



# REGIONAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROADMAP<sup>1</sup>

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

*Baseline information on the Roadmap Goals Overall Targets:*

**1 January – 31 December 2018**

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<sup>1</sup> Disclaimer: This document is a consolidation of the individual progress reports as submitted by the authorities, beneficiaries of the Roadmap. Courtesy translation in English was provided by SEESAC, except for the report received from Belgrade, which was submitted in both English and Serbian.

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## List of abbreviations

AF	Armed Forces
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
DCM	Decision of the Council of Ministers
EC	European Commission
EMPACT	European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Devise
EU	European Union
Europol	The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
Eurojust	The European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit
FAE	Firearms, ammunition and explosives
FFP	Firearms Focal Point
Frontex	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency
iARMS	INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System
Interpol	The International Criminal Police Organization
MoD	Ministry of Defense
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MTTT	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NSAP	NATO Support and Procurement Agency
RACVIAC	Centre for Security Cooperation
RASR	Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction
RIEP	Regional Arms Export Information Exchange Process
RS	Republic of Serbia
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
SEE	South-East Europe
SEEFEG	South-East Europe Firearms Expert Group
SEEFEN	South-East Europe Firearms Experts Network
SEESAC	South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center
SIENA	Secure Information Exchange Network Application
SOCTA	Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo*
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
WRMP	Weapon Registration and Stockpile Management System

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

## ROADMAP GOAL 1

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

<b>Roadmap Overall Targets:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish complete legal framework to counter all forms of illicit possession, trafficking and misuse of firearms, ammunition, and explosives (FAE).</li> <li>2. Ensure full legal and regulatory framework is in place with regards to FAE producers.</li> <li>3. Fully harmonize arms control legislation with EU legal framework and in line with international agreements/standards.</li> <li>4. Ensure compatibility of arms control legal frameworks across the Western Balkans, which allows direct operational cooperation.</li> <li>5. Ensure standardization of procedures and practices in the area of arms control and FAE investigations.</li> <li>6. Exchange good practices with a specific focus on the areas defined in the Roadmap.</li> </ol>
<b>Baseline information on Goal 1 Overall Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Laws and by-laws regulating arms control, and level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis;</li> <li>2. Activities initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis;</li> <li>3. Accession, signature or ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol;</li> <li>4. Challenges, needs identified, and support required</li> </ol>

### Baseline information on Goal 1 Overall Targets

#### BELGRADE

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

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

1. Law on Weapons and Ammunition ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 20/2015 and 10/2019) - partially harmonized;
2. Rulebook on Conditions and Manner of Weapon Deactivation ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 9/2016 and 96/2016) - partially harmonized;
3. By-laws that were not subject to harmonization in the reporting period (Rulebook on Training in Handling Firearms, Repair and Conversion of Weapons and Trade in Weapons and Ammunition, Rulebook on the Spatial and Technical Conditions for Safe Storage and Keeping of Weapons and Ammunition, Rulebook on the Records Kept by the Competent Authority as prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Regulations on the Procedure for Issuing Documents, the Layout and Content of Forms required stipulated by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Rulebook on Records Kept by Legal Entities and Entrepreneurs, The Rulebook on the Weapon Loaning Procedure),
4. Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 87/2018) - partially harmonized;
5. Law on Defence ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 116/07, 88/09, 104/09 - other law and 10/15) – partially harmonized;
6. Law on the Serbian Armed Forces ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 116/07, 88/09, 101/10, 88/15 - CC and 36/18) – partially harmonized;
7. Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 107/14) – fully harmonized. It was prepared in cooperation with EU experts within the EU Project aimed at strengthening the capacities of the Southeast Europe region in the field of controlling the export of weapons and military equipment. The criteria from the legally binding EU Common Position (Common Position 944/2008) have been fully implemented into the Law.

8. Law on the Production and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment regulating the production and trade in military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 36/18). The law sanctions all unauthorized activities in terms of manufacturing, trafficking or illegal activities on firearms.

## 1.2 Activities initiated/undertaken during the reporting period regarding the harmonization of the legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis

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

- A Working Group was set up to draft the Law on Weapons and Ammunition in accordance with the EU Acquis.
- A Working Group for the Implementation of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons is also set up.
- The Law on Defence and the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces are in the process of amendment, which will allow their further harmonization.
- Draft Law on Explosive Substances is under preparation, which will regulate the production and trade of explosive substances for civilian use.
- Within the framework of the twinning project "Fight against organized crime (trafficking in human beings, illegal drug trafficking, illegal arms trafficking and financial investigations)", "Handbook on Weapons" was drafted. In the meantime, during the implementation of the internal procedure for harmonization of this document, the name "Handbook on Weapons" was changed to the title "Instructions on the manner of handling weapons and ammunition found on the spot". Further adjustments were also made in accordance with national legislation. Upon adoption, the Instruction will influence the standardization of procedures and practices when conducting investigations related to firearms and ammunition.
- Authorities of Serbia actively exchange good practice with a special focus on the areas defined by the Roadmap through participation at meetings of all levels organized by the EU (EU-SEE Joint Committee on the Suppression of Illicit Arms Trade, French-German Coordination Initiative, preparatory meetings for the London Summit, SEESAC (SALW Commission meetings, SEEFEG and SEEFEN meetings, other expert meetings, trainings and courses), OSCE (SALW meetings, trainings and courses), meetings and visits with bilateral partners, and others.

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

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

- The Republic of Serbia signed the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), ratified it in October 2014 before its entry into force ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 14/14) and fully applies it. In accordance with the accepted international obligations under this Agreement, the Republic of Serbia submits regular annual reports (before 31 May of the current year for the preceding year) on the export and import of weapons and military equipment. These reports are transparent, without restrictive parts, and are publicly available to all Member States of the ATT.
- Article 348 of the Criminal Code - the illicit manufacturing, possession, carrying and trafficking in weapons and explosive substances ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 85/05, 88/05 - corr., 107/05 - corr., 72/09, 111/09, 121/12, 104/13, 108 / 14 and 94/2016) stipulates that unauthorized manufacturing, altering, sale, procurement, exchange or possession of firearms, convertible or deactivated weapons, their parts, ammunition, explosive substances and explosive devices, shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine. If the subjects of the offense referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are firearms, ammunition, explosive substances, explosive devices or explosive-based substances or gas weapons whose manufacture, sale, procurement, exchange or possession is not allowed to citizens, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of one to eight years and a fine). If the subject of the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is a great quantity of weapons, ammunition or means, or if a weapon or other means of great destructive power is in question, or the offence has been committed contrary to the rules of international law, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of two to twelve years. Unauthorized carrying of items referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be punishment with imprisonment of two to twelve years. Unauthorized carrying of items of the subject of the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the procurement and possession of which was previously approved by the competent authority, shall be punished with imprisonment of

six months to five years. (6) Weapons, its parts, ammunition, substances and means referred to in paragraphs 1-5 of this Article shall be confiscated. Therefore, this Article is fully in line with Article 5, paragraph 1, items a) and b).

- Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol stipulates that each Member State should adopt legislative and other necessary measures in order to, among others, qualify the following acts as criminal offenses if committed with intent: a) the illicit production of firearms, their parts, assemblies and ammunition; b) illicit trade in firearms, their parts, assemblies and ammunition; c) forgery or unlawful deletion, removal or altering the marking(s) on firearms.
- The same is prescribed by Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, while Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition prescribes that whoever creates false stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, devices and ammunition with the intent to use them as genuine, or who, with the same intent, alters such genuine stamps or markings or use such false or altered stamps or markings as genuine, shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to three years. Bearing in mind the above, this Article is partially harmonized with Article 5 of the Protocol due to the fact that removal of markings is not criminalized under the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.
- The amendment to the Criminal Code was made in Article 348 which refers to the criminal offense of illicit manufacturing, possession, carrying and trade of weapons and explosive substances. It came into force on 1 June 2017 amending the mentioned article in paragraph 1 in relation to the convertible (starting, gas and signal weapons) as well as the deactivated weapons; and increasing the sentence of imprisonment for this criminal offense as follows: depending on the manner of execution and the quantity of weapons, it ranges from 6 months to 5 years, and for the carrying of weapons, and for a larger quantity, the prescribed sentence ranges from 2 to 12 years of imprisonment with a fine and a measure of confiscation of weapons. This amendment means that there is alignment of the said Article with Article 5 of the Protocol with regard to illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, their parts, assemblies and ammunition.

#### 1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- In order to fulfil Goal 1 by 2023, Serbia will ensure that the legislation in the field of arms control is established and fully aligned with the regional framework of the European Union and other relevant international obligations, and also standardized throughout the region. It should fully harmonize its legislation with the EU acquis in all areas, as well as in the area of SALW, ammunition and explosives.
- In this sense, Serbia needs support primarily in analysing the existing legislative framework and its assessment, and then, with the assistance of experts, achieving harmonization with EU regulations, as well as fulfilling other internationally accepted commitments.

## PODGORICA

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

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

1. Law on Weapons ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 10/15) – partially harmonized;
2. Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 14/07 and 04/08);
3. Law on Control of Exports of Dual-Use Goods ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 30/12) – partially harmonized;
4. Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 40/16) – partially harmonized;
5. Law on Foreign Trade in Goods and Services which could be used for Capital Punishment, Torture or other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 40/16);
6. Law on Flammable Liquids and Gases ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 26/10, 31/10 and 40/11);
7. Customs Law ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro", no. 07/02, 38/02, 72/02, 21/03, 31/03, 29/05, 66/06) and ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 21/08, 62/13 and 71/17);

8. Criminal Code (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 70/03, 13/04, 47/06, 40/08, 25/10, 32/11, 64/11, 40/13, 56/13, 14/15, 42/15, 58/15, 44/17 and 49/18) – partially harmonized;
9. Criminal Procedure Code (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 57/09, 49/10, 47/14, 02/15, 35/15, 58/15 and 28/18) – partially harmonized;
10. Rulebook on detailed manner of weapon deactivation – partially harmonized.

### Additional information

- There are no regulations governing the area of manufacturing, modernization, overhaul, marking and deactivation of weapons and equipment. Following the adoption of the regulation, it is necessary to provide technical support in the process of marking, labelling and deactivation of weapons and equipment.
- The process of production is not regulated and there is no permanent control and oversight of it, as well as for the safety and oversight over manufacturers.
- It is necessary to create a concordance table for EU Directives on firearms; EU Implementing Directive for alarm and signal weapons; EU Regulation on deactivation of firearms; EU Regulation on marking, EU Regulation no. 1236/2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Council Joint Action concerning the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-users (2000/401/CFSP); Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment; Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and Council on simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community; EU Instructions on Establishing and Operation of Joint Investigation Teams; harmonization of Regulation 258/2012 with the UN Firearms Protocol, Arms Trade Treaty, International Tracing Instrument, OESCE Best Practice Guide, MOSAIC standards.
- Law on Weapons (particularly the categorization) to be harmonized, along with the Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Code, Law on Personal Data Protection.

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

*Guiding question: What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period regarding harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis?*

- An inter-institutional working group has been established, and it has started with activities to draft the Law on Manufacturing, Modernization, Overhaul, Marking and Labelling of Weapons.

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

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

- Both the Arms Trade Treaty and the Firearms Protocol are ratified.
- The criminal offence is prescribed as follows: anyone who without authorization manufactures, sells, procures, exchanges, carries or keeps firearms, ammunition or explosives, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three months to three years; anyone who without authorization carries, keeps, manufactures, repairs, converts, sells, procures, exchanges, transports or in another way places on the market firearms, ammunition, explosives, a dispersion or gas weapon whose keeping is forbidden to citizens, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of six months to five years; if the object of the act is a larger quantity of arms or means or it is a weapon or other means of large destructive power, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of one year to eight years (Article 403); other criminal offences prescribed: manufacture and acquisition of weapons and means intended for commission of criminal offences (Article 402) and illicit manufacture of forbidden weapons (Article 433).

## 1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Challenges identified in the regulation of foreign trade of controlled goods in Montenegro, expert support needed in drafting the National Law on Manufacturing, Modernization and Overhaul of Weapons and Military Equipment, expert assistance needed in the harmonization of national legislation.
- Support has not been yet requested.

