

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 2022 - 30 June 2022

Submission Date:

27 December 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 (amended by CD 2022/1654), 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>Partially harmonized</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>Fully 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>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 <hr/> 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>
Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items?	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

ARMS TRADE TREATY	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature	03/28/2013			09/25/2013	09/25/2013	Decree no. 8499, dt. 18.2.2014 promulgates 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 dt. 10.12. 2007, announced by decree no. 5560, dt. 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	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/a 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: They are provided in article 278, last paragraph in

	and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.					Criminal Code
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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 who ever 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 is under completion and amendment, and currently in its advanced stage. The Law "On weapons" 05/-022 (pursuant to Decision No. 527 this law is being modified, complemented and amended)

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	No	Yes	No	Yes
If yes, what is the Strategy implementation period?	2019-2024	2019-2024	N/A	2021-2024	N/A	2019-2024
If yes, is there an accompanying Action Plan for the implementation of SALW Strategy in place?	Yes, 2019-2020	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes, 2022-2024
Was there an evaluation of the SALW Strategy conducted or is it planned?	/	Yes	The evaluation has been done; the final approval is awaited.	Yes	Yes, it was conducted in December 2020.	The evaluation was carried out and based on the evaluation, the annual program for 2022 was prepared on the realization of the obligations of this strategy.

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, partially	Yes to a full extent
The implementation of SALW Strategy is monitored regularly.	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

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 to a full extent	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 to a full extent	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 to a full extent	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 to a full extent	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 to a full extent	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 to a full extent	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 to a full extent	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: Work for the development of the strategy and new action plan began in December of 2021 and they will cover the period between 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. Please note that the information provided under the sections SALW Strategy is evidence-based, and SALW Strategy addresses the needs of men, women, boys, and girls reflects the status of the SALW Control Strategy 2017-2021.

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 and it is in the process of being adopted by the Government. Please note that the information provided under the sections SALW Strategy is evidence-based, and SALW Strategy addresses the needs of men, women, boys, and girls reflects the status of the SALW Control Strategy 2019-2021.

Pristina										
Illegal possession of FAE	30	210	755	954	785	1,164	16	16	No data	0
Trafficking of FAE	1	4	10	22	11	26	0	0	No data	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	8	14	102	114	110	128	0	0	0	0
Sarajevo										
Illegal possession of FAE	43	42	92	84	135	126	25	13	1	No data
Trafficking of FAE	2	2	41	45	43	47	1	1	No data	No data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	2	66	0	0	2	66	No data	No data	No data	No data
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	1	1	1	1	No data	No data	No data	No data
Other FAE related crime	25	25	16	16	41	41	5	5	no data	2
Skopje										
Illegal possession of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Trafficking of FAE	No data	No data	91	91	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Altering marking of firearms	No data	No data	No data	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	213	178	166	108	103	286	24	19	91	3
Trafficking of FAE	11	2	4	0	15	2	1	0	7	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	10	9	5	4	16	13	0	2	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	0	0	74	135	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period January- June 2022, there were unresolved cases at the beginning of the reporting period in relation to 779 persons due to suspicion that they committed the criminal offense of Illicit Manufacturing, Holding, Carrying and Trafficking in Firearms and Explosive Substances under Article 348 of the Criminal Code, while during the reporting period, new criminal charges were filed against 629 persons. 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. Out of the total number of newly received claims in the reporting period (629 persons), investigations were pending against 66 individuals, the investigation was suspended against 7 individuals, criminal charges were dismissed in relation to 77 individuals, 283 individuals were indicted, a verdict was passed in relation to 144 individuals, of whom 143 individuals were adjudicated, and 1 individual was acquitted.

Podgorica: The data have been submitted by the MoI - Police Directorate. The Prosecutor's Office collects the data on an annual basis.

Pristina: Police provides the data mentioned above. The Prosecution Office has reported as below: - Article 364 related to unauthorized import, export, supply, transport, manufacturing, exchange, mediation or sale of firearms and explosives - 4 new cases; 5 individuals; 1 solved case; 1 individual; Solved in another way (joint proceedings, dismissed, etc.): 1 case; 1 individual - Article 365 related to illicit obliteration, removal or altering of the markings on firearms or ammunition: 2 solved cases; 2 individuals; Direct indictment: 2 cases; 2 individuals - Article 366 related to unauthorised ownership, control or possession of weapons: 244 new cases; 409 individuals; 244 solved cases; 272 individuals; Dismissed: 4 cases; 4 individuals; Direct indictment: 238 cases; 266 individuals; Solved in another way (joint proceedings, dismissed, etc.): 2 cases; 2 individuals - Article 367 related to use of weapon or dangerous instrument: 3 new cases; 3 individuals; 13 solved cases; 16 individuals; Direct indictment: 11 cases; 14 individuals; Solved in another way (joint proceedings, dismissed, etc.): 2 cases; 2 individuals - Article 368 related to false weapons permits, consents and licenses and provision of false information: 1 solved case; 1 individual; Direct indictment: 1 case; 1 individual.

