

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) REGIONAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REPORTING PERIOD:

01 July 2021 - 31 December 2021

Submission Date:

27 June 2022

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	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition		<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>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. 73/2021 "On making available on the market and supervision of pyrotechnic articles" Law No. 74/2021 "On making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses"
Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>N/A</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
Signature	03/28/2013	06/03/2013		09/25/2013	09/25/2013	Decree no. 8499, dated 18/02/2014 promulgated by Law 6/2014
Ratification, acceptance or approval (For States Signatories)	10/29/2014	08/14/2014		09/25/2014	03/07/2014	30.01.2014
Accession (For non-signatory States)			Yes with the entry into force of the law on weapons 05 / L-022 in 2015			

FIREARMS PROTOCOL	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature						
Ratification, acceptance or approval	10/22/2005	10/22/2005			09/14/2007	
Accession	12/20/2005		Yes with the entry into force of the law on weapons 05 / L-022 in 2015	04/01/2008		Law 8938, dated 10/12/2007, promulgated by Decree no. 5560, dated 27/12/200

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	Partially: Clarification of definitions and terms in accordance with international documents.	Yes	Yes	Partially: The Article of the Criminal Code does not distinguish between different criminal offences, and the criminal offence does not cover the main weapon parts and components.	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	Partially: Clarification of definitions and terms in accordance with international documents.	Yes	Yes	Partially: The Article of the Criminal Code does not distinguish between different criminal offences, and the criminal offence does not cover the main weapon parts and components.	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: Provided under Article 278 of the Criminal Code,

COMMENTS

Belgrade: As stipulated in Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol, Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the following conduct, when committed intentionally: a) Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; b) Illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; c) Falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms required by Article 8 of this Protocol. Having in mind that Article 348, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code stipulates that "Whoever without authorization manufactures, alters, sells, procures, exchanges or possesses firearms, convertible or deactivated firearms, their parts, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine", this means that the said Article is aligned with Article 5 of the Protocol with regard to illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition. Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition prescribes that "whoever produces false stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, devices and ammunition in the intent to use them as real, or whoever, for the same purpose, alters such genuine stamps or markings or 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: Please note that more information on the legal framework is provided in the Narrative report, under the Goal 1.

Pristina: The issues addressed in Law No. 04/L-022 - On civil use of explosives are partly aligned (about 50%) with the respective Directives. This is also because the law was adopted in 2011, while the Directives were adopted later. The Law "On weapons" 05/-022 (pursuant to Decision No. 527 this law is being modified, complemented, and amended)

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

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	The evaluation was completed during the reporting period.	Yes	Yes, it was conducted in December 2020.	The evaluation has been carried out based on which the annual program for 2021 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			
The Strategy is based on comprehensive data on SALW distribution.	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
The Strategy is based on comprehensive data on SALW impact.	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent
The Strategy clearly identifies main problems related to						

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

SALW Strategy addresses the needs of men, women, boys and girls. (Options: N/A (not/applicable), yes to a full extent, yes partially, no not at all)	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
SALW Strategy is based on sex-disaggregated data.	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes 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	Yes to a full extent
The effects of the above mentioned activities on women and men are regularly monitored.	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, 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: More information can be found in the Narrative report, under Goal 2.

Pristina: In December 2021 work started on drafting the new SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan for 2022-2024. 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.

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 Strategy for SALW Control and Action Plan 2022-2024 is being prepared i.e., finalized. Once it is adopted by the Government, it should be implemented from the beginning of 2022.

Tirana: In the framework of the annual campaign "16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence" (25 November – 10 December), the State Police, as one of the main responsible institutions and part of the Coordinated Referral Mechanism of cases of domestic violence, for the prevention and protection of victims of domestic violence, has joined the activities organized by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and different organizations operating in this area. The Local Police Directorates prepared the schedules of awareness-raising activities pursuant to the Order of the General Director of State Police No. 1071, dated 18/11/2021 "On taking measures in the framework of the awareness-raising campaign against gender-based violence and domestic violence, from 25 November until 10 December 2021". The campaign at the Local Police Directorates of Tirana, Kukës, Elbasan and at the Police Station of Pogradec was supported by the Community Policing Program, which provided posters, leaflets and other materials containing awareness-raising messages. The police officers participating in these meetings/awareness-raising campaigns aimed to: - convey the message that violence against women and domestic violence are punishable crimes; - increase knowledge of the police's role in this process; - inform the public on where to go and what to do in cases of violence. State Police representatives have participated in several TV shows on local and national TV stations, conveying awareness-raising and informative messages, while the best working practices have been shared in the official social network accounts of the State Police.

