

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

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) REGIONAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REPORTING PERIOD:

01 January 2021 - 30 June 2021

Submission Date:

24 November 2021

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

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

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

# KPI 1

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

EU Integration or legal departments

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

CIVIL USE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation; Rulebook on the method of performing control during testing, marking, individual testing, homologation, ammunition type control, testing of deactivated weapons and weapons permanently converted to civilian use, as well as the layout of markings and stamps	Law on Weapons	Law on weapons, Law on legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices.	Law on weapons; Law on marking of SALW and SALW ammunition; Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking of weapons and ammunition	Law on Weapons	Law on weapons; DCM 275 on safety conditions; DCM 292 on record-keeping development; DCM 348 on entry and selling of weapons; DCM 421 on licensing criteria
Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	Partially harmonized	Partially harmonized	Partially harmonized	Partially harmonized	Partially harmonized	Partially harmonized
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	Partially harmonized	Fully harmonized	Partially harmonized	Partially harmonized	Fully harmonized	Partially harmonized
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	Partially harmonized	Partially harmonized	Not sure/not known	Not harmonized	Not harmonized	Partially harmonized
Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the						

Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition		<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
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Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable (Text with EEA relevance)		<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential components under Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/69 of 16 January 2019 laying down technical specifications for alarm and signal weapons under Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>

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

MILITARY USE of FAE	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment; Decision on the establishment of the National Control List of Weapons and Military Equipment	Law on control of Import/Export of Military Goods and Dual-Use Goods	Law No. 04/L-198 "On the trade of strategic goods", Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions", Law No. 05/L-017 On amending and supplementing the Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions"	Law on Foreign Trade Control of Arms, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods, Law on Control of Foreign Trade in Dual-Use Goods	Law on production and trade of weapons and military equipment	Law on state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use; DCM on the approval of the updated list of military goods and of the list of dual-goods and technologies, which are subject to state control over import-exports; DCM on approving in principle the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports
Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment  User's Guide to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment (2015 edition)	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Common Military List of the European Union	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>
Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering		<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>		<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Directive 2009/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of procedures for the award of certain works contracts, supply contracts and service contracts by contracting authorities or entities in the fields of defence and security, and amending Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>		<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

ARMS TRADE TREATY	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
<b>Signature</b>	03/28/2013			09/25/2013	09/25/2013	Decree no. 8499, dated 18/02/2014 promulgated by Law 6/2014
<b>Ratification, acceptance or approval</b> (For States Signatories)	10/29/2014	08/14/2014		09/25/2014	03/07/2014	30.01.2014
<b>Accession</b> (For non-signatory States)			Yes with the entry into force of the law on weapons 05 / L-022 in 2015			

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

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

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

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

## COMMENTS

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

**Podgorica:** Law on Weapons – The task force prepared the Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons, which will harmonize it with the EU legal framework and other international commitments and standards. This Law transposes Directive (EU) 2021/555 of 24 March 2021, Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 and 91/477/EEC of 17 May 2017. The Draft Law was sent to the Government of Montenegro for further procedure. An analysis of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code was conducted, particularly of the provisions related to the detection of criminal offences of illicit production, trafficking and other illegal activities. In line with the results of the meeting between UNODC and representatives of the Mol from 30 June 2021, a meeting was agreed for 13 October to present the proposed amendments to the Criminal Code regarding the provisions on firearms. Members of the Working Group from the Ministry of Justice will also join the meeting. A regional workshop on the harmonization of legislation in the field of SALW and explosives control with the EU acquis is planned for Q3 of 2021. TAIEX support- Expert support will be provided about the amendments to the Law on Explosives- technical arrangements in terms of harmonization with the national legislation and the Directive on pyrotechnic articles- categorization- planned for July 2021.

**Pristina:** Law No. 04/L-022 "On the civil use of explosives" is 50% harmonized with the EU Acquis, because of the fact that the Law was adopted in 2011, while the directives were issued later.

**Sarajevo:** The new Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Una-Sana Canton ("Official Gazette of the Una-Sana Canton", No. 15/21) has been adopted.

## KPI 2

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

### DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

SALW Commissions

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes, what is the Strategy implementation period?	2019-2024	2019-2024	2017-2021	2021-2024	2017-2021	2019-2024
If yes, is there an accompanying Action Plan for the implementation of SALW Strategy in place?	Yes, 2019-2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, 2019-2021
Was there an evaluation of the SALW Strategy conducted or is it planned?	/	No	Yes	Yes	Workshop for evaluation of the old Strategy and Action plan was held in December 2020. The intersectoral Working Group is now working on the drafting of a new National Strategy and Action plan for the period 2022-2025.	The evaluation has been carried out based on which the annual program for 2020 on implementing the obligations of this strategy has been prepared.

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



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

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

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** At the initiative of the Ministry of the Interior, the Government adopted the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control for the period 2019-2024 and the Action Plan for the period 2019-2020. (Official Gazette, No. 44/2019). The Strategy contains the main mechanisms envisaged in the Roadmap, which are established in the fight against and the prevention of illicit possession and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosives for civilian use in the Western Balkans. This Strategy is primarily based on data and recommendations obtained based on the Evaluation of the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons for the period 2010-2015, Situation analysis regarding the small arms and light weapons control, which were prepared by the Mission of OSCE in Serbia in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior. In the context of gender and age mainstreaming, the level of implementation was assessed as YES, partly bearing in mind that not all monitoring and implementation mechanisms have been established yet.

**Podgorica:** The screening of gender equality issues in the legal framework related to firearms in Montenegro has been completed. On 24 June 2021, SEESAC organized a workshop with the SALW Commission to present the findings of the analysis assessing the gender aspect of regulations and policies, mapping gaps in legal responses, and making recommendations to authorities on how to improve the gender aspect.

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

**Sarajevo:** The SALW Strategy for the period 2021-2024 was adopted on 28th Sessions of the Council of Ministers of BiH held on 24 February 2021. The strategy meets all the set criteria.

**Skopje:** Based on the evaluation of the SALW Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021, with the support of SEESAC, the final version of the new National SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2025 is being prepared, which, after being adopted by the Government, should be implemented from the beginning of 2022.