## PRISTINA

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

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

#### Laws

1. Law "On weapons" 05/-022  
Law "On weapons" is aligned with the Regulation (EU) No. 258/2012 of The European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons, as amended by Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008.
2. Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions" - is unique, not comparable
3. 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" - is unique, not comparable
4. Law No. 04/L-022 "On the civil use of explosives" is partly aligned
  - Law No. 05 / L-134 "On legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices" - is unique, not comparable
5. Law No. 04/L-198 "On the trade of strategic goods" is in full compliance.

#### Administrative Instructions

1. No. 09/2016 – MIA - For catalogue of firearms
2. No 10/2016 - MIA - For the type and way of theoretical and practical training, professional exam and verification of the quality of employed instructors to legal entities that will be licensed for training
3. No. 05/2016 - MIA - On the Reviewing Commission and Appeals Commission
4. No. 08/2016 – MIA - On the minimum conditions on storing weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition
5. No. 04/2017 – MIA - On the usage of C8 category of weapons and ammunition for animal temporary paralysis
6. No. 10/2010 – MIA – Security technical conditions to be fulfilled in the facilities of civilian shooting ranges
7. No. 03/2016 – MIA – On the permit to carry weapon
8. No. 12/2010 – MIA – Regarding minimum technical and security conditions of facilities used for practical and theoretical training in handling weapons.
9. No. 13/2010- MIA - On collection weapons
10. No. 14/2010 – MIA - On cold weapons (Category D4)
11. No. 24/2010 - MIA - On the procedures of inheritance of firearms and ammunition in the case of death of the firearm owner
12. No. 25/2010 - MIA – On tracing the firearms, their parts and ammunition
13. No. 26/2010 - MIA – On marking of firearms, their parts and ammunition
14. No. 27/2010 - MIA – On the manner of transferring the firearms, their parts and ammunition across the state border.
15. No. 04/2012 Regulation for carrying a weapon in the Republic of Kosovo
16. No. 08/2017 MIA - On shooting ranges for entities in possession of equipment for special purposes.



17. No. 02/2016 MIA - On temporary export permit, verification of import by the end user, security measures by the authorized state security institutions in nominating the responsible person and the criteria for escort during the transport of ESP
18. No. 04/2016 MIA - On the authorized list for equipment of special purposes for state security institutions.
19. No. 04/2013 - MIA - On criteria and procedures for licenses and permits
20. No. 06/2013 - MIA - On cooperation with national and international organizations
21. No. 08/2013 - MIA - On education and criteria for professional qualification and programs for professional training
22. No. 14/2013 On retail selling points of pyrotechnic and firework supplies
23. No. 07/2013 - MIA - On UN hazard classification and compatibility groups
24. No. 15/2014 On professional training for inspectors, their appointment and the inspector manual
25. No. 13/2014 On storage of ammonium and other fertilizers
26. No. 14/2014 For the special security measures in transport of permitted explosives and fireworks
27. No. 12/2014 On additional safety criteria for explosives
28. No. 14/2015 On investigation of accidents with explosives and pyrotechnical products
29. No. 12/2015 On procedures and forms for placing explosives and pyrotechnical materials in the market, requirements for CE marking and marking of packages
30. Administrative Instruction (MIA) No. 09/2018 On legalization of weapons

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

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

- Establishment of the Working Group for the review of the Action Plan of the SALW Strategy (07/08/2018).

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

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

- Constitutes part of the law on weapons
- Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms are defined as criminal offence in the **Criminal Code No. 04/L-082, chapter XXX, Articles 371 -377**.

## 1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Difficulties in drafting the legislation due to the frequent amendments to the Firearms Directive, law discrepancies between countries in the region and beyond.
- Difficulties in inter-institutional and international cooperation related to direct data sharing.
- Support on specific topics was received, upon request.

# SARAJEVO

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

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

**All the laws are partially aligned with the EU acquis:**

1. Law on Procurement, Possession, Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition, Official Gazette of Bosnia Podrinje Canton Goražde, No. 10/17;
2. Law on Weapons and Ammunition in the Herzegovina Neretva Canton;
3. Law on Procurement, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Zenica Dobož Canton 9/13, 1/14 and 13/18);
4. Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No: 5/2016) and the Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No. 17/2015) and the Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No: 17/2017);
5. Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior – Law on Procurement, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton, No. 1/18 and 13/18 Correction), Rulebook on records kept in accordance with Article 70 and 71 (Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton, No. 29/18), Rulebook on the layout and contents of weapons license form, as well as requests for issuance of weapons documents and other documents (Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton, No. 29/18), Rulebook on measures and actions taken by the Sarajevo Canton Police Administration with the Ministry of Interior on amnesty for illegal possession of weapons Category B as well as on legalisation of weapons (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 29/18, Rulebook on the work of commissions of the competent police departments in the Sarajevo Canton Police Administration with the Ministry of Interior and others in the process of assessing the fulfilment of conditions and the justification of the request for obtaining weapons procurement and the right to compensation (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 29/18). Rulebook on the work of the Commission for oversight of implementation and application of the Law on Procurement, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition in the Sarajevo Canton Police Administration with the Ministry of Interior (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 29/18), Rulebook on programme, method of work and destruction, composition of the Commission, costs and other issues related to the destruction of the seized weapons (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 29/18), Rulebook on training program for proper handling and knowledge of regulations regarding keeping, holding and carrying firearms (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 29/18), Rulebook on storing and handling of weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 29/18), Rulebook on conditions for issuing approval for trade in weapon, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, arms brokering, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, the establishment of civilian ranges, the manner of storing and holding weapons, essential parts of weapons and ammunition, the manner and conditions, composition, right to compensation and the amount of compensation of the commission of the competent police department in the Sarajevo Canton Police Administration with the Ministry of Interior (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 29/18);
6. Ministry of Interior West Herzegovina Canton – Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton, No. 20/18);
7. Ministry of Interior Posavina Canton – Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Posavina Canton, No. 4/18) and accompanying rulebooks for enforcement of the Law;
8. Ministry of Interior Bosnian Podrinje Canton – According to the Law on Procurement, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition, Official Gazette of the Bosnian Podrinje Canton, No. 10/17, such actions are prescribed in Article 73 criminal offences of *Unauthorised Purchase, Holding or Carrying Firearms, Firearms and Ammunition Parts*.

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

*Guiding question: What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period regarding harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis?*

- The Council of Ministers of BiH has provided information on alignment of the laws, and recommendations have been sent to all MoIs on the need to harmonise laws on weapons with the EU acquis.