Pristina										
Illegal possession of FAE	30	210	778	1,030	808	1240	22	0	28	2
Trafficking of FAE	1	4	7	17	8	21	21	0	0	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Other FAE related crime	8	14	159	192	167	206	0	0	7	0
Sarajevo										
Illegal possession of FAE	12	12	102	83	63	57	0	0	1	0
Trafficking of FAE	0	0	7	No data	7	No data	0	0	0	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	10	60	21	30	55	103	0	0	2	0
Skopje										
Illegal possession of FAE	No data									
Trafficking of FAE	No data	No data	97	No data						
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	No data									
Altering marking of firearms	No data									
Other FAE related crime	No data									
Tirana										
Illegal possession of FAE	169	127	248	281	563	408	46	31	195	N/A
Trafficking of FAE	1	4	6	12	20	19	1	2	5	N/A
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	8	9	13	18	21	27	1	1	11	N/A
Altering marking of firearms	1	1	5	12	6	13	1	1	9	N/A
Other FAE related crime	N/A									

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period July - December 2021, there were unresolved cases at the beginning of the reporting period in relation to 694 persons, during the reporting period, 750 persons were reported, so that cases had to be resolved in relation to a total of 1,444 persons due to suspicion that they committed the criminal offense of Illicit Manufacturing, Holding, Carrying and Trafficking in Explosive Substances under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. There were no criminal charges in the paper for the criminal offense under Article 40 and Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition. In this regard, the stated statistical data refer to the illegal possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives. In the reporting period, out of a total of 1,444 persons, cases were completed in relation to 514 persons (conviction + acquittal + refusal + suspension of investigation), criminal charges were rejected in relation to 151 persons, which makes a total of 665 persons, to the end of the reporting period 779 people remained in the work. In the reporting period, a total of 373 people were indicted after the investigation. The reported persons were prosecuted and convicted for possession and carrying of firearms, convertible or disabled weapons, parts, ammunition, explosives or mines, because it is easier to prove the act of committing the act. Regarding the duration of the criminal procedure, it is evident

that the criminal procedure lasts longer when the trial is conducted, ie the procedure is conducted for other criminal offenses than the criminal offense from Article 348 of the Criminal Code. Regarding the data under e.) "Rejected cases", it is the number of persons in relation to whom criminal charges were rejected and the investigation was suspended. These data are derived from the statistical report of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office (where data are kept by persons).

Podgorica: For the criminal offence – illegal possession of firearms and explosives from Article 403 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro, 226 persons were charged in 2021 (244 persons in 2020, 329 persons in 2019, 368 persons in 2018), so with unresolved charges against 37 persons from the previous period, there were ongoing charges against 263 persons in total. State prosecutors dropped charges against 33 persons, a motion to indict was submitted for 161 persons, a direct indictment was filed for 2 persons, an order to conduct an investigation was issued for 15 persons, a charge referral was made for 4 persons, while at the end of the reporting period, there were unresolved charges against 48 persons. With unresolved investigations from the previous period against 4 persons, there were ongoing investigations against 19 persons. After the completed investigation, the state prosecutors dismissed charges against 3 persons, filed charges against 5 persons, while the investigation of 4 persons was transferred. At the end of the reporting period, there were unresolved investigations of 7 persons. With unresolved indictments from the previous period, the court had indictments against 258 persons. 152 persons were convicted, out of those 58 received imprisonment, 74 received a suspended sentence, 2 persons received a judicial admonition, 18 persons received community service, a security measure was imposed against 1 person, 3 persons were acquitted, for 1 person a rejecting judgment was made, for 1 person the indictment was transferred. At the end of 2021, there were unresolved indictments against 100 persons. State prosecutors appealed the court's decision for 16 persons, out of which 12 were due to the decision on the sentence and for 4 persons due to other reasons, so together with unresolved appeals from the previous period for 2 persons, the work was being done on appeals of 18 persons in total. Deciding on appeals, the court upheld the appeal against 4 persons, out of which on the sentence for 2 persons and for 2 persons due to other reasons, while the court rejected the appeal against 9 persons, all due to the decision on the sentence. At the end of the reporting year, there were unresolved appeals against 5 persons.