**Tirana:** No activities have been held during the reporting period due to the pandemic.



Pristina										
Illegal possession of FAE	37	117	636	752	673	869	15	5	14	4
Trafficking of FAE	2	2	8	25	10	27	0	0	0	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	6	35	80	76	86	101	1	1	3	1
Sarajevo										
Illegal possession of FAE	0	0	107	96	83	76	0	4	5	0
Trafficking of FAE	0	0	11	14	13	6	1	4	0	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	5	3	5	3	0	0	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	1	0	18	18	5	5	0	0	0	0
Skopje										
Illegal possession of FAE	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Trafficking of FAE	No data	No data	78	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Altering marking of firearms	No data	No data	2	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Other FAE related crime	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Tirana										
Illegal possession of FAE	166	125	144	109	333	234	17	12	77	No data
Trafficking of FAE	14	5	9	16	24	24	2	3	4	No data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	7	8	5	7	12	15	1	1	4	No data
Altering marking of firearms	1	1	2	5	3	6	1	1	No data	No data
Other FAE related crime	15	15	20	20	35	35	No data	No data	No data	No data

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** In the reporting period January - June 2021, there were pending cases at the beginning of the reporting period in relation to 639 persons, 790 persons were charged during the reporting period, so there were pending cases for a total of 1429 persons on the grounds for suspicion that they have committed the criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code – Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives. There were no criminal charges for the criminal offence under Articles 40 and 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition. In this regard, the given statistical data refer to the illegal possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives. In the reporting period, out of the total of 1429 persons, cases were solved for 627 persons (conviction + acquittal + rejection + dropped criminal charges + suspension of investigation). In the reporting period, a total of 533 people were indicted. The charged persons were prosecuted and convicted for possession and carrying of firearms, convertible or deactivated firearms, their parts, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices, because it is easier to prove the act of committing the criminal offence. Regarding the duration of the criminal procedure, it is evident that the criminal procedure lasts longer when there is a trial, i.e. when there is a procedure for other criminal offences than the criminal offence from

Article 348 of the Criminal Code. Regarding the data under d) "dismissed cases", this is the number of persons in relation to whom criminal charges were dropped and the investigation was suspended. The given data come from the statistical report of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office (where the data are kept by persons). Having in mind that the number of solved cases (persons) is approximately 50% in relation to the number of pending cases (persons), and especially the fact that the work of the police and judiciary took place in extremely complex conditions (COVID-19 pandemic), it can be said that achieved results are satisfactory.

**Pristina:** Please note that there is a total number of 80 cases of weapons related crimes, while the total number of involved individuals is 76. This is due to the fact that in some cases the investigations have started but the suspect is not known. This has occurred in cases of "Use of weapons or life-threatening items".

**Sarajevo:** PBD - Namely, during police actions against 6 persons, i.e., in 6 events related to the production and distribution of narcotics, illegal weapons were also found and a report was submitted against them to the Prosecutor's Office for illegal possession, C10 MIA - 2. During the time period from January 01 - June 30, 2021 the loss of 18 firearms was reported as follows: - 1 service pistol (ŠGD Kupres-Šumarija Glamoč) - 17 firearms lost by civilians, of which 16 were reported as missing during the war (from 1991 to 1995). The weapons in question were registered in the electronic records of data exchange at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for which a central search was announced. 3. For the time period from January 01 - June 30, 2021 theft of 2 firearms was reported by civilians. The weapons in question were registered in the electronic records of data exchange at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for which a central search was announced. The RS Ministry of the Interior Affairs - In the period from January 01 - June 30, 2021 the Ministry of the Interior Affairs of Republika Srpska recorded a total of 122 crime acts of illegal production and trade in weapons or explosives (Article 361 of the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska) and on that occasion 75 reports were submitted to the competent prosecutor's offices, with 83 persons reported. These data are not entered in the table. BP BiH - 5 The mentioned cases refer to criminal acts of illegal production and trade of weapons or explosives from Article 399 of the RS Criminal Code, while 3 cases are criminal acts of illegal possession of weapons or explosives from Article 371 of the FBiH CC.

**Skopje:** In the period January-June 2021 a total of 80 crimes of "illegal manufacture, possession and trade in weapons or explosives" were detected, of which one attempted and two successful "counterfeiting of firearms."