Sarajevo: Prosecutor's Office of BiH - For Article 193 of the BiH CC "Unauthorized trafficking in weapons and military equipment and dual-use items", and Article 250 of the BiH CC "Organized crime" in connection with the criminal offense from Art. 193 BiH CC, expressed in cases/persons: 1. Unresolved charges on 1 Jan 2022 is 10/64 2. Unsolved investigation as of 1 Jan 2022 is 1/8 3. Reported during the reporting period (Jan-Jun 2022) is 4/11 4. Resolved based on the order on conducting the investigation (Jan-Jun 2022) is 4/16 5. Total number of pending charges as of 30 June 2022 is 7/52 6. Total number of unresolved investigations as of 30 June 2022 is 2/6 7. Total number of orders passed on non-conduct of investigation (Jan-Jun 2022) is 3/14 8. Total number of issued orders on the suspension of the investigation (Jan-Jun 2022) is 1/4 9. Number of judgments passed during the reporting period is 2/4. Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior - during the reporting period, 4 criminal offenses "Illegal production and trafficking of weapons or explosive substances" were recorded, in which 73 persons were reported. Data cannot be disaggregated for each criminal offence under KPI 3.

Skopje: In the period January - June 2022, the Ministry of Interior recorded 91 criminal acts of "Unauthorized manufacture, possession, brokering and trade in weapons or explosive materials". The cases included the seizure of 60 weapons and two hand grenades. In addition, 2,492 pieces of ammunition, 330 grams of gunpowder, five pieces of explosives, six detonator capsules, two silencers and four other parts of weapons were seized. Data cannot be disaggregated for each criminal offence under the KPI 3.

Tirana: 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 sections "Solved with conviction - Adjudicated" and "Solved in another way (e.g. plea bargain)" decided/approved by the court, we would like to clarify that these data are kept in the judicial cases administration system at the courts. During the reporting period, the State Police has registered 305 cases involving 308 perpetrators for the criminal offence of "Illegal possession of firearms, ammunitions and explosives" and 10 cases involving 10 perpetrators for the criminal offence of "Trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosives". We would also like to clarify that the statistical database of the prosecution office does not contain any specific data related to the row/section named "Other FAE related crimes", and this row/section is completed with the following statistics registered by the State Police. With regards to the row/section "Other FAE related crimes", the following cases have been registered: - 68 referrals for the criminal offence of "Illegal possession and manufacturing of hunting and sport weapons", provided for in Article 280 of the Criminal Code, of which 65 were detected, with 74 perpetrators (30 arrested, 3 detained, 38 released under investigation, 3 wanted) - 4 cases provided for in Article 282 "Breach of rules on explosive, flammable or radioactive substances", of which 4 were detected, with 61 perpetrators (34 arrested, 7 detained, 20 released under investigation) - 2 cases provided for in Article 283/a of the Criminal Code "Trafficking of explosive, flammable, poisonous and radioactive substances", which are proactive investigations. Data from courts: During the reporting period, the following data were registered: 47 pending cases and 83 new cases of "Illegal manufacturing and possession of firearms and ammunition", of which 95 have been concluded: 91 with a guilty verdict, 3 with a non-guilty verdict and 1 was dropped. With regards to these offences, 88 persons have been convicted, of which 54 by imprisonment [25 (0-2 years), 24 (2-5 years), 5 (5-10 years), 0 (10-25 years)]. Out of 13 pending cases and 8 new cases of "Trafficking of weapons and ammunition", 13 were concluded: 7 with a guilty verdict, 2 with a non-guilty verdict and 4 were dropped. With regards to these offences, 11 persons have been convicted, of which 10 by imprisonment [6 (0-2 years), 4 (2-5 years)]

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:		2098	124	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	2123	118	
	Ammunition (pieces)	51872	7195	
	Explosives (grams)	14300	1445	
	Explosives (pieces)	99	0	
Belgrade				
Cases of seized FAE:		578	62	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	653	33	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)	12,935	1,387	
	Explosives (grams)	2,000	1,445	
	Explosives (pieces)	17	0	
Podgorica				
Cases of seized FAE:		95	3	
	Firearms (pieces)	171	3	