Sarajevo: In the period from July 1st to December 31st 2021, the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska recorded a total of 141 criminal offences "illegal production and trade of weapons or explosive substances", and on that occasion 80 reports were submitted to the competent prosecutor's offices, with 94 persons reported. Data cannot be disaggregated for each criminal offence under the KPI 3.

Skopje: In the period July-December 2021, the Ministry of Interior detected 97 criminal acts of the unauthorized manufacture, possession, mediation and trade in weapons or explosive materials. The cases included the seizure of 112 weapons, three hand grenades and 141 grenades. In addition, 39 boxes of ammunition, 14,308 bullets and a large quantity of various parts for weapons and other types of ammunition were seized. Data cannot be disaggregated for each criminal offence under the KPI 3.

Tirana: It should be noted that data provided in KPI3 is received from the Prosecutor's office and it covers the entire 2021. The Prosecution office provides data for the first half of the year and/or the entire year, but cannot provide data on a biannual basis (e.g. I-2021 and II-2021). In the table above you can see the additional information in the respective rows in compliance with the terminology and relevant articles/paragraphs of the Criminal Code of Albania accompanied with the respective statistical data/figures, whereas the columns contain words/terms adapted in Albanian and the respective year of reporting with the relevant statistical data/figures. In the column named "Solved with conviction - adjudicated", we would like to clarify that the data have been entered as per the indicators for individuals sent for trial by the Prosecution Office. Whereas with regards to the columns "Solved with conviction - adjudicated" 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. We would also like to clarify that the statistical database of the prosecution office does not contain any specific data related to the row named "Other FAE related crimes".

KPI 4

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Firearms Focal Points, criminal police, border police or similar

		Inland seizures	Seizures at the border	Comments
Region				
Cases of seized FAE:		2423	114	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	2990	83	
	Ammunition (pieces)	121942	11495	
	Explosives (grams)	31486.4	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	500	31	
Belgrade				
Cases of seized FAE:		866	58	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	1,196	44	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.
	Ammunition (pieces)	26,240	9,901	
	Explosives (grams)	19,784	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	119	0	
Podgorica				
Cases of seized FAE:		14	8	Results for 2021: 286 firearms were found and seized inland, out of which 129 in illegal possession. Out of 286 firearms, 138 were seized on the basis of committed criminal offences, 4 on the basis of committed misdemeanours against public order and peace, 21 on the basis of the
	Firearms (pieces)	175	3	