**Tirana:** The data reflected in the table above refer to the statistical data of the General Prosecution Office as the body that owns more updated data regarding the referrals of criminal offences to the court. The criminal offence of illicit possession of FAE is provided for in the same article as the illicit manufacturing and keeping/bearing of FAE. Thus, Article 278 of the Criminal Code includes the illicit possession, manufacturing and keeping. With the recent 2019 amendments to the Criminal Code by Law 44/2019, affecting the provisions on weapon related crimes, Article 278 was reformulated by increasing the severity of penalties for possession or use of weapons, explosive weapons or explosives without permission of the competent state bodies. In case of recurrence or when it leads to serious consequences, there is a maximum applicable sentence of fifteen years. Currently, the provision has been subject to the following amendments: Article 16 - "Article 278(1) is amended as follows: "Carrying of weapons, explosive weapons or explosives in vehicles or any other motorized vehicles, in public places or places open to the public, without the permit of the competent State bodies, shall be punishable by five to seven years of imprisonment". This criminal offence, where it involves large quantities or is committed more than once, shall be punishable by seven to fifteen years of imprisonment". Furthermore, a new provision has been added, Article 278(b), aiming to prohibit the production, possession and trade of nuclear or chemical weapons of mass destruction. The title and content of Article 278 remains unaltered - Article 278 "Illegal possession and manufacture of weapons, explosive weapons and ammunitions" - which, as can be noticed, involves both criminal offences, manufacture and possession (ownership) respectively. The data provided by the State Police for analysis and comparison purposes, are presented below: State Police: The criminal offence of "illegal possession of firearms, ammunitions and explosives" as well as the criminal offence of "illegal possession and manufacture of firearms, ammunitions and explosives" are both provided for in Article 278 of the Criminal Code. Regarding the criminal offence of "illegal possession of firearms, ammunitions and explosives", the State Police has reported 281 cases with 775 individuals involved. Regarding the criminal offence of "illegal possession of firearms, ammunitions and explosives", the State Police has reported 248 referrals with 303 individuals involved, during the reporting period. The total to be solved during the reporting period regarding the criminal offence of "illegal possession of firearms, ammunitions and explosives", appears to be 529 cases with 1078 individuals involved. Regarding the criminal offence of "trafficking of firearms, ammunitions and explosives", the State Police has reported as unsolved at the beginning of the reporting period 8 cases with 10 individuals involved. During the reporting period for this criminal offence there are 14 cases with 35 individuals involved and the total to be solved in the reporting period is 22 cases with 35 individuals involved. Regarding the criminal offence of "illegal manufacture of firearms, ammunitions and explosives", the State Police has reported 13 referrals with 15 individuals involved, during the reporting period. Regarding the criminal offence of "illegal manufacture of firearms, ammunitions and explosives", the State Police has reported cases of firearms conversion, which destination has been changed and given the modification done to them, they can use standard military fabricated cartridges starting from 6.35 mm calibre to 9mm x 17 calibre (10 criminal cases) and cases of remote-controlled mines which have been handmade (3 criminal cases). Regarding other crimes with firearms, ammunitions and explosives, the State Police has reported as unsolved at the beginning of the reporting period 15 cases with 15 individuals involved. The State Police has reported 25 cases with 22 offenders involved for such category of criminal offences during the reporting period. The total for the category of criminal offences "other crimes with firearms, ammunitions and explosives" to be solved in the reporting period is 40 with 37 offenders. In the first column, unsolved at the beginning of the reporting period, data have been provided on the number of criminal offences related to the illegal possession of firearms, ammunitions and explosives and the number of persons implicated in such offences, which are available at the prosecution record-keeping books/statistical registers for 2021. As per the above table, several adjustments and additions are proposed in its sections regarding the terminology, the year belonging to the reporting period and respective articles/paragraphs of the Albanian Criminal Code as follows: Column 1: "Illegal possession/keeping of firearms, ammunitions and explosives" (Article 278/1, 2, 3, 4 of the Criminal Code), "Trafficking of firearms, ammunitions and explosives" (Articles 278/a, 282/a of the Criminal Code), "Illegal manufacture of firearms, ammunitions and explosives" (Article 278/5, 6 of the Criminal Code), "Altering marking of firearms" (Article 278/7 of the Criminal Code). In the column named "Solved with conviction-adjudicated", we would like to clarify that the data have been entered as per the indicators for individuals sent for trial by the Prosecution Office. According to the statistics reported by the Ministry of Justice, which possesses data on courts regarding cases of illegal possession of FAE, the cases adjudicated and convicted are 91. Whereas with regards to the columns "dropped" and "solved in another way (e.g. plea bargain)" decided/approved by the court, we would like to inform you that these data are kept in the judicial cases administration system at the courts. Moreover, regarding data in the row named "other crimes with firearms, ammunitions and explosives", the statistical database of the Prosecution Office does not possess specific data for such category, hence why the data have been completed from the information extracted by the statistical databases of the State Police. The court records possessed by the Ministry of Justice indicate that: Out of 93 persons adjudicated for the criminal offence provided for in Article 278 "Illegal possession and manufacture of weapons, explosive weapons and ammunitions": - 91 persons or 98% have been sentenced; - for 2 of them or 2% the cases have been dropped. Out of 91 convicted for these group of criminal offences in the CC (crimes and offences): - 7 persons or 8% have received a fine - 11 persons or 12% have been sentenced to 2 years in prison; - 27 other persons or 29% have been sentenced from 2 to 5 years in prison; - 10 persons or 11% have been sentenced from 5 to 10 years in prison; - 7 persons or 8% have been sentenced from 10 to 25 years in prison; - 29 persons or 32% have received alternative punishments from the courts (application of Articles 59, 59/a and 63 of the Criminal Code). Among these convicted: - 1 is a female; - 3 recidivists; - 14 with no education at all - 79 with education.

## KPI 4

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

### DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Firearms Focal Points, criminal police, border police or similar

		Inland seizures	Seizures at the border	Comments
<b>Region</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		1881	105	
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	2367	70	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	155569	4761	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	445170	420	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	175	0	
<b>Belgrade</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		728	55	The number of cases of inland seizure of FAE is the number of criminal offences under Article 348 of the RS CC - Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives, while the number of cases of seizures at the border is the number of detected cases of seizures at the border. The provided seized quantity of FAE inland is the total quantity, including the border, i.e. for cases of seizure at the border for which a criminal charge has been filed under Article 348 of the RS CC, the quantity of FAE is automatically included in the total quantity inland. Seizures at the border are obtained from the 12G system, which is updated by the Border Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate.
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	714	22	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	30,851	3,349	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	4,729	0	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	87	0	
<b>Podgorica</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		77	6	
	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	111	12	