Quantity of seized:	Ammunition (pieces)	1,869	0	During the reporting period, four packages of explosive charges, three hand grenades, 103 detonator capsules and about 16,000 pieces of prohibited category firecrackers were seized.
	Explosives (grams)	10,000	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	7	0	
Pristina				
Cases of seized FAE:		834	33	Cases of seized FAE: are all cases recorded by the Police pursuant to the Criminal Code, chapter on weapons, Articles 364 - 369. There are 22 cases of inland seizures of FAE by the Border Police, whereas 11 cases have been registered at the border. 23 pieces of weapons have been seized inland, 0 at the border, whereas inland seizures of ammunitions were 320 pieces and at the border were 4057 pieces from different calibres.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	622	23	
	Ammunition (pieces)	7,685	4,377	
	Explosives (grams)	0	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	0	0	
Sarajevo				
Cases of seized FAE:		56	16	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	240	55	
	Ammunition (pieces)	12,535	1,186	
	Explosives (grams)	1,500	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	54	0	
Skopje				
Cases of seized FAE:		150	6	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)	157	1	
	Ammunition (pieces)	3,465	113	
	Explosives (grams)	0	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	11	0	
Tirana				
Cases of seized FAE:		385	4	During this period, 58 hunting weapons, 18 sports weapons, 57 AK automatic rifles, 12 non-AK automatic rifles, 2 machine guns, 102 pistols, 31 rifles, 2205 detonation fuses, 10 pieces of explosive moulds, 800 g of TNT, 4797 rounds of ammunition and 8586 rounds of ammunition Model 56.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	280	3	
	Ammunition (pieces)	13,383	132	
	Explosives (grams)	800	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	10	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.	34	1	0	6	0	1
Ammunition export licenses issued and realized.	56	1	0	55	7	0
Cases in which arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.	62	0	0	7	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: Permits 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 the issued and not implemented permits, they are still valid. We have no knowledge that there was any diversion during the export of weapons and ammunition from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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. During the first half of 2022, the State Police has issued 6 licenses "for the import of weapons falling under categories "C" (hunting) and "D"(sports), their essential components and ammunition". Based on the data obtained from the Sector of Third-Party Services at the Directorate of Public Order regarding weapons authorizations during

the first half of 2022, it is concluded that: · Authorizations have been issued to natural and legal persons for the purchase of 117 weapons. · The total number of natural persons equipped with a special authorization to carry a weapon while on the move is 0 · The number of entities equipped with an authorization to carry firearms in the residence is 110. Based on the data of the Local Police Directorates with regards to weapons authorizations for the first half of 2022, it is concluded that: · LPDs have issued authorizations to natural and legal persons for the purchase of 1170 hunting weapons. · LPDs have issued authorizations to natural and legal persons for the possession of 773 hunting weapons. LPDs have performed 45 inspections, based on which they have imposed 10 administrative sanctions as well as have revoked 5 authorizations for the possession of firearms and 269 authorizations for hunting weapons. Based on the data obtained from the Sector of Third-Party Services at the Directorate of Public Order on licences issued on weapon eligible activities, it is concluded that entities licensed by the State Police currently conduct weapon eligible activities: - 18 entities conduct activities pursuant to licences for import/export and trade for weapons. - 2 entities conduct activities pursuant to transport licences. - 6 entities conduct activities pursuant to licenses for theoretical and practical weapons training. - 6 entities conduct activities pursuant to licences for indoor shooting range. With regards to the first half of 2022, it is concluded that: · Licences issued for import/export and trade of weapons - 6. · Licences issued for transport of weapons - 0. Licences issued for shooting range - 0. · Licences issued for theoretical and practical weapons training - 0. During this period, LPDs have conducted 40 inspections, based on which they have imposed 1 administrative sanction.

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 examination at the forensic center has been created</p> <p>Pristina: FFP possesses an intelligent database (iBase) which is connected to the Electronic System for the Registration of Legal Weapons, to the SI of the Police and to the database of IBIS.</p> <p>Tirana: The three systems used by the FFP to obtain data (iBASE, iARMS and SIMA) are independent from each other. The ballistics data bases are not connected to iBASE but these data are communicated to the FFP on</p>

							a monthly basis. Currently, the Forensic Police Institute uses the automatic system "ARSENAL", where all data on firearms are registered. The transmission of data is not enabled in other systems. The new Action Plan 2022-2024 provides the interoperability and connectivity of systems used by the FFP as well as linked access for FFP members to the iBASE and SIMA systems.
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 inline with the competencies of the organizational units participating in the work of the Focal Point.</p> <p>Pristina: FFP collects data for SALW, through Quick Reports, reports from investigators, statistics for SALW, 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: FFP exchanges information according to the requests within the Police, but also with other institutions, such as the Prosecutor, QKMK, 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 FFP has not been established yet. Checks for firearms in illegal possession, which are the subject of criminal or misdemeanor proceedings, are carried out by submitting a request to the cantonal MoIs in F BiH, the MoI of Republika Srpska and the Brčko District Police. Checks for registered weapons and weapons that are the subject of a search are carried out in such a way that the requests for checks are submitted to the cantonal MoIs in F BiH (with the exception of Posavina Canton), while checks carried out for Republika Srpska, Brčko District and Posavina Canton, are carried out through the "Data Exchange" electronic database, which is managed at the BiH level.