Quantity of seized:	Ammunition (pieces)	7,888	712	Law on Weapons and 123 on other bases (checks, examination, etc.). In addition to firearms, in the reporting period, the police also seized 10,044 pieces of ammunition of various calibres, 199 blasting caps, 120 dynamite sticks, 2 optical sights, 19.2 metres of safety fuse, 2 TNT bullets, 40 pieces of commercial explosive, 3632 grammes of explosive, 1 drone, 16 torches, 2 smoke bombs, 152 fireworks, 20,417 firecrackers. In 2021, the officers of the Border Police Sector confiscated: - 6 handguns (6 cases), - 9 hunting rifles (8 cases), - 728 pieces of ammunition of various calibres, - 25 explosive devices (4 cases – 3 in the territory of the Municipality of Kotor and 1 at Tivat Airport), - 24 primers (3 cases – the territory of the Municipality of Kotor), - 6 hand grenades M57 (territory of the Municipality of Nikšić) and - Rocket, M81 cal 107mm "ISKRA" (territory of the Municipality of Kotor).
	Explosives (grams)	3,632	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	160	31	
Pristina				
Cases of seized FAE:		915	30	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	735	14	
	Ammunition (pieces)	24,970	260	
	Explosives (grams)	0	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	0	0	
Sarajevo				
Cases of seized FAE:		56	11	The information in the section "Explosive pieces" refers to hand grenades.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	353	19	
	Ammunition (pieces)	19,064	551	
	Explosives (grams)	2,000	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	123	0	
Skopje				
Cases of seized FAE:		129	4	The data are provided through the regional organizational units in charge of criminal intelligence and analysis at the level of SIA and RC for Border Affairs. Seizures are shown as an act of temporary confiscation of firearms ownership.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	178	0	
	Ammunition (pieces)	18,791	8	
	Explosives (grams)	4,754.4	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	0	0	
Tirana				
Cases of seized FAE:		443	3	The following weapons, parts, ammunition and explosives have been seized: 74 hunting weapons, 23 sports weapons, 85 AK automatic rifles, 24 non-AK automatic rifles, 10,220 rounds, 14,832 rounds Model 56, 3 primer cords, 110 hand grenades, 1 lightweight anti-tank grenade launcher, 244 detonation fuses, 217 firearms magazines of various models and calibres, 63 pieces of explosive moulds and 625 gr of explosive, 10 remote-controlled mines (C4), 4 machine guns, 59 grenade primers, 113 pistols, 32 rifles, 4 silencers, 35 packages of TNT and 691 gr of TNT.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	353	3	
	Ammunition (pieces)	24,989	63	
	Explosives (grams)	1,316	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	98	0	

KPI 5

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

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

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

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

COMMENTS

KPI 6

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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.	45	20	0	4	0	5
Ammunition export licenses issued and realized.	76	1	0	43	7	6
Cases in which arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.	69	0	0	8	0	1
Cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases in which ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

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

Sarajevo: Licences for the export of weapons and military equipment shall be issued with a period of validity of one year. The data we provide in the table refer to issued permits that are still valid but have not been used. We have no knowledge that there was a diversion during the export of weapons and ammunition to the Western Balkans.

Skopje: There is no production of weapons, but only ammunition.

Tirana: During the reporting period, AKSHE has registered: 1 license for the export of ammunition of category "A" weapons, which is executed, and 1 case of weapons and ammunition for which a license has been issued and executed, and for which the delivery verification has been received. Pursuant to Law 152/2020, dated 17/12/2020 "On some addenda and amendments to Law No. 74/2014 On weapons", the State Export Control Authority issues licences for import/export, brokering, transit, manufacturing and demilitarization of weapons falling under A and B categories, their essential components and ammunitions. For the second half of 2021, the State Police has issued 4 licenses "for the import/export and

trade of weapons falling under categories "C" (hunting) and "D"(sports, their essential components and ammunition" and 1 license "for the transport of weapons, their essential components and ammunition".

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>Belgrade: The task of the Firearms Focal Point is to implement, monitor and exchange all operational information on firearms through the application of instruments and procedures that will enable the collection of relevant data, engagement of human resources, coordination of direct actions against the threats and risks posed by the misuse of and trade in weapons, thus combating crime and providing conditions for monitoring the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy.</p> <p>Podgorica: 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>Pristina: FFP has a duty to provide intelligent analytical products, which will serve groups of investigators, prosecutors and others to assign and coordinate tasks.</p> <p>Tirana: 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>Belgrade: The databases were initially connected. The test phase of database adjustments and the elimination of technical problems are underway.</p> <p>Podgorica: Data analysis applications are linked to the data on registered weapons, operational duty service(seized weapons), tracing service(traced weapons), and a temporary database of weapons that are under expert examinationat the forensic center has been created</p> <p>Pristina: SRMA, IBIS, SIPK and iBase</p> <p>Tirana: 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>Belgrade: The FFP has been established but operates in a virtual format. Data is collected in line with the competencies of the organizational units participating in the work of the Focal Point.</p> <p>Pristina: Quick reports, reports from investigators, statistics, etc.</p> <p>Tirana: 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>Belgrade: The activities are still being performed by the organizational unit within the Criminal Police Directorate. Security problem profiles are being created.</p> <p>Pristina: Intelligent Packages, Problem Profile, Entity Profiles, Risk and Threat Analysis, Periodic reports, and reports/statistics according to local and international requirements.</p> <p>Tirana: 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>Belgrade: 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>Pristina: With DHKO, DIA, Prosecutor, QKMK, Border Police etc.</p> <p>Tirana: Information is exchanged among the police structures, as well as with law enforcement agencies, both domestically and internationally.</p>

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The "Firearms Focal Point," i.e. the "Team for the Implementation, Monitoring, and Exchange of Operational Information on Weapons," was established and the tasks of the Firearms Focal Point were defined under the decision of the Minister of Internal Affairs dated 19 August 2021.