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

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

- The Arms Trade Treaty has been signed and ratified.
- Illicit manufacturing and illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms are defined as criminal offences in the Criminal Code of BiH, the Criminal Code of the Federation BiH, the Criminal Code of the Republika Srpska and the Criminal Code of the Brcko District BiH.

### 1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- No answer provided.

## SKOPJE

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

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

1. Law on Weapons ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 7/05, 47/06, 42/07, 86/08, 72/10, 158/11, 119/13, 164/13, 97/2018), Consolidated text of the Law on Weapons, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 142/2010);
  - The Law on Weapons is fully harmonized with:
    - Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
    - Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
    - The Law on Weapons is partially harmonized with:
      - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable;
      - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable;
  - The Law on Weapons is not harmonized with:
    - Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
    - Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential components under Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
    - 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.
  - It is not certain whether the Law on Weapons is harmonized with 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.
2. Regulation on the forms for arms and ammunition and on the manner of keeping records of arms and ammunition, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 93/2005, 94/2009, 2/2010 and 156/2010, 35/2014);

3. Regulation on the program for training for the proper use, keeping and maintenance of weapons, the manner of conducting practical training for handling weapons, and the manner of conducting the professional exam for verification of the technical knowledge for proper use of weapons and knowledge of weapons regulations, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 83/2005, 135/2008, 56/2010 and 145/2014);
4. Regulation on the minimum technical and security conditions to be fulfilled by facilities for practical training in handling weapons of legal entities, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 83/2005, 135/08);
5. Regulation on the minimum technical and security conditions to be fulfilled by the facilities of civilian shooting ranges (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia No. 11/2007 and 135/2008);
6. Regulation on the minimum technical and safety conditions to be fulfilled by the facilities in which production and repair, or trade and storage of weapons and ammunition is performed (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 111/2007);
7. Rulebook on the type and manner of performing the medical examination for determining the medical ability for possession and carrying of weapons, the list of diseases and health conditions that make the person incapable of possessing and carrying weapons, and the manner and procedure for issuing a medical certificate, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 98/2005; and
8. Decision for determining healthcare institutions to perform medical examination of natural persons for the purpose of determining the health ability for possession and carrying of weapons (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia no. 83/2007);
9. Regulation on the manner of transferring weapons and ammunition across the state border (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 51/2007);
10. Regulation on the manner of handing over, receipt and storage of weapons and ammunition in case of death of the owner of the weapon, and on the form and content of the weapons and ammunition certificate to be submitted to the competent authority (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 51/2007);
11. Regulation on the types of weapons that may be purchased on the basis of license and on the purpose of certain types of weapons from A and D categories (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 51/2007 and 2/2011);
12. Regulation on the forms of requests and licenses for transport of weapons and ammunition for import, for transport of weapons and ammunition for export, for transfer of weapons and ammunition for import, for transfer of weapons and ammunition for export, for transfer of weapons and ammunition during transit, and for transport of weapons and ammunition during transit that are issued electronically (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, No. 94/2009 and 156/2010);
13. Regulation on the criteria in relation to spatial conditions and material and technical equipment of the premises for taking the professional exam (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia No. 126/2014);
14. Law on production and trade in arms and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 54/02, 84/07, 161/09, 145/10, 119/13, 164/13, 41/14, 192/15, 39/16 and 64/18) - is fully harmonized with the Common Military List of the European Union;
  - The Law on production and trade of arms and military equipment is partially harmonized with:
    - Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008
    - defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment
    - User's Guide to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment (edition 2015)
    - User Guide on Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP on the definition of common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment (edition 2015)-
    - 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
  - The Law on production and trade in arms and military equipment is not harmonized with:
    - Directive 2009/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of procedures for the award of certain works contracts, supply contracts and service contracts by contracting authorities or entities in the fields of defence and security, and amending Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC
15. Regulation on the production and trade of weapons and military equipment (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia 73/2004);
16. Regulation on the manner of issuing the license for export-import, transit and brokerage services, and the form and content of the application and the licence for export-import, transit and brokerage services for arms and military equipment (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia no. 137/2014);

17. Regulation on the content, form and manner of keeping the register of issued licences for export-import, transit and brokerage and rejected applications for obtaining licenses for arms and military equipment (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia no.115/2014).
18. The Law on protection from explosive materials and the Law on trade of explosive materials are not harmonized with the EU legislation;
19. The legislation of the RNM is fully harmonized with Council Regulation (EC) no. 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.

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

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

- In May 2018, changes and amendments to the Law on Weapons were adopted, which cover the provisions of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable, and further harmonization will follow of the legislation with the 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. For the full implementation of the Directive, the drafting of a Regulation on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms, the form and the content of the form for marking the deactivated firearms and the form and the content of the certificate for firearms deactivation is currently underway.
- A working group was established to draft a Law on trade and protection from explosive materials for the purpose of implementing the directives and harmonization with the legislation of the European Union.
- An inter-ministerial working group was established for drafting a Law on development, production and trade of military goods. The responsible agency is the Ministry of Economy - the Military Industry Directorate.

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

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

- The Arms Trade Treaty was ratified by the Republic of North Macedonia on 7 March 2014.
- The Republic of North Macedonia ratified the Firearms Protocol on 14 September 2007.
- Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms are defined as criminal offences in the Criminal Code of the Republic of North Macedonia, in: **Article 395**, which reads "Production and acquisition of weapons and means intended for committing a crime", **Article 396**, which reads as follows: "Unauthorized production, possession, mediation and trade in arms or explosive materials", and in **Article 396-a** which reads "Falsifying of firearms".
- The aforementioned criminal provisions of the Criminal Code do not cover parts and components of firearms and ammunition.

## 1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Expert assistance needed in drafting the Law on explosive materials and harmonization with EU directive or a study visit to Croatia or another country that has already harmonized its legislation with the EU;
- Following the adoption of the Regulation on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms, the form and the content of the form for marking the deactivated firearms and the form and the content of the certificate for firearms deactivation, a need will arise for training of the legal entities that perform deactivation of firearms, training of the members of the eight commissions and the employees of the Department for weapons, explosive

and hazardous materials, security agencies and detective activity that are responsible for control and supervision of legal entities;

- Support needed for drafting of the Law on development, production and trade of military goods.
- During 2018, the Ministry of Economy in cooperation with the legal experts engaged through the EXBS Program of the Embassy of the United States, started the drafting of the new draft law, with the purpose of realization of the application for membership in the Wassenaar Arrangement, as well as harmonization of our legislation with the recent changes of the *acquis communautaire* of the European Union, to fulfil the international obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), to which North Macedonia is a signatory country.