Quantity of seized:	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	2,156	16	In the first 6 months of 2021, 39 criminal offences under Article 403 were registered; Total seized weapons - 233 pieces, of which firearms - 111 pieces, legal 69, illegal 42
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	4,800	420	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	5	0	
<b>Pristina</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		697	28	The cases above include all cases reported on the presence or use of a firearm, regardless of whether the firearm was seized at the scene or not.
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	510	21	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	16,133	668	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	0	0	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	0	0	
<b>Sarajevo</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		86	No data	PBD - A total of 58 firearms were seized, of which 40 pistols, 2 gas pistols, 10 hunting rifles, 1 air rifle, 5 automatic rifles which are remains from the war. Weapons were seized on the following basis: voluntary surrender of 45 pieces, administrative and misdemeanor proceedings -13. the ammunition and explosives mentioned above were also seized during the above official actions of the police. HNC - Number of seized weapons in administrative proceedings - 13 C10 MIA - 3 cases of seizure of illegal firearms. 2 automatic rifles and 1 semi-automatic rifle were seized from 5 persons (in addition to the above-mentioned illegal weapons, 1 M-48 rifle, 3 hunting rifles, 1 pistol and 205 pieces of ammunition were also seized). Of the 7 cases of seizure of firearms and ammunition, 5 were criminal offenses (1x "Security Threat", 2x "Domestic Violence" and 2x "Suicide"), and 2 were misdemeanors. In the 5 mentioned criminal offenses and 2 misdemeanors committed by 8 persons, the following weapons were seized: 2 pistols, 8 hunting rifles, 1 air rifle and 348 pieces of ammunition. RS MIA - In the reporting period, the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Republika Srpska, in accordance with Article 361 of the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska seized 182 pieces of firearms, 39,702 pieces of ammunition and 45 pieces of explosives, and 134 pieces of firearms and 524 pieces of ammunition were seized based on other grounds.
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	557	5	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	58,600	596	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	46,001	0	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	58	0	
<b>Skopje</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		115	9	The data are provided through the regional organizational units in charge of criminal intelligence and analysis at the level of the SIA and RC for BA. The seizures are shown as an act of temporary confiscation of firearms ownership. In the previous period, the seizures were shown according to the records of filed criminal charges.
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	135	4	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	17,027	65	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	0	0	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	0	0	
<b>Tirana</b>				
<b>Cases of seized FAE:</b>		178	7	During the reporting period, 178 crime scenes related to firearms have been identified and a total of 340 weapons have been seized: - 210 long military firearms (rifles and machine guns of 7.62x39 mm calibre), - 22 hunting weapons, - 4 heavy sub-machine guns, - 73 military pistols of different makes, -11 converted pistols (converted firearms, whose destination has been changed and, given the modification, they can use standard military fabricated cartridges starting from 6.35 mm calibre to 9mm x 17 calibre, - 7 P.A.K pistols (firearms with a blocked barrel, manufactured, and with 8 mm and 9 mm P.A.K calibres), - 13 revolvers. Regarding firearms seized at the border: During this period, 7 cases of firearms trafficking have been identified in four border crossing points. A total of 6 weapons and 67 ammunitions have been seized: 1. On 21/02/2021, at the Border Crossing Point (BCP) of Morina (entry point), a GIRSAN pistol was found, of a 7.65 calibre, MC13 make and number T6368-18 R00113, as well as a magazine with 17 bullets. 2. On 20/04/2021, at the Border Crossing Point of Kapshtica (entry point), 2 (two) old relic weapons with no serial number were identified. 3. On 11/06/2021, at the Border Crossing Point of Kakavija (exiting the Republic of Albania), 49 (forty nine) military cartridges of 9 mm calibre were found. 4. On 21/06/2021, at the Border Crossing Point of Rinas, during the second line search, exiting the Republic of Albania, a military pistol cartridge was found and seized. 5. On 03/04/2021, at the Border Crossing Point of Kapshtica, a dismantled hunting weapon was found, bearing the inscription "Remington Model 1100". 6. On 30/06/2021, at the Border
Quantity of seized:	<b>Firearms</b> (pieces)	340	6	
	<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	30,802	67	
	<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	389,640	0	
	<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	25	0	

			Police Station of Kapshtica, an illegally possessed hunting weapon was identified. 7. On 25/05/2021, at the Border Crossing Point of Kapshtica, a plastic bag was found which contained parts of a hunting weapon belonging to the "Remington Model 1100" make.
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## KPI 5

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

### EXPLANATIONS:

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

### DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Source of information:

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

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

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

**COMMENTS**

## KPI 6

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

### DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Arms export control/Licensing authorities

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Arms export licenses issued and realized.	19	23	0	3	0	7
Ammunition export licenses issued and realized.	24	1	0	95	6	5
Cases in which arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.	24	0	0	14	0	0
Cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases in which ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### COMMENTS

**Pristina:** There haven't been any exports since we do not produce weapons or ammunition.

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

**Skopje:** There is no production of weapons in the Republic of North Macedonia, but only ammunition. No re-export permits have been issued.

**Tirana:** During the reporting period, 7 (seven) new licenses for firearms export and 4 (four) new licenses for ammunition export have been issued and realized. During the reporting period, 1 (one) new licence for ammunitions export has been issued by AKSHE, but is yet to be realized.

# KPI 7

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

**DEFINITIONS:**

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

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

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

**Source of information:**

Police agencies, Firearms Focal Points

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana	Details
Have FFP tasks been assigned?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p><b>Belgrade:</b> The task of the Firearms Focal Point is to implement, monitor and exchange all operational information on firearms through the application of instruments and procedures that will enable the collection of relevant data, engagement of human resources, coordination of direct actions against the threats and risks posed by the misuse of and trade in weapons, thus combating crime and providing conditions for monitoring the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy.</p> <p><b>Podgorica:</b> For the firearms focal point to be 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.</p> <p><b>Pristina:</b> FFP has a duty to provide intelligent analytical products, which will serve groups of investigators, prosecutors and others to assign and coordinate tasks.</p> <p><b>Tirana:</b> The FFP operates as a working unit and enables the administration, collection, analysis, exchange and use of information (criminal and ballistic) regarding the misuse of legal and illegal firearms and their trafficking.</p>
Are the weapons, criminal and ballistic and any other relevant databases connected?	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	<p><b>Belgrade:</b> The possibility of transferring all databases to one that will be used within the FFP is currently being checked from the technical side. Server hardware was donated, initial settings were provided.</p> <p><b>Podgorica:</b> Data analysis applications are linked to the data on registered weapons, operational duty service (seized weapons), tracing service(traced weapons), and a temporary database of weapons that are under expert examination at the forensic center has been created</p> <p><b>Pristina:</b> SRMA, IBIS,SIPK and iBase</p> <p><b>Tirana:</b> The three systems that the FFP uses to obtain data (iBASE, iARMS and SIMA) are independent from each other.</p>

Is the FFP collecting data?	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p><b>Belgrade:</b> FFP has been virtually established but not fully operational yet.</p> <p><b>Pristina:</b> Quick reports, reports from investigators, statistics, etc.</p> <p><b>Tirana:</b> Data on legal firearms distribution, data on all firearms seized in a criminal offence, ballistic and not only, data on stolen and lost firearms.</p>
Is the FFP analyzing data and producing knowledge products?	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p><b>Belgrade:</b> The activities are still being performed by the organizational unit within the Criminal Police Directorate. Security problem profiles are being created.</p> <p><b>Podgorica:</b> Works on reporting and analysis</p> <p><b>Pristina:</b> Intelligent Packages, Problem Profile, Entity Profiles, Risk and Threat Analysis, Periodic reports, and reports/statistics according to local and international requirements</p> <p><b>Tirana:</b> The FFP conducts monthly analysis of the statistical data related to seized firearms and explosives. Analytical products based on the data from the iBASE system have been generated. Moreover, data have been entered into iARMS system.</p>
Is the FFP sharing information?	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p><b>Belgrade:</b> Data are shared through the organizational unit responsible for international operational police cooperation, as well as through the direct exchange of individual cases through liaison officers.</p> <p><b>Podgorica:</b> Exchanges and forwards to partner services.</p> <p><b>Pristina:</b> With DHKO, DIA, Prosecutor, QKMK, Border Police etc.</p> <p><b>Tirana:</b> Information is exchanged among the police structures, as well as with law enforcement agencies, both domestically and internationally.</p>

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** The activities that were envisaged to be carried out to establish the FFP were hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused a different organization of work. The initial functionality of the FFP has been established.