Podgorica: For more information, please see the Narrative report, Goal 2.

Sarajevo: The Working Group for the establishment of the FFP has not yet found the modalities for its functioning.

Skopje: Activities for linking relevant databases are still ongoing. The persons who are nominated as contact points for weapons provide and exchange data in accordance with the procedures and scope of work of the organizational units where they are employed, during which both strategic and operational products are prepared. As part of Component 2 of the National SALW Practice Improvement Project, implemented with the support of the UNDP Office in North Macedonia, as

project implementer, activities are continuously undertaken for the development of the new Police Information System (MEIDA). After its implementation, it is expected that the information management system in the Ministry of Interior will be improved and harmonized, which will improve the process of collecting data on crime and incidents involving weapons.

Tirana: By means of 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 i-BASE and i-ARMS systems as well. A considerable part of the data related to the Roadmap are obtained from the i-BASE system. The State Police has access to i-ARMS 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:	94	98	945	94	67	38
FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge:	4,108	16	35	10	No data	No data
FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge:	1,500	16	2	4	No data	No data
FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor:	165	33	22	0	No data	23
FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge:	0	0	0	0	No data	No data

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In our legal system, the investigating judge(pre-trial judge) is not competent to drop the charge. In the reporting period 1 July - 31 December 2021, Misdemeanour Courts had a total of 4,108 pending cases (2,613 misdemeanours), and 1,500 cases were resolved. The public prosecutor dropped the criminal charges against a total of 151 persons and suspended the investigation against 14 persons, which makes a total of 165 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. 94, represents the number of crimes committed with the use of firearms.

Skopje: The official statistics of the Ministry of Interior do not provide statistics on incidents related to the Armored Mechanized Units - AMU. The submitted data on the number of firearm-related incidents reported to the police is provided through the regional organizational units in charge of criminal intelligence and analysis at the level of SIA and RC for Border Affairs. As part of Component 2 of the National SALW Practice Improvement Project, implemented with the support of the UNDP Office, as project implementer, activities are continuously undertaken for the development of the new Police Information System (MEIDA). After its implementation, it is expected that the information management system in the Ministry of Interior will be improved and harmonized, which will improve the process of collecting data on crime and incidents involving weapons.

Tirana: State Police: Data on incidents reflect cases where weapons have been used in both murder and injury cases. General Prosecution Office: As per the point 8.4 above regarding the number of FAE cases dropped by the Prosecution Office, the figure 23 includes the number of cases for which the Prosecution Office has decided not to 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: -8.2 FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge; -8.3 FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge and - 8.5 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 and are not available for the second half of 2021.

KPI 9

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
At jurisdiction level	0	5	3	31	0	43
In the Western Balkans	0	1	0	0	0	0
With Frontex	0	0	0	0	0	7
With Europol	1	2	2	2	3	3
With EU Member States	0	1	0	0	0	2
With INTERPOL	0	1	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: From 1 July to 31 December 2021, we participated in Europol's Joint Action Days from 15 to 18 September 2021. Additional information: In the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021, the police provided a total of 59 contributions to the AP W&E. In the same period, a total of 478 messages related to firearms trafficking were exchanged through SIENA, of which 153 were sent and 325 received. A total of 111 messages were received, 81 were sent, and 54 new cases related to the same issue were created on the INTERPOL's communication channel I 24/7 during the observed period. According to the "iARMS" database, 8 requests were received from 1 July to 31 December 2021, of which 4 were answered and 4 are still being processed. One piece of firearms-related information was exchanged over the cooperation channel with the SELEC center. Operational cooperation with Frontex cannot be presented in terms of the number of cases, bearing in mind that the cooperation takes place through the Working Arrangement on the establishment of operational cooperation between the Ministry of Interior and FRONTEX signed in 2009. The Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior collects and analyzes data on seizures of weapons and ammunition in accordance with the Working Arrangement. Border police officers enter the required data into the "12 G" application. Given that reporting is carried out on a monthly basis, 6 regular monthly tables were submitted in the reporting period.