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.

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 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. On 31 May 2022, France and Albania signed the agreement formalizing the donation of the Ballistic Identification System "Evofinder". The donation includes the provision of equipment for the Albanian State Police, support and maintenance for a two year period as well as training. The Albanian experts will be trained on the use of such system by the French experts in framework of the technical cooperation actions. Therefore, Albania becomes the fifth Western Balkans' country that accepts the donation of this advanced equipment, following Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The Firearms Focal Points and the Sector of Ballistic Examinations will also use this system to perform the international exchange of data among countries using it.

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:	111	71	867	236	96	N/A
FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge:	3,813	57	No data	56	No data	N/A
FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge:	1,552	57	No data	36	No data	N/A
FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor:	77	No data	16	1	No data	N/A
FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge:	1	No data	No data	No data	No data	N/A

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In our legal system, the investigating judge (pre-trial judge) is not competent to drop the charge. In the reporting period January - June 2022, Misdemeanor Courts had a total of 3,813 pending cases (the number includes pending cases from the previous period and newly received cases in the period January - June 2022). Out of the total number of cases, the courts solved 1,552 cases, whereby the petitioner for instigating a misdemeanour procedure withdrew the motion in 38 cases, the procedure was suspended in 294 cases, and the motion was dismissed in 29 cases. In the reporting period, the Public Prosecutor's Offices dismissed criminal charges against 77 persons. The cited data derives from the statistical report of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office (where the data is kept per individual).

Pristina: FAE related incidents recorded by police - includes all cases recorded by Police as per Chapter XXIX, Articles 364-369 of the Criminal Code.

Skopje: The official statistics of the Ministry of Interior do not provide statistics on FAE incidents. The submitted data on the number of FAE 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 and implementation 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.

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	9	3	5	19	0	20
In the Western Balkans	0	1	0	No data	0	0
With Frontex	0	0	0	1	0	1
With Europol	1	0	0	0	1	4
With EU Member States	0	5	0	No data	0	0
With INTERPOL	0	1	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: Please note that more information is provided in the Narrative report, under the Goal 2.

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	28	21	62	111
Podgorica	25	32	14	71
Pristina	2	9	0	11
Sarajevo	16	46	9	71
Skopje	14	0	12	26
Tirana	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL	85	108	97	290

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	30	11	0	41	60	6	0	66	45	5	49	99

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	6	1	0	7	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
	36-60	3	2	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	61+	2	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49
	TOTAL	11	7	0	18	9	0	0	9	0	0	49	49

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	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
36-60	3	0	0	3	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5
61+	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	0	0	3	10	1	0	11	6	0	0	6

Pristina												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	6	0	0	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
36-60	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
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	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2

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	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
19-35	3	0	0	3	3	1	0	4	4	0	0	4
36-60	2	2	0	4	7	1	0	8	11	1	0	12
61+	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	14	4	0	18
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	3	0	8	12	3	0	15	30	5	0	35

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-35	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	
36-60	2	0	0	2	7	1	0	8	3	0	0	3	
61+	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	3	0	0	3	14	2	0	16	7	0	0	7	

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	12	0	0	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
19-35	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
36-60	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
61+	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	

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 January - 30 June 2022 was 49 (32 suicides committed with firearms in legal possession and 17 committed with firearms in illegal possession).

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

Sarajevo: Data regarding the number of incidents committed with firearms were not provided by the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, Central Bosnia Canton, and Brčko 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 dataset in question.

Tirana: 17 men and 5 women over 18 years old were murdered with firearms. A total of 80 persons were injured with firearms, of which 75 were men (12 were 0-18 years old and 63 over 18 years old) and 5 were women over 18 years old. Based on the official statistics of the State Police, for this reporting period, it is not possible to extract detailed age disaggregated data apart from their categorization above and under 18 years of age. Meanwhile, data have been extracted on perpetrators of murders and injuries, such as age and gender. Murders: one (1) between 18-29 years old, nine (9) between 30-44 years old, two (2) between 45-59 years old, one (1) between 15-17 years old, one (1) above 60 years old. Injuries: one (1) 14 years old, eleven (11) between 15-17 years old, forty (40) between 18-29 years old, twenty-eight (28) between 30-44 years old, eleven (11) between 45-59 year old and seven (7) above 60 years old.