**Podgorica:** Tasks related to the national FFP cover the collection, analysis, distribution and exchange of data on firearms, and they include: 1. Data analysis and preparation of intelligence and strategic reports; 2. Preparation of statistical reports;

3. Checks of seized weapons; 4. Coordination of activities in relation to international projects and 5. Submission of statistical reports and information based on data from the available records for the needs of the police, the Government and Europol's analytical projects. During the previous period, and in relation to the described competencies of the national Firearms Focal Point, the following activities were implemented: • Participation in workshops • Participation in training related to online firearms investigations • Active participation in data collection for the needs of the EMPACT Firearms project (data collection, submission of data through various questionnaires – 6 questionnaires) and • Preparation of a report on modified – converted firearms in Montenegro. Activities are currently underway to collect and analyse data that will serve as the basis for the preparation of the final version of the binding instructions for the unified and systematic data collection on firearms by organizational units of the Police Administration. In relation to other priority activities, it is planned to further improve the cooperation with EUROPOL and law enforcement authorities in the area of data collection and preparation of intelligence and strategic reports.

**Sarajevo:** PBD - The establishment of focal points in BiH is in the agreement phase and it is currently not functioning. However, police agencies exchange data about firearms, i.e., announce searches, respond to inquiries and perform checks at the request of other agencies and international institutions. C10 MIA - On February 24, 2021, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a Decision on the establishment of a Working Group for the establishment of a contact point for firearms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mr. Petar Matić is a member of the Working Group on behalf of the C10 MIA. The tasks of the Working Group are: 1. Defining the seat and role of the firearms focal point; 2. Defining the management structure and staff of the firearms focal point; 3. Defining existing databases containing data on firearms within Bosnia and Herzegovina; 4. Defining the type of information to be exchanged and the existing or required protocols for exchanging information; 5. Analysis of technical capacities for information exchange and definition of additional equipment needed to establish a firearms focal point. The work group was supposed to complete the mentioned tasks by June 30, 2021, but the deadline was extended to March 30, 2022.

**Skopje:** On 24 June 2021, the Department for Crime Forensics (OKTIV) received a server "HPE Server ML350 Gen10 SFF" from UNDP- SEESAC for connection and sharing of ballistic information from CEMS with the Firearms Focal Point (FFP). The old automatic ballistic system IBIS has been replaced with a new EVOFINDER system, for which the system does not provide direct connection to FFP, i.e., all important ballistic information will be transmitted through CEMS. Regarding the activities for establishment and operationalization of the firearms focal contact points, for which two officers were nominated from the Department from Crime Intelligence Analysis and one officer from OKTIV and OKP, we inform that the activities for connecting the relevant databases have not been completed, while the nominated officers provide and exchange data in accordance with the procedures and scope of work of the organizational units where they are employed while preparing strategic and operational products. As part of Component 2 of the Project for Improvement of National SALW Practices implemented with the support of the UNDP Office in North Macedonia, as a project implementing agency, activities are continuously undertaken for the development of the new Police Information System (MEIDA), whose implementation is expected to improve and harmonize the information management system at the Ministry of Interior, thereby improving the process of collecting data on crime and armed incidents.

**Tirana:** Previous information: Order No. 496, dated 24/04/2019 of the General Director of State Police, as amended, has established the Firearms Focal Point which consists of 6 members (specialists). The FFP (Firearms Focal Point) has continued its work to identify and enter data in the systems it uses (iBASE, iARMS, SIMA). The reporting data derive from these systems. The FFP has followed the police operations at national level, organized by EMPACT-Europol, has shared data with other national and international agencies, mainly via the SIENA communication channel, but also directly via e-mail through requests or questionnaires sent with Europol, Interpol, SELEC, UNODC, SEEFEG, liaison officers, etc. The FFP operates as a working unit and enables the administration, collection, analysis, exchange and use of information (criminal and ballistic) regarding firearms and their trafficking. The FFP members use and collect data from the following online systems: SIMA system, which is administered by the Sector of Support Services. This system includes data on all types of weapons under the administration of the State Police, including private weapons and persons possessing them, retail shops, Private Physical Security Service, shooting ranges, natural persons and data on seized firearms serving as material evidence. The iBASE system, which is administered by the Sector of Ballistic Examinations at the Institute of Forensic Police. This system hosts the ballistic data on all military weapons and ammunitions seized in a criminal case (firearms, cartridge cases, projectiles, bullets), etc. The iARMS system is administered from Interpol. This system hosts data on firearms reported as stolen/lost and it is possible to trace them in all member countries of Interpol. The data on SALW and their impact in our country can be extracted using the Firearms Information Management System (SIMA), which, however, is not fully standardized especially with regards to information by gender and age. The data by gender and age can be extracted, but this is possible only manually. Moreover, the data on firearms can be administered and obtained from iBASE and iARMS systems as well. A considerable part of the data related to the Roadmap are obtained from the iBASE system. The State Police has access to iARMS and it contributes regularly with entering data on firearms reported as stolen or lost.

## KPI 8

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police information system; prosecution offices database, courts

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
FAE related incidents recorded by police:	125	73	725	291	82	53
FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge:	3,177	9	14	104	No data	0
FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge:	1,380	9	4	70	No data	0
FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor:	221	No data	15	3	No data	24
FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge:	0	No data	0	0	No data	0

### COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** In the legal system of the Republic of Serbia, the investigating judge (pre-trial judge) is not competent to drop the charge. In the reporting period January - June 2021, Misdemeanour Courts had a total of 3,177 pending cases (2,565 misdemeanours), and 1,380 cases were resolved. The public prosecutor dropped the criminal charges against a total of 188 persons and suspended the investigation against 33 persons, which makes a total of 221 persons. The given data come from the statistical report of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office (where the data are kept by persons). The data shown for – "FAE related incidents recorded by police", i.e. 125, represents the number of crimes committed with the use of firearms.