Sarajevo: During the reporting period, the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH acted on several cases/requests related to firearms, as follows: A total of 80 new cases were opened, of which: - 59 cases were opened at the request of Interpol member states, - four cases were opened at the request of domestic law enforcement agencies via the Interpol Information Exchange Channel, - 16 cases were opened at the request of Europol member states, - one case was opened at the request of domestic law enforcement agencies via the SIENA protected Europol channel. During the reporting period, the Directorate received five requests (Trace Request) from the other INTERPOL Member States through the Interpol Division of NCBs through the iARMS application.

Skopje: Within the international operational cooperation through INTERPOL, 65 cases have been opened, 31 of which are for the search of firearms, while 34 are about the exchange of operational information and checks on persons, vehicles, telephone numbers, etc. involved in trafficking in firearms and ammunition, and five were for meetings, conferences, responses to questionnaires, etc. Under the international operational cooperation through Europol, 6 cases were opened for the exchange of operational information related to firearms trafficking.

Tirana: At local level, the State Police structures, in partnership with each other and based on the obtained police intelligence, have conducted 43 intelligence-based police operations, as follows: Armatimi, Sateliti, Kompleksi, Koleksionisti, Successor, Buna, Metadon, Morina, Gramsh 2022, Baldushku, Detonatori, Mataro, etc., which were in the framework of the implementation of the National Strategy on SALW, with the purpose of minimizing the number of SALW in our territory.

During these operations, among others, a considerable amount of weapons, ammunition and explosives were seized. Operation SEE JAD 2021 (South East Europe), conducted under EMPACT, on the fight against illegal migration and trafficking of firearms and narcotics in South East Europe, took place on 15-18 September 2021, under the leadership of Spain and the coordination of Europol. Operation "JAD Armstrong VIII", on the fight against firearms, explosives and drug trafficking, under EMPACT, coordinated by Europol and under the leadership of Austria, took place on 13-17 September 2021. Operation "Dark HunTor" (formerly, operation "DisrupTor"), whose aim is to combat the use of "darknet" and prevent it from becoming a common tool in committing crimes, which started in 2020 and has continued during 2021. Operation "JAD DANUBE VII", organized on 3-13 September 2021, under EMPACT, coordinated by Europol and Frontex, focussed on the fight against illegal migration and trafficking of human beings, weapons and explosives. With regard to the Joint Patrols and operations, in the framework of the implementation of the protocols for joint patrols during July-December 2021, 549 joint patrols have been carried out with neighbouring border police officers and Guardia di Finanza. During the reporting period, the Border Police carried out joint operations with neighbouring authorities.

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	26	13	55	94
Podgorica	35	63	0	98
Pristina	3	8	0	11
Sarajevo	18	16	7	41
Skopje	8	1	58	67
Tirana	2	36	0	38
TOTAL	92	137	120	349

Region	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
TOTAL	53	9	0	62	104	5	0	109	14	3	69	86

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19-35	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	36-60	3	3	0	6	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	61+	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	46
	TOTAL	5	3	0	8	9	1	0	10	0	0	46	46

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	1	0	2	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
36-60	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
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
TOTAL	2	1	0	3	11	0	0	11	1	0	0	1

Pristina												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
36-60	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	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
TOTAL	8	1	0	9	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	4

Sarajevo												
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	11	2	0	13	8	0	0	8	2	0	0	2
36-60	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	7	1	1	0	2
61+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
TOTAL	13	2	0	15	15	0	0	15	4	1	23	28

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	0	0	0	
19-35	4	0	0	4	28	1	0	29	0	0	0	0	
36-60	2	0	0	2	21	0	0	21	4	1	0	5	
61+	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	8	0	0	8	52	1	0	53	5	1	0	6	

Tirana													
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-35	7	1	0	8	12	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	
36-60	7	0	0	7	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	
61+	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	17	2	0	19	15	3	0	18	1	0	0	1	

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The 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 period 1 July - 31 December 2021 was 46 (30 suicides committed with firearms in legal possession and 16 committed with firearms in illegal possession).