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:	6,438	14	0	656	0	0
Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces):	No data	218	0	9,549	0	0
Number of firearms legalized:	0	0	0	16	0	0
Number of firearms deactivated:	288	3	0	9	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.

Podgorica: During the reporting period, 14 weapons, 11 hand grenades and 218 bullets of various calibers were voluntarily surrendered.

Skopje: There is no legal basis for voluntary surrender or legalization for illegal firearms. In the reporting period, 28 applications for permanent deactivation of firearms were submitted. The firearms have been deactivated, but they need to be marked and a certificate for deactivation needs to be issued.

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	5,546	0	0	3,312	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	12,935	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	30.8	0
Explosives (grams)	2,000	0	0	No data	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	No data	0	0
Podgorica						
Firearms/SALW	171	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	1,869	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	7	0	0	0	0	0
Pristina						
Firearms/SALW	645	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	12,062	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	99	4	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	6,401	23	0	0	116,790	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	4,628	55	0
Explosives (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	9	0	0	0	0
Skopje						
Firearms/SALW	0	0	0	30	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	0	0	0	11,442	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
Tirana						
Firearms/SALW	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,879	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	N/A	N/A	N/A	106,148	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	0	0
Explosives (grams)	N/A	N/A	N/A	335,000	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	N/A	N/A	N/A	148	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior confiscated a total of 5,546 weapons (659 weapons from criminal offenses and 4,887 weapons from administrative proceedings (seized from the legal owners of weapons)). There was no destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition within the MoI. 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).

Pristina: During the reporting period the Police has seized 645 pieces of different SALW and 12,062 pieces of ammunitions from different calibres. Many of these have been under illegal possession, but there have also been cases of legal possessions holding a permit from MoI which have been used or kept contrary to the effective law.

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	322	8	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	307	1	N/A
Civilian storages	240	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	Not applicable
Law enforcement storage facilities	Confidential	Confidential	Not applicable
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	Confidential	Confidential	Not applicable
Civilian storages	58	58	Not applicable

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	No data	No data
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 - 322, represents the number of facilities of the Ministry of the Interior. 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 SALW and ammunition at the location of the Warehouse Complex "Duvanište" near Smederevo, as well as the reconstruction of three evidence rooms.

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. Ministry of Defence: The storage facilities that are used to store and administer the weapons and ammunitions in all the Armed Forces 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. State Police: There are 2 SALW storage facilities in line with international safety and security standards: The SALW storage facility and the ammunition and explosives storage tunnel at the Material and Technical Supply Centre in Mullet. There are 4 Police evidence rooms in line with international safety and security standards, respectively: 1 material evidence storage room at LPD Durrës; 2 material evidence storage rooms at LPD Tirana and 1 material evidence storage room at LPD Korça. As part of the works at the State Police (SP) "Mullet" storage location under the project supported by the US Department of State, the SP 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 construction of the SALW marking machine room in "Mullet" was completed with SEESAC support at the end of June 2022. The intervention included preparatory, groundworks, reinforced concrete, brickworks, roof works, new windows and security doors, electrical installation with lighting fixtures, CCTV cameras, and essential evidence room furnishing. o The works at the Local Police Directorates Tirana and Korça were initiated in late

February with SEESAC support and will be finalized in the second half of 2022. The upgrades of the two SALW/evidence safekeeping rooms at the LPDs include refurbishing the existing buildings, new security doors and windows, electrical installation with lighting fixtures, CCTV cameras, and fire alarms. o On 5-6 April 2022, a field visit of the representatives of the US Department of State, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Abatement (PM/WRA) to Albania was organized to review the progress made in the implementation of the project. The Donor representatives met with the State Police (SP) officials and visited the ongoing works at SP locations of "Mullet" and Tirana, as well as the MoD storage location Mirakë, where the upgrade works under this project, were completed two years ago. On their visit to 'Mullet', the Donor representatives were joined by the Deputy Minister of Interior and the Head of the SALW Commission. Upon the successful visit, the Donor representatives requested SEESAC to prepare a follow-up project for continued support for the ASP's stockpile management. In framework of the project "Strengthening Control, Administration and Social Attitudes Towards SALW in Albania (MPTF)", implemented by UNDP Albania, the administrative procedures related to the security upgrades of 10 evidence rooms of the Albanian State Police have continued during the reporting period.