## TIRANA

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

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

1. Law 74/2014 "On Weapons".
2. Law No. 61/2016 "On proclaiming the hunting moratorium in the Republic of Albania".
3. Law No. 6/2014 "On the ratification of "The Arms Trade Treaty"
4. DCM No. 94, dated 04/02/2015 "On the procedures with weapons, in the cases of declaration of their owner's death, declaration of legal winding up of weapons related business, study purposes, weapon or its document/authorisation loss or theft".
5. DCM No. 95, dated 04/02/2015 "On the procedures of assessment of life-threatening risk and granting of special authorization for weapon possession".
6. DCM No. 96, dated 04/02/2015 "On establishing the rules and procedures for the declaration, conservation, registration and deactivation of collectible arms".
7. DCM No. 275 dated 01/04/2015 "On approval of the regulation on conditions and rules for the safety of weapons".
8. DCM No. 292, dated 08/04/2015 "On determining the rules for the development and administration of weapons register".
9. DCM No. 348, dated 29/04/2015 "On the procedures of entry/exit, sealing of firearms, and registering of Albanian and foreign citizens with firearms of categories "b" and "c" in the territory of the Republic of Albania".
10. DCM No. 421, dated 13/05/2015 "On the procedures of processing the complaints, documentation, deadlines of processing and special licensing criteria on weapon eligible activities".
11. Instruction No. 88, dated 10/03/2015, of the MoI and the Minister of Health "On the examinations and content of medical report, for firearms activities",
12. Instruction No. 90, dated 10/03/2015, of the MoI, Minister of Defence and the General Prosecutor's Office "On the detailed procedures and rules of handling firearms as evidence".
13. Instruction No. 262, dated 25/05/2015 of the MoI "On the procedures for granting/revoking the certificate of theoretic and practical skills for firearms, its format and the procedures for certification of the Technical Supervisor on weapon eligible activities for the program of the theoretic and practice course for firearms and conditions of the premises where this programme takes place".
14. Instruction No. 277, dated 29/05/2015, "On the procedures, documentation and deadlines of processing for authorization of natural persons and legal entities, register format for firearms for entities licensed in firearms activities, the rules, procedures and the form to be compiled at the time of the test firing and administration of the cartridge in a data bank", *as amended*.
15. Instruction No. 264/1, dated 29/06/2015, of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Finance "On the action, criteria and procedures for the financial fees of weapon eligible activities", etc.
16. Order No. 417, dated 02/05/2018 of the General Directorate of State Police "On the form and content of reliability certificate"
17. Law No. 46/2018, dated 23/07/2018 "On state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use"\*  
This law is partly aligned with the Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 "On setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items", as amended. CELEX Number 32009R0428, Official Journal of the European Union, L 134, dated 29/05/2009, pages 1–269".
18. DCM No. 91, dated 27/02/2019 \*

“On the approval of the updated list of military goods and of the list of dual-use goods and technologies, which are subject to state control over imports-exports”,

This Decision is partly aligned with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2268 of 26 September 2017 amending and supplementing Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009, “On setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items”, CELEX number 32017R2268; Official Journal of the European Union; L 334, dated 15/12/2017, p. 1-252”

“This Decision is fully aligned with “Common Military List of the European Union, adopted by the Council on 26 February 2018 (equipment covered by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment) (CFSP) (2017/C 097/01), CELEX Number 52017XG0328 (01; Official Journal of the European Union; C 97, 28/03/2017, p. 1–33”

19. DCM No. 304, dated 25/03/2009, “On setting up the procedures for conducting expertise and control by the State Export Control Authority”
20. DCM No. 305, dated 25/03/2009, “On establishing the release procedures of the legal documents for quality assurance of the state control over the activity of import-export of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use”
21. DCM No. 604, dated 28/08/2003 “On approving in principle the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports”
22. Decision No. 658, dated 29/07/2015 “On determining the procedures for issuing licences for weapons manufacture, deactivation and repair”

## Other information

- Order No. 666, dated 18/12/2018 of the Minister of Interior “On organizing the work for the analysis of the European Union Acquis, in framework of the “Screening” process for Chapter 24 “Justice, Freedom and Security”, is being implemented.
- Order No. 115, dated 25/01/2019 of the General Directorate of State Police “On organizing the work for the legislation approximation process in the framework of the European integration process”, is being implemented.

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

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

- Based on the Order of the Prime Minister No. 164, dated 01/11/2018 “On the establishment and operation of the inter-institutional working group for preparing the draft-laws “On the placing on the market of explosives for civil uses” and “On the placing on the market of pyrotechnic substances and fireworks”, the inter-institutional working group, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Defence, has been established.
- The inter-institutional working group has progressed with the draft-law “On the placing on the market of pyrotechnic substances and fireworks”, and is continuing with the draft-law “On the placing on the market of explosives for civil uses”.
- In the drafting process of the two laws, the inter-institutional working group is implementing the EU directives, standards and policies. Additionally, consultations were provided with stakeholders and international expertise, pursuant to the EU standards. The last meeting of the inter-institutional working group was held on 01/03/2019.

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

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

- Republic of Albania through Law No. 6/2014 “On the ratification of “The Arms Trade Treaty”, published in the Official Journal No. 20, dated 28/02/2014 has ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and the Firearms Protocol.
- Through DCM No. 50, dated 06/02/2019, it is approved the “Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives Control Strategy 2019-2024 and its Action Plan 2019-2021”. The inter-institutional group on SALW, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Interior, has been established.

- LAW No.9838, dated 10/12/2007 “On the adherence of the Republic of Albania to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”.
- Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms are defined as follows:
  1. Law No. 7895, dated 27/01/1995 “Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania”,
  2. Law No. 144/2013 dated 02/05/2013.
  3. Law No. 98/2014, dated 31/07/2014.
    - Article 278 “Illegal possession and manufacturing of military weapons and ammunitions”
    - Article 280 “Illegal possession and manufacturing of hunting and sport weapons”
    - Article 282 "Violation of regulations on explosives, incendiary and radioactive substances”
  4. Law No. 7895, dated 27/01/1995 “Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania”,
  5. Law No. 8733, dated 24/01/2001
  6. Law No. 144/2013, dated 02/05/2013.
    - Article 278/a “Trafficking of weapons and ammunition”
    - Article 282/a “Trafficking of explosives, incendiary, toxic and radioactive substances”

#### 1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- One of the difficulties encountered is the translation of the directives due to the volume and difficult terminology.
- Support requested to SEESAC for the Screening process; assistance also received from other experts of the European Union Delegation in Albania.