**Skopje:** We would like to note that the official statistics of the Ministry of Interior do not provide official data on all incidents related to OME. The submitted data on the number of OME-related incidents reported to the police is provided through the regional organizational units in charge of criminal intelligence and analysis at the level of the SIA and RC for BA. As part of Component 2 of the Project for Improvement of National SALW Practices implemented with the support of the UNDP Office in North Macedonia, as a project implementing agency, activities are continuously undertaken for the development of the new Police Information System (MEIDA), whose implementation is expected to improve and harmonize the information management system at the Ministry of Interior, thereby improving the process of collecting data on armed incidents.

**Tirana:** State Police: This KPI addresses Article 278 of the Criminal Code "Illegal possession of weapons, explosive weapons and explosives" and Article 280 of the Criminal Code "Illegal possession and manufacturing of hunting and sport weapons", as well as the affected victims. Thus, in these recorded cases of firearms use, an incident has occurred. More specifically, there are 259 referrals for Article 278 and 45 incidents/victims, as well as 44 referrals for Article 280 and 8 incidents/victims, thus a total of 53 incidents. General Prosecution Office: Regarding the number of FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor, the figure of 24 cases includes the number of cases that the prosecution has decided to not start a criminal proceeding. We would like to clarify that the statistical databases and prosecution office registers do not have any data for the following: FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge; FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge and number of FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge. (These data are related to the amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure entered into force on 1 August 2017, which are kept in the judicial cases administration system at the courts).

## KPI 9

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

*Police agencies*

Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
At jurisdiction level	16	4	3	9	0	6
In the Western Balkans	0	1	0	0	0	0
With Frontex	0	0	0	0	0	0
With Europol	1	1	0	1	1	1
With EU Member States	0	0	0	0	0	0
With INTERPOL	0	1	0	3	0	0

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** In the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021, under the number of cases of cooperation at the local level, the data presented concern opened operational procedures on the territory of the Republic of Serbia – 16, which are under the jurisdiction of various organizational units of the Ministry of the Interior. Out of the total number of opened operational procedures, 1 is related exclusively to Article 348 of the CC, while others are related to Article 348 and other criminal offences (narcotics, aggravated murder, extortion, causing general danger, inciting national, racial and religious hatred and intolerance, robbery, association for the purpose of committing criminal offences, aggravated theft). Additional information: In the reporting period, there were 8 contributions to the databases of EUROPOL AP Weapons and Explosives, a total of 259 messages were exchanged in the field of firearms trafficking, of which 71 were exchanged with EUROPOL and 214 with the EU Member States, with EUROPOL also being involved in some of the exchanged messages with the EU Member States. Based on the intelligence packages provided by EUROPOL (AP High-Risk OCGs and AP Weapons and Explosives), cooperation was established with EUROPOL and several member states for three major national operational procedures, which, in addition to illicit firearms trafficking, also concern other criminal offences such as aggravated murder, forgery of documents and unauthorized production and marketing of narcotics. When it comes to INTERPOL's communication channel I 24/7, in the observed period, 111 messages were received, 68 were sent, while 34 new cases regarding the mentioned issues were formed. By making insight into the iARMS database, it was found that in the period 1 January – 30 June 2021, we received a total of 16 tracing requests, out of which 9 were responded to, 1 is being processed and 6 requests were opened. Operational cooperation with Frontex cannot be presented in relation to the number of cases, bearing in mind that the cooperation takes place through the Working Arrangement establishing operational cooperation between the MoI of the Republic of Serbia and FRONTEX from 2009. Under the Working Arrangement, the Border Police Directorate of the MoI collects and analyses data on seizures of weapons and ammunition. Border police officers enter the required data in the application "12 G". As reporting is carried out monthly, 6 regular monthly tables were submitted in the reporting period.

**Sarajevo:** During the reporting period, the DCPB BiH processed several cases related to firearms. A total of 104 cases were opened, as follows: 73 new cases at the request of Interpol, 7 new cases at the request of domestic police agencies, 24 new cases at the request of EUROPOL. DKPT BiH as a coordinator and contact point for information exchange, participated in the implementation of four operational actions in the reporting period, three of which were implemented in cooperation with Interpol ("Acronym", "30 days at sea" and "Pangea XIV") and one in cooperation with Europol ("Shield"). During the reporting period, ITA carried out preparatory activities for the operational action JAD WB 2021, which was organized by EUROPOL. During the implementation of the operational action in question a total of approximately 30 pieces of information were received and acted upon in accordance with the competencies of the ITA through Interpol's protected line I24/7.

**Skopje:** As part of the international operational cooperation through INTERPOL, 63 cases have been opened, 51 of which relate to search of firearms, while 12 relate to exchange of operational information and checks on persons, vehicles,



telephone numbers, etc. involved in the illicit trade in firearms and ammunition. As part of the international operational cooperation through EUROPOL, 12 cases have been opened relating to exchange of operational information related to illicit trade in firearms.

**Tirana:** State Police: The joint international operation "Ideal X" has been developed in February 2021, to fight trafficking of firearms, their essential parts and components by sea and in containers, in the framework of the CCWP and EMPACT. During the reporting period, the State Police has participated in all preliminary meetings of joint police operations organized by Europol-Empact and specifically in: - SEE JAD 2021 to address illegal migration and trafficking of firearms and drugs; - Conversus Operation related to firearms and their components trafficking; - Armstrong VIII Operation related to the trafficking of firearms via express/postal parcels in BCPs, which will be held by the organizers in the second part of the year. Whereas the operations developed at local level against firearms and explosives trafficking in cooperation with the national police structures are: - operation "Sateliti" in February 2021, operation "Kompleksi" in February 2021, operation "Koleksionisti" on 24/03/2021, operation "Successor" on 26/03/2021, operation "Start Stop" on 13/04/2021 and operation "Bradasheshi" on 19/05/2021.

