trade in arms, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, mediation in trade in arms, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, establishment of civilian shooting ranges, manner of storing and keeping weapons, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, manner and conditions, composition, right to compensation and the amount of compensation of the commission of the competent police departments of the CS MIA PD (Official Gazette of the CS no. 29/18 and 03/20) stipulates the establishment of a commission for direct supervision over the sale, possession and carrying of weapons, storage and keeping of weapons and ammunition, keeping prescribed records for service technicians, retail facilities, shooting ranges, hunting grounds and training centers.

SARAJEVO

- **Police of Brčko District** - Yes, inspections were carried out during the reporting period, in terms of fire protection in trade shops dealing with the sale of weapons and ammunition.
- **Tuzla Canton Ministry of Interior** - Yes, for retail facilities, trade facilities, shooting ranges, hunting grounds, agencies for the protection of people and property.

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

Guiding question:

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

- **Canton 10 Ministry of Interior - Civilians reported the loss of one (1) firearm (pistol)** during the reporting period. **Theft of one (1) firearm** (combined hunting rifle) was reported by civilians during this period. Both weapons in question were registered in the electronic records of data exchange at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a central search was announced for it.
- **Police of Brčko District** - There were no cases.
- **Tuzla Canton Ministry of Interior - The loss of one (1) firearm was reported by the cantonal institutions, while the loss of five (5) pistols and 15 pieces of ammunition was reported by natural persons. Theft was reported by natural persons, concretely theft of 10 firearms (4 pistols and 6 hunting rifles), as well as five (5) pieces of ammunition.**

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

Guiding question:

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

- **Ministry of Defence** - During the reporting period, the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina implemented concrete measures to improve the security and safety of their storage facilities by strengthening technical security measures. Security doors at one (1) storage facilities at the location “Kula II” Mrkonjić Grad were replaced (UNDP project “Explode”). The installation of hydrant system at the “TROM” Dobojski location has been completed. The remaining technical acceptance procedure still needs to be completed. The project of repair and replacement of the fence on the location “TROM” Dobojski is ongoing in cooperation and support of the OSCE Mission in BiH.
- **Police of Brčko District** - Yes, the roofs of the warehouses in the private company “Pobjeda Technology” were repaired.

SARAJEVO

7.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

• Indirect Taxation Authority

- A working version of standard operating procedures was developed within the HALT project to assist ITA officials in detecting illegal SALW. It is necessary to equip border crossings and customs offices with specialist equipment for the detection of weapons and parts of weapons, which will be partially implemented within the HALT project, to equip mobile teams to support customs officers, and provide them with training.
- The COVID-19 pandemic slowed down work processes, such as analysis of the situation and needs in the field, procurement of specialist equipment, which ultimately resulted in prolongation of set deadlines and the possibility of more action by illegal perpetrators (so-called smugglers of prohibited and/or restricted goods).

SKOPJE

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

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

- During the reporting period, 21 inspections were performed on legal entities engaged in trade in weapons and ammunition, shooting ranges or trade in explosives. The reduced number of inspections is due to the situation with the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.
- During 2020, 2,405 inspections were performed in 1,546 facilities that provide security to legal entities for private security for providing services and security for their own needs.

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

Guiding question:

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

- During the reporting period, **three (3) weapons were reported missing by civilians and international notices were issued and posted on iARMS**. Additionally, **21 pieces of weapons were reported stolen, three by the state (Mol and Forest Police) and the remaining 18 pieces by civilians**. International notices were issued and posted on iARMS.

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

Guiding question:

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

- The OSCE project for technical-physical security of 16 police stations of the Border Police has been completed.

7.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

SKOPJE

- It is necessary to prepare a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on handling lost and stolen weapons, as well as SOP at the request of the Forest Police for storage of their official weapons.

TIRANA

7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

Guiding question:

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

- During the reporting period, the central and local structures of the State Police have conducted inspections on entities such as retail shops, traders, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centres, on natural persons equipped with authorizations for carrying firearms in their residencies or authorizations for carrying hunting firearms.
- The Public Safety Department has approved the Inspection Plan with Prot. No. 868, dated 20/02/2020 *“On supervising the fulfilment of legal responsibilities related to SHNT structures, entities performing weapon eligible activities, fireworks and explosives for civil use”*, in order to supervise the fulfilment of tasks by local structures at Local Police Directorates and Police Stations, in framework of the General Directorate of State Police working plan, on the control of SALW and awareness activities.

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

Guiding question:

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

- **No firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost** during the reporting period.
- In the second half of 2020, **6 (six) firearms in legal possession were declared stolen**:
 - Pistol 7.62 mm Model 1954, no.14039248, stolen in residence.
 - Pistol 9×19 mm Glock 17 Gen 4, no. BMKE276, stolen in residence.
 - Pistol 7.62 mm Model 1954, no. CБ138, stolen in residence.
 - Pistol 9×19 mm Beretta 92-FS, no. N17674Z, stolen in residence.
 - Pistol 9×19 mm Glock 17 Gen 4, no. BKXS171, stolen in residence.
 - Pistol 9×19 mm Glock 17 Gen 4, no. BKXS503, stolen in residence.

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

Guiding question:

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

TIRANA

- **State Police** - Yes, through the investments of UNDP SEESAC, we have continued working on the fencing, lighting and installation of cameras at the State Police Supply Centre.
- **Ministry of Defence** - Cooperation with and financial support of donors:
 - Enhancement of safety and security measures in ammunition storage facilities, where during this time period, we have completed the general reconstruction of 3 (underground) storage facilities that are used to store and administer ammunition. These works have been implemented as a result of the cooperation with and financial support of the donor (United States European Command - USEUCOM).
 - Continuation of the project for the support with and provision 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 the Memorandum (MoU) between the Ministry of Defence and UNDP until 31 December 2022.
 - Provision of 70 weapons racks for the Zall Herr location, as well as the infrastructure works on full perimeter security fence, exterior lighting, and CCTV system at the Mirake SALW and ammunition storage, were completed and handed over to the MoD in July 2020 by UNDP SEESAC.

7.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

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

- **State Police:**
 - Security upgrade of the State Police Supply Centre Mullet entailing construction of a full perimeter security fence with exterior lighting, CCTV cameras, and guardhouse/monitoring room, initiated in September 2020, was ongoing during the reporting period despite intermittent delays due to shortages of building material supply as a result of extended import procedures and transportation delays, as well as continuous shortage of labour force, induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. It is expected that the works will be completed by the end of February 2021.
 - Request for the additional support was submitted to UNDP SEESAC at the end of December 2020, for the construction of a firearms laser marking machine room within the SALW and ammunition storage area at Mullet, improvement of infrastructure of evidence rooms at the local Police Directorates of Tirana and Korca, as well as supply of 150 weapons cabinets.
- **Ministry of Defence:**
 - Ongoing investments in one (1) ammunition warehouse, as well as in other warehouses where weapons and ammunition are stored and administered, in order to upgrade

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the conditions of storage and physical security of weapons and ammunition. We are currently working on preparing the draft cost estimate of the storage facility (tunnel no. 2 Mirakë, followed by a complete reconstruction through the financial support of USEUCOM).



This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union through the Council Decision 2018/1788 in support of SEESAC for the implementation of the Regional Roadmap on combating illicit arms trafficking in the Western Balkans. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.



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