## ROADMAP GOAL 2

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

<b>Roadmap Overall Targets:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Standardize and institutionalize data collection on firearms, by sex and age resulting in periodic regional FAE risk analysis and threat assessments;</li> <li>2. Increase analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis;</li> <li>3. Ensure exchange of operational and strategic information, data, intelligence, as well as evidence with Europol, Frontex and Eurojust;</li> <li>4. Institutionalize systematic collection of criminal justice data across the Criminal Justice Sector (at the level of Police and Customs, Prosecutors service, Court Service, Correctional and Penitentiary Services);</li> <li>5. Introduction of mandatory feedback exchange for all WB beneficiaries enabling improvement of proactive investigations at national, regional and international level;</li> <li>6. Ensure that every FAE recovered or seized is immediately traced automatically (domestically and internationally);</li> <li>7. All Police services of the Western Balkans connected and regularly input their data on lost and stolen firearms to INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System (iARMS);</li> <li>8. Fully integrate gender and age concerns in SALW/firearms control policies and ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW/firearms control.</li> </ol>
<b>Baseline information on Goal 2 Overall Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities and of the SALW control strategy;</li> <li>2. Data collection practices on the distribution and impact of SALW/firearms, and collection of criminal justice data;</li> <li>3. Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control;</li> <li>4. Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point;</li> <li>5. Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA;</li> <li>6. Access to and use of iArms;</li> <li>7. Participation in the Joint Action Day;</li> <li>8. Domestic and international tracing;</li> <li>9. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.</li> </ol>

### Baseline information on Goal 2 Overall Targets

#### BELGRADE

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

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

- **The Strategy for SALW Control was not adopted in 2018.** During the reporting period, two inter-institutional Working Groups worked intensively on drafting the Strategy for SALW Control for the period 2019-2024 and an accompanying two-year Action Plan. The first draft was prepared for the purpose of developing national public policy documents, whereas the aim of the second Draft was harmonization with the Roadmap. It was due to the harmonization process that the adopting of a new Strategy was delayed.
- The Draft of the Strategy entitled Strategy for SALW Control in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024 with the relevant Action Plan for the period 2019-2020 was developed and referred to other competent government authorities for the opinion along with Fiscal Impact Analysis forms, for the purpose of initiating the adoption procedure.

- The draft of the Strategy defines one main goal: reducing threats from the illegal possession and misuse of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives for civilian use, and five specific objectives:
  - Harmonized and improved legal framework in the field of small arms and light weapons control, as well as explosives for civilian use;
  - Enhanced national mechanisms for the reduction of SALW, ammunition and explosives for civilian use in illegal possession;
  - Enhanced national capacity for stockpile management of SALW, ammunition and explosives for civilian use;
  - Improved national capacities for SALW control, marking and monitoring and record keeping.
  - Strengthened cooperation at international, regional and national level, and with the civil society sector.
- In 2018, **the SALW Commission, i.e. the Council for SALW Control, as an expert advisory body of the Government, was not established.** According to the draft of a new strategy the role of the SALW should be taken over by the Council for SALW Control. The Council would comprise representatives of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice.
- Following the adoption of the Strategy for SALW Control, the Government will establish the Council for SALW Control. The Council, as an expert advisory body of the Government, will be established to coordinate national and international activities in the area of control of SALW, ammunition and explosives, for the purpose of monitoring the fulfilment of all international obligations in the area of control of SALW, ammunition and explosives envisaged by the Strategy, Roadmap and national legislation.

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

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

- Law enforcement authorities in the Republic of Serbia, in particular the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of the Interior, and the courts, continuously collect firearms data. **Although each authority has a standardized data collection procedure, data collection for all law enforcement authorities was not fully standardized and institutionalized in 2018. In the Ministry of the Interior, data collecting on the firearms distribution is standardized, and there is a plan to link data to other authorities to achieve uniformity.** In this regard, the Ministry of the Interior possesses data on the age and sex of persons who commit firearms related criminal offences, that is, a criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia - *Illicit Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Trafficking in Firearms and Explosives* or other criminal offense involving the use of firearms, as well as data on the number of persons murdered and injured with firearms.
- Every year, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office compiles a consolidated statistical report for the territory of the Republic of Serbia including a reference to the criminal offense of *Illicit Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Trafficking in Firearms and Explosives* under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The Republic Public Prosecutor's Office keeps records with reference to persons.
- Basic and higher courts act as first instance courts for criminal offense of *Illicit Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Trafficking in Firearms and Explosives* under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The "Mega Libra" system is used for data processing. **Data collection in the Supreme Court of Cassation is not standardized and institutionalized in 2018.** When the need arises to collect data for particular criminal offences, it is done through courts of appeal.
- Misdemeanour courts decide in the first instance proceedings on misdemeanours under the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, while in the second instance procedures the Misdemeanour Court of Appeal decides upon appeals. **Data collecting in misdemeanour courts is done through the automated case management system "SIPRES".**
- The number of cases of seizure at the border is obtained by using Application 12G, which is updated by the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior. The Risk Analysis Department of the Border Police Directorate has been collecting and analysing data on seizure of weapons and ammunition since 2009. Application 12G is updated on a daily basis by police officers of the Border Police entering data on seizures of weapons and ammunition.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Information in this paragraph was transferred from the KPIs report received from Belgrade.