Pristina: The incidents submitted under this KPI are those resulting in murder, aggregated murder, and suicide only.

Sarajevo: The data of firearm incidents was provided by Posavina Canton, Central Bosnia Canton, Tuzla Canton, Sarajevo Canton, Una Sana Canton, Canton 10, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton and Brcko District.

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 Border Affairs. As part of Component 2 of the National SALW Practice Improvement Project, implemented with the support of the UNDP Office in North Macedonia, as project implementer, activities are continuously undertaken for the development of the new Police Information System (MEIDA). After its implementation, it is expected that the information management system in the Ministry of Interior will be improved and harmonized, which will improve the process of collecting the data set in question.

Tirana: The State Police official statistics on the victims of criminal offences are not disaggregated by age according to the Roadmap, but only by the age groups of under 14 years old and 14-18 years old. The data are obtained from the content of the communications of registered events.

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:	5,690	21	0	833	288	0
Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces):	No data	393	0	2,147	1,150	0
Number of firearms legalized:	0	0	0	4	0	0
Number of firearms deactivated:	280	4	0	4	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. 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: The voluntarily surrendered weapons belonged to a deceased weapon owner or were surrendered by legal entities that have ceased to exist. There is no legal basis for voluntary surrender or legalization for illegal firearms.

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. The tables of concordance of this draft DCM were prepared with the assistance of SEESAC. 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
Belgrade						
Firearms/SALW	6,384	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	26,240	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	99	486
Explosives (grams)	19,784	0	0	No data	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	No data	0	0
Podgorica						
Firearms/SALW	66	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	3,632	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	191	0	0	0	0	0
Pristina						
Firearms/SALW	749	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	25,230	0	0	0	0	0

Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarajevo						
Firearms/SALW	92	1972	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	1,710	11,018	0	0	125,786	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	4,683	52.7	0
Explosives (grams)	0	100	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	21	0	0	0	0
Skopje						
Firearms/SALW	64	11	2	30	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	16,178	272	8	22,354	10,912	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	4,754	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	244	5	0	0	222	0
Tirana						
Firearms/SALW	356	0	0	20,277	15,401	0
Ammunition (pieces)	25,052	0	0	106,085	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0.405	0	0	2.6	0	0
Explosives (grams)	1,316	0	0	335,000	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	98	0	0	148	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior confiscated a total of 6,384 weapons (1,196 weapons from criminal offenses and 5,188 weapons from administrative proceedings (seized from the legal owners of weapons)). There was no destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition within the Mol. Based on the proposal of tactical carriers from the General Staff of the Serbian Army on advertising part of the funds of NGOs for overtaking, based on the proposal of the technical carrier from the Ministry, that the funds are overtaking and should be alienated from the system, the Minister of Defense for special purposes. The decision for alienation specifies the type and quantity of funds and the body that realizes the sale. The commission determines the condition and initial values of the sale, and the funds are sold to the buyer who offers the most favorable conditions in the tender. Some of the surplus ammunition and munitions whose quality does not provide the necessary storage conditions are destroyed through the demilitarization process in the Kragujevac OWCP, while the costs are borne by international institutions (NSPA).

Podgorica: In addition to 66 pieces of firearms/SALW, 21 of their parts and components were also confiscated.

Tirana: Pursuant to Law No. 152/21 "On weapons", as amended, and pursuant to the Roadmap and "Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2019-2024 and its Action Plan 2019-2021", on 21 July, a process started to destroy 15,401 pieces of SALW seized by the State Police throughout the years 2016, 2017 and 2020, or collected through awareness-raising campaigns, as well as a small quantity collected by the Armed Forces in various hotspots. The "Visitors Day" was organized on the same date, and representatives from the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, State Police, members of the National SALW Commission, as well as representatives of embassies participated in the destruction of SALW in the Mechanical Factory of Gramsh. This activity was made public. On September 29, it was reported that such process finished successfully and that no issues were encountered during the destruction. The cost of this process was covered by the Ministry of Defence. The State Police has submitted to the Ministry of Defence for disposal: 3103 pieces of short firearms (pistols), 1583 pieces of long firearms. 549 pieces of hunting weapons. 131,200 pieces of different ammunition. 335 kg of explosives. 13,360 pieces of different fuses. 1200 m of primer cord. The stockpile section reflects the amount of weapons and ammunition submitted at the end of 2021, deducting the amount of seized weapons