## KPI 10

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police/Ministry of Interior

	All incidents committed with firearm:			
	Legal firearm	Illegal firearm	Not known	Total
Belgrade	31	17	77	125
Podgorica	42	31	0	73
Pristina	5	10	0	15
Sarajevo	12	21	0	33
Skopje	12	4	35	51
Tirana	0	53	0	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>350</b>

Region	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>127</b>

Belgrade	Age	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
		M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
	0-18	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	19-35	3	2	0	5	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
	36-60	4	0	0	4	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
	61+	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>

Podgorica												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
36-60	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	6	1	0	0	1
61+	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

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

Sarajevo												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	4	3	1	0	4
36-60	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	5	8	2	0	10
61+	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	13	3	0	16
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>

Skopje													
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	
0-18	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	
19-35	4	0	0	4	13	1	0	14	1	0	0	1	
36-60	1	0	0	1	11	4	0	15	3	1	0	4	
61+	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	8	0	0	8	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	

Tirana													
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	
0-18	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
19-35	6	0	0	6	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	
36-60	15	2	0	17	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	
61+	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** All incidents committed with firearms are the total number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms and the number of misdemeanours under Article 23 of the Law on Public Order and Peace. The number of killed persons refers to the victims in the criminal offences of murder and aggravated murder, as well as the cases for which the report on the event was sent to the prosecutor's office and is presented from the special records of the MoI. The available data on the number of suicides committed with firearms do not contain data on gender and age, and that number for the first 6 months of 2021 was 72 (53 suicides committed with firearms in legal possession and 19 committed with firearms in illegal possession).

**Sarajevo:** Data on the number of incidents was submitted only by certain ministries of interior, namely: MoI K10, MoI USK, MoI KS, MoI BPK and Police BD BiH.

**Skopje:** The official statistics of the Ministry of Interior do not fully provide the required data. The entered data are provided through the regional organizational units that are responsible for criminal intelligence and analysis at the level of SIA and RC for BA. As part of Component 2 of the Project for Improvement of National SALW Practices implemented with the support of the UNDP Office in North Macedonia, as a project implementing agency, activities are continuously undertaken for the development of the new Police Information System (MEIDA), whose implementation is expected to improve and harmonize the information management system at the Ministry of Interior, thereby improving the process of collecting the aforementioned data set.

**Tirana:** State Police: Two of the cases of people injured with firearms have been accidental and one of them is the case of a minor injured with a hunting weapon.

## KPI 11

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

#### BREAKDOWN:

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

#### DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

#### Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Number of voluntarily surrendered firearms:	4,721	25	0	579	219	0
Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces):	No data	294	0	3,118	1,502	0
Number of firearms legalized:	0	0	0	86	0	0
Number of firearms deactivated:	147	0	0	120	0	0

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** A legalization campaign was not conducted in the reporting period. Data were also not collected on the number of ammunition that citizens surrendered, which was legally obtained based on the issued permit. In the Republic of Serbia, the procurement of ammunition based on the issued weapons permit is free on the market, so it is not necessary to keep such statistics.

**Skopje:** According to the legislation of the Republic of North Macedonia, at the moment there is no intended legalization of weapons and voluntary surrender of illegal weapons. According to the Law on Weapons and concerning legal weapons, citizens have the opportunity, due to age, death or other reasons, to hand over their weapons to the Ministry of Interior, for which a procedure is then conducted to issue a certificate of possession of weapons.

**Tirana:** State Police: There have been no firearms and ammunitions that have been voluntarily surrendered during the reporting period. No cases of firearms legalization. The process of firearms deactivation has not started yet. The draft DCM on deactivation has been prepared and is being consulted within and among institutions to reach an agreement and approve it. In the meantime, the Albanian State Police is preparing the infrastructure required to carry out the technical processes of firearms deactivation.

## KPI 12

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

#### BREAKDOWN:

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

#### DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

Quantity of:	Confiscated	Confiscated and destroyed	Confiscated and disposed of in another way	Surplus at the beginning of reporting period	Surplus destroyed	Surplus disposed of in another way
<b>Belgrade</b>						
Firearms/SALW	6,398	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	30,851	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	114	11.1	0
Explosives (grams)	1,200	0	0	No data	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	No data	9,365	0
<b>Podgorica</b>						
Firearms/SALW	111	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	2,156	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	4,800	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	4	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Pristina</b>						
Firearms/SALW	531	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	16,801	42,490	0	0	0	0

<b>Ammunition</b> (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sarajevo</b>						
<b>Firearms/SALW</b>	334	4	0	0	7	43
<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	13,036	70	49	0	290,712	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (tonnes)	0	0	0	4,777	94	0
<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	46,001	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	13	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Skopje</b>						
<b>Firearms/SALW</b>	126	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	2,935	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	3,908	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tirana</b>						
<b>Firearms/SALW</b>	252	0	0	9,834	0	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (pieces)	30,802	0	0	23,644	0	0
<b>Ammunition</b> (tonnes)	3.52	0	0	10.2	0	0
<b>Explosives</b> (grams)	389,640	0	0	29,492,800	29,485,000	0
<b>Explosives</b> (pieces)	25	0	0	25	0	0

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** In the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior confiscated a total of 6,398 firearms (714 firearms from criminal offences and 5,684 firearms from administrative proceedings (seized from legal firearms owners)). There were no destructions of surplus weapons and ammunition within the MoI. In order to destroy the surplus armaments, on 18 June 2021, the MoI handed over the retired armaments (918 rifle grenades and 1,480 120mm grenades) to the Technical Overhaul Institute in Kragujevac for demilitarization and destruction, in accordance with the signed Agreement on the provision of services for disassembling and destroying surplus ordnance of the MoI, within the project "Demilitarization of surplus ordnance under the auspices of the NATO Trust Fund". Based on the proposal of tactical authorities from the Serbian Armed Forces General Staff on declaring a part of the weapons and equipment as surplus, based on the proposal of the technical authority from the Ministry that the assets are surplus and should be disposed of from the system, the Minister of Defence issues a decision on initiating the procedure of disposal of movable assets for special purposes. The decision on disposal specifies the type and quantity of the assets and the authority carrying out the sale. The commission establishes the condition and initial values for the sale, and the assets are sold to the buyer who offers the most favourable conditions on the tender. The part of the surplus ammunition and armaments, whose quality is not in line with the necessary storage conditions, is destroyed through the demilitarization process in the Technical Overhaul Institute in Kragujevac, while the costs are borne by international institutions (NSPA).