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

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

- In the reporting period, the Republic of Serbia made certain steps in relation to the integration of sex and age dimension into SALW/firearms control policies and ensuring the essential participation of women in its control, but in the forthcoming period it is necessary to undertake greater efforts to fulfil this obligation from the Roadmap. The Draft SALW Strategy and Action Plan foresee, as a special activity, ensuring the essential participation of women in SALW control, where the indicator of results and source of verification would be the number of women participating in SALW control.
- To protect women in cases of domestic violence, **the Ministry of the Interior adopted an act on the conduct of all police officers in cases of temporary seizure of firearms in cases of domestic violence**. According to records, in the period from July 2017 to December 2018, 122 pieces of illegal weapons were seized in criminal proceedings and events with elements of domestic violence. At the same time, the competent police authorities produced reports comprising data on the number of seized weapons in cases of violence against women, the number of seized weapons in cases of domestic violence where the victim is a woman, the number of crimes or violations with elements of domestic violence in which registered weapon is misused.

### 2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

*Guiding question: Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?*

- The FFP was not established in 2018. After adopting the Strategy and setting up the SALW Coordination Council, as formal and legal requirements, the FFP will be established and become operational. Although the FFP as a team or group has not been formally established, in 2018, the Ministry of the Interior took all necessary steps to initiate the process of its establishment.
- In this regard, in 2018, it was proposed that the operational and auxiliary composition of the FFP should include officers from relevant organizational units of the Ministry of the Interior. For establishing the FFP, SEESAC donated several software tools, equipment and training to the Ministry of the Interior. Donations and support from SEESAC followed the Mission Report on the establishment of the FFP and the conclusions from the Report. In particular, in 2018, software licenses for IBM i2 Analyst's Notebook and IBM iBase with 12 month subscription and technical support on demand were procured. FFP Operational Instructions will be developed after the adoption of the SALW Strategy. At the same time, the analysts who will make the FFP team attended 4 necessary trainings in system operating and data exchange: 23 - 27 April 2018 in Tirana, 11 - 15 June 2018 in Belgrade, 9 - 13 July 2018 in Skopje and 8 - 12 October 2018 in Tirana.

### 2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

*Guiding question: Was SIENA used in the exchange of firearm-related information with EUROPOL?*

- Serbia exchanges operational and strategic information and data with the EU law enforcement agencies. It has operational cooperation with Europol on the basis of the Law on Ratification of the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between the Republic of Serbia and Europol (Official Gazette– International Agreements no. 8/2014) that came into force in June 2014, together with the Memorandum of Understanding on Confidentiality and Information Assurance between Serbia and Europol and the Bilateral Agreement for the Interconnection of the Computer Networks between Serbia and Europol. Until then, and starting from 2012, Europol's SIENA became operational and was used for exchanging strategic data only, while from July 2014 it has been used for exchanging personal and operational data. Year after year, the number of exchanged data increased. Thus, in 2016, a total of 6,615 messages were exchanged through SIENA, compared to 7,391 messages in 2017 and 8,116 messages in 2018. When it comes to firearms, statistical report on the exchange of data on trafficking in weapons through SIENA (from July 2014 to the present) reads as follows: Sent – 147, Received – 390, Total – 537.
- All officers of the National Contact Point for cooperation with Europol have been trained to use the SIENA application, as well as the officers of the duty service who are active 24/7. Administrative capacities have been strengthened through training of officials and this will continue until Serbia joins the EU. Also, in order to use SIENA, the Guidelines on International Operational Police Cooperation have been adopted, defining operational procedures.

- In line with Europol rules, the Ministry of the Interior is currently involved in 15 analysis projects, including AP Weapons and Explosives - Illicit Trafficking in Weapons.
- In 2017, a liaison officer was seconded to Europol Headquarters in The Hague, Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- Police services of the Western Balkans have co-operation and correspondence through the protected communication channels of Europol (SIENA), Interpol (I 24/7) and SELEC, as well as through the Office of the Liaison Officer (if any), through which they exchange information of importance.

## 2.6 Access to and use of iArms

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

- The police officers of the International Police Cooperation Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior regularly act upon the requests of foreign countries entered into the INTERPOL iARMS database. However, data is not entered because there are no unique records of stolen/lost firearms in the Republic of Serbia to automatically transfer information to the iARMS database. In this regard, the Working Group for the Establishment of Unique Records of stolen and missing service weapons, stolen and missing registered weapons and other stolen and missed weapons was formed by the decision of the Minister of the Interior. After creating the Unique Records (Application) in the Uniform Information System of the Ministry of Interior, it will be possible to enter data into the mentioned INTERPOL database.

## 2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

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

- The Ministry of the Interior took part in the international action "JAD Western Balkans 2018", held in The Hague, Kingdom of the Netherlands, from 6 to 9 September 2018, whose leader at the international level was Spain with the support of Europol. The general purpose of this action was to contribute to the fight against illicit trafficking in weapons and smuggling of illegal migrants, drug trafficking and documents frauds, through the direct cooperation of the action participants, with the joint coordination of Spain and Europol, while the direct objectives of the actions were acting upon requests, collecting and exchanging information in real time, as well as their operational verification in the field, all this in order to deprive of liberty perpetrators of criminal offenses.

## 2.8 Domestic and international tracing

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

- When it comes to cooperation and operational data exchange with Frontex, the Risk Analysis Department of the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior has been collecting and analysing data on seizures of weapons and ammunition since 2009. In the "12 G" application, police officers of the border police enter data on seizures of weapons and ammunition. On a monthly basis, Frontex is provided with information on the seizures of weapons and ammunition, on a prescribed form. During the year 2018, regular 12 monthly tables were delivered.
- Regarding the feedback from all actors in the Western Balkans in order to improve proactive investigations at national, regional and international levels, within the framework of the Berlin Process and the EU Western Balkans Summit in London, in July 2018, the Republic of Serbia signed the Joint Declaration: Principles of Cooperation in the Field of Information-Exchange for Law Enforcement. The implementation of documents endorsed at the EU Western Balkans Summit in London is monitored by the Berlin Process Security Commitments Steering Group. The First Meeting of the Steering Group was held in 2018 and was attended by the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior.
- When it comes to institutionalized and systematized collection of criminal justice data across the criminal justice sector at the national level, it is necessary to establish an efficient system of information exchange between all law enforcement authorities and thus the Ministry of the Interior with the Prosecutor's Office and the courts and Customs Administration, in terms of information on seizure of small arms and light weapons, submitted reports and the outcomes of the court proceedings. The aforementioned information exchange system also needs to include the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications (MTTT), as the authority in charge of export and import licenses for weapons and military equipment. In accordance with the above, in the Republic of Serbia, an

efficient system of information exchange in the mentioned area has been established between the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance and MTTT as the umbrella ministry for the field of export and import. If, in accordance with entrusted competencies, authorized officers of the Customs Administration who perform control of passenger and/or goods traffic detect illegal small arms and light weapons, they will seize it and issue a Certificate on temporary seized goods and immediately, without delay, transfer them to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior.