and ammunition. Stockpile means weapons and ammunition in addition to those used by the personnel. The amount of seized and stockpile weapons at the beginning of the period provides the total number of weapons, ammunition and explosives submitted for destruction at the Ministry of Defence.

KPI 13

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards	
		IATG	AAPT1/AAPT2 - NATO
Belgrade			
Military storage facilities	15	8	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	323	8	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	307	1	N/A
Civilian storages	232	No data	N/A
Podgorica			
Military storage facilities	3	1	1
Law enforcement storage facilities	1	0	0
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	9	5	0
Civilian storages	0	0	0
Pristina			
Military storage facilities	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	Confidential	Yes	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	Confidential	Yes	N/A
Civilian storages	53	53	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	0	0
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	No data	0	0
Civilian storages	250	0	0
Tirana			
Military storage facilities	26 (3 cluster of storage facilities and 23 storage facilities)	0	1 cluster of storage facilities and 6 storage facilities
Law enforcement storage facilities	29	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: Works to improve the security in two evidence rooms in security centres in Nikšić and Bijelo Polje were completed. The works include the renovation of floors, walls, and ceilings in the rooms, as well as the installation of security doors and access control system, window security bars (where possible), electrical installations, CCTV cameras, and a firearms rack.

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. As part of the works at the Albanian State Police (ASP) "Mullet" storage location under the project supported by the US Department of State, the GDSP requested additional support for the construction of a room for the SALW laser-marking machine, within the SALW and ammunition storage location in "Mullet". The activities related to the security upgrades of SALW/evidence storage rooms at the local Police Directorates of Tirana and Korça and the procurement of SALW storage racks/cabinets for priority locations determined by the ASP are ongoing and are expected to be completed in the second half of 2022. Project: "Strengthening Control, Administration and Social Attitudes Towards SALW in Albania (MPTF)", implemented by UNDP Albania, activities have initiated with regards to the security upgrades of 10 evidence rooms of the Albanian State Police. 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. Continuity of the project to support and equip with around 700 pieces of metallic racks for small arms and light weapons (SALW) for all Armed Forces units and divisions, in order to safely store and use them. The request to be provided and supported with the metallic racks (safes) for SALW has been submitted and currently the Ministry of

Defence is waiting for such project to be accomplished in cooperation with donors through SEESAC. No further development during this reporting period. The report includes data on penitentiary institutions, which have reported 25 SALW and ammunition storage facilities, of which 15 fulfil the international security standards (IATG) and have a capacity for 50-150 SALW.

KPI 14

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Explanations:

Data for this KPI is collected through the barometer of the Regional Cooperation Council, which is published annually. 6,029 responses were received across the region for the following question: How threatened do you feel by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in your neighborhood (as in crime, domestic violence, celebratory shooting, etc.)? The available options were: I feel very threatened/I feel threatened/I do not feel threatened/ Don'tknow-Refuse to answer-Do not read. The data presented represents the percentage of people who responded with I feel very threatened and I feel threatened to the given question. The survey was conducted via CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing) carried out in the period March - April 2022.

Percentage of citizens feeling threatened by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in their neighbourhood														
Age	Region		Belgrade		Podgorica		Pristina		Sarajevo		Skopje		Tirana	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
18-24	41	47	37	57	26	35	47	40	59	56	28	42	48	52
25-34	38	46	27	36	25	40	43	47	48	53	34	47	48	51
35-44	47	50	41	35	31	48	56	65	57	56	46	47	49	50
45-54	42	49	37	44	36	47	41	48	53	59	45	42	41	51
55-64	41	53	40	38	40	53	43	60	41	61	45	58	36	49
65 and over	45	48	30	45	38	40	46	44	60	65	50	51	44	41
AVERAGE	46		39		38		48		56		45		47	