**Podgorica:** The Ministry of the Interior, in accordance with the Law on Protection and Rescue, implements protection from unexploded ordnance (UXO). 6 tonnes of UXO were collected during the reporting period. They are being temporarily stored, and it was preliminary agreed with the ITF to hand over the destruction lists in October. This activity should be funded by the US Government in cooperation with the ITF. The selection of equipment and means for the destruction of UXO is ongoing, and its procurement will be funded by the USA in cooperation with the ITF. ARMY- Ministry of Defence. The quantity of armaments has reduced by 51.17 tonnes, out of which 21.69 tonnes through sales (buyers took them over), while 29.48 tonnes were destroyed.

**Sarajevo:** MOD - The table provides data on the total destroyed quantities of mines and explosive devices for the reporting period from 1 January - 30 June 2021 using all methods. BPK destroyed 7 pieces of firearms, while USC disposed 43 pieces of firearms.

**Tirana:** Ministry of Defence: The ammunitions presented in the columns "Surplus at the beginning of the reporting period" and "Surplus destroyed" consist of ammunitions (explosives obtained from the industrial dismantling of ammunitions in the previous years) and 7800 grams of explosives reported from the State Police.



## KPI 13

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

#### BREAKDOWN:

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

#### EXPLANATIONS:

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

#### Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards	
		IATG	AAPT1/AAPT2 - NATO
<b>Belgrade</b>			
Military storage facilities	15	8	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	323	8	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	307	1	N/A
Civilian storages	232	No data	N/A
<b>Podgorica</b>			
Military storage facilities	3	1	1
Law enforcement storage facilities	1	0	0
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	9	3	0
Civilian storages	0	0	0
<b>Pristina</b>			
Military storage facilities	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	Confidential	Yes	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	Confidential	Yes	N/A
Civilian storages	50	50	N/A

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

## COMMENTS

**Belgrade:** The total number of storage facilities - 323, represents the number of facilities of the Ministry of the Interior - 322 facilities and 1 facility of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance. Of the total number of SALW storage facilities in the Ministry of the Interior (Mol) - 322, the number - 307 (Premises/evidence rooms of law enforcement agencies (police)) represents the number of facilities for storage of weapons, ammunition and equipment by organizational units of the Mol from the application "NAO" (W&E - Weapons and Equipment) in the unique information system of the Mol. The total number of facilities in accordance with international security standards – 9, represents 8 facilities within warehouse complexes and 1 micro-location facility. 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 at the location of the Warehouse Complex "Duvanište" near Smederevo, as well as the reconstruction of three evidence rooms. The Administration for the Enforcement of Penal Sanctions has 29 institutes for enforcement of penal sanctions containing facilities for storage of weapons, for the needs of employees of these institutes.

**Podgorica:** Activities continued on the works on security improvements in three evidence rooms in the security centres in Bar, Nikšić and Bjelo Polje, which started in mid-April 2021. The works in Bjelo Polje finished on 29 June 2021, while the evidence rooms in Bar and Nikšić will be completed in the second half of 2021. The works include the renovation of floors, walls and ceilings in the rooms, as well as the installation of security doors and the access control system, window security bars (where possible), electrical installations, CCTV cameras, and a firearms rack.

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

**Sarajevo:** PBD - The facility for storage of firearms and ammunition within the New Police Building, meets all the requirements prescribed by EU standards for this area. MOD – mines and explosive devices are stored at 14 locations of the AF BiH, namely: at 5 perspective locations, 7 non-perspective and 2 locations for transit. Surplus weapons are stored at 30 locations of the AF BiH.

**Skopje:** After the adoption of the new Law on Explosives for Civil Use, the officers at the Weapons Department of the Ministry of Interior will receive training, which will then enable them to determine how many of the warehouses meet the international standards. 147 is the number of all weapons storage facilities of the Ministry of Interior.

**Tirana:** There is a total of 29 law enforcement storage facilities, as detailed below: 1 central storage facility for FAE; 12 evidence rooms + firearms storage facilities (in the 12 local police directorates); 16 other storage facilities of Police Force; civilian storages: The data of previous reports have undergone alterations, as these reports also include applications for shops/storage facilities selling or storing weapons/explosives for civilian use. 56 storage facilities for explosives for civil use. 34 retail shops for weapons import/trade. Regarding the law enforcement storage facilities that meet the international standards, there is no full evaluation in place. We have just provided the number of those upgraded in 2018, which

absolutely meet the standards. We do not have a full evaluation for civilian storages, however, we conduct regular inspections and they appear to be in compliance with the legal requirements. Military storage facilities: 3 storage facilities and 23 warehouses. Military storage facilities in line with the standards: 1 storage facility and 6 warehouses (storage facilities have not been included in the total number, as the indicator is only expressed in number of warehouses. However, complete information has been provided in the comment). The storage facilities that are used to store and administer the weapons and ammunitions in all the AF structures are safe and secure as per the respective purpose they serve for. Investments have been planned (by donor support) to be carried out in 2 storage facilities where ammunition is administered. The current status is as follows: The storage facilities that are used to store and administer the weapons and ammunitions in all the AF structures are safe and secure as per the respective purpose they serve for. During the reporting period, procedures have begun in cooperation with UNDP/SEESAC to upgrade the infrastructure in order to meet the standards for 12 storage facilities of SALW. Ministry of Defence: The storage facilities that are used to store and administer the weapons and ammunitions in all the AF structures are safe and secure as per the respective purpose they serve for. During this period there is an ongoing overall reconstruction in 3 underground storage facilities which store and administer ammunitions. These works are being carried out thanks to the cooperation and financial support of donors such as the United States European Command (EUCOM). Moreover, the warehouses where weapons and ammunitions are stored and administered are in the main focus regarding their upgrade to improve the physical safety and security conditions as per the required standards. Such upgrades will be carried out with the financial support of the state budget, MoD as well as the cooperation and financial assistance of various donors.