- The Ministry of Defence exchanges information and other data on firearms with other competent government authorities through the Military Security Agency and the Military Police. Also, in the field of arms and military equipment, the bodies of the Ministry of Defence actively cooperate with other competent government authorities - in the process of issuing sales permits for arms and military equipment.

## 2.8 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- The biggest challenge in achieving the Goal 2 of the Roadmap is the need for standardization and institutionalization of data kept by the competent state authorities. In this regard, it is necessary to establish uniform records, the possibility of monitoring cases from the beginning till the end, and thus enable the adequate exchange of information.
- It is also necessary to establish a unique database of recovered and seized weapons, ammunition and explosives (containing information on the subject of seizure, the institution that found and executed the seizure, the place where it was found and the location where it was kept until the completion of the court proceedings and after that). A necessary prerequisite is to establish a marking system and trace every weapon.
- In this regard, support is needed in fulfilling preconditions, drafting an analysis, amending the legislative framework in line with the EU acquis, as well as adopting new by-laws, accompanied by technical support and training.

## PODGORICA

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

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

- **The SALW Commission monitors the implementation of the National SALW Strategy in place**, completed international reports in line with the OSCE firearms form, UNPoA Action Plan, collected data, conducted awareness raising campaigns, implemented measures to improve conditions for safe management of stockpiles of weapons and their ammunition, and organized regular coordination meetings.

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

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

- **Data collection practices are non-standardized, and are sporadically used in policy development**, the key data on SALW/firearms are often not available, and the coordination between institutions is not sufficiently established, all of which together prevents the development of policies based on facts and data.
- **Official records do not contain data desegregated by sex, age**, etc. Various data collection methodologies are used; there is no possibility of obtaining comparable statistical and other data overviews from all institutions of the criminal justice sector; annual reports on processing criminal offences committed by firearms cannot be cross-referenced.

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

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

- Gender analysis of data on distribution and impact of firearms, collected for the national SALW Survey, was conducted and served as a basis for the development of the National SALW Control Strategy.
- Gender responsive measures developed and included in the Strategy. The measures foreseen in the Strategy are focused on increasing the participation of women in SALW control, addressing the misuse of firearms in the context of domestic violence, increasing awareness among young men about misuse of firearms and increasing institutional capacities to integrate the gender perspective in SALW Control.
- Gender Coach Programme for the Head of SALW Commission was completed in 2018.

### 2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

- The FFP was not established during the reporting period, but the activity which covered a series of trainings and expert visits with the goal of establishing the FFP started following a Scoping Mission conducted by SEESAC.

### 2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

- SIENA was used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol.

### 2.6 Access to and use of iArms

- Montenegro has access to iARMS. Regular contributions with information on lost and stolen firearms were made during the reporting period.

### 2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

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

- Yes, Montenegro participated in actions with EMPACT, but there is no appointed coordinator.

### 2.8 Domestic and international tracing

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

- The Police Directorate of Montenegro, through international police cooperation, is continuously performing checks for firearms suspected to have been used for committing criminal offence of murder in the territory of Montenegro, or in the territories of the Western Balkans, of the EU Member States (acting on the requests of other states), as well as firearms recovered in searches, possessed by persons of interest to the security services and members of OCGs in Montenegro.
- In relation to the above, we highlight the following cooperation:
  - Checks through Austria and producer GLOCK
  - Checks through Czech Republic, Interpol, and Serbia
  - Checks through Austria, Europol and ATF US Service<sup>3</sup>

### 2.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Disproportionate number of seizures by the police in relation to the number of cases investigated and adjudicated; the mandatory feedback on requests for information about activities is sporadic and uneven; responses to requests

<sup>3</sup> Information in this paragraph was transferred from the KPIs report received from Podgorica.

for information and requests for legal aid vary in terms of the deadlines and quality of the submitted data; at the same time, there is no feedback for information exchanged with international partners; the tracing of FAE is sporadic and uneven; marking is not done, information is not standardized and is not being exchanged.

- Support needed in the establishment of the FFP. This type of support was initiated through SEESAC's Scoping Mission.

## PRISTINA

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

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

- The SALW Commission is doing this, especially through the Action Plan of the SALW Strategy. A SALW Strategy is in place and covers the period 2017-2021.

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

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

- **Data collection is partly standardized and institutionalized**, but not under a single database and generally the sex is not specified.
- Collection of criminal justice data is not institutionalized.

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

- No activities aiming to address gender concerns and increase participation of women in SALW control were implemented during the reporting period.

### 2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

- The Firearms Focal Point was established in 2016, being the first in the region, and it is operational.

### 2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

*Guiding question: Was SIENA used in the exchange of firearm-related information with EUROPOL?*

- On the occasion of JAD-2018 several firearms have been sent for verification through Europol –SIENA, information has been exchanged through SIENA and in some instances through Eulex-IPCU.

### 2.6 Access to and use of iARMS

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

- Pristina does not have direct access in iARMS, but through UNMIK ILO we have frequently sent information for inspection and registration of stolen/lost firearms, more specifically 13 stolen/lost firearms have been sent to UNMIK ILO in order to be registered with iARMS.

### 2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

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

- The JAD Coordinator has been appointed and we have participated in JAD 2018. We are very active in JAD and cooperate with other countries in the region and beyond, with neighbouring countries, and more specifically we have had cooperation and operational meetings with North Macedonia.

## 2.8 Domestic and international tracing

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

- All firearms that have a serial number, whether from well-known or new manufacturers are sent for tracing. 220 tracing requests have been sent, 219 came back negative and 1 positive.

## 2.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- The challenges are as follows: We are not members to Interpol and Europol and therefore we do not have direct access to iARMS and SIENA; the Judicial Authority and the Prosecution do not yet have a database which can provide answers to our requests; according to the information the Judicial Authority is waiting for a new database.
- To address the needs of men, women, boys and girls, we need to establish technical conditions in all institutions to gather accurate data on the gender aspect.<sup>4</sup>
- We have requested support and we have received somehow, but there is still need for further support.

# SARAJEVO

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

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

- Yes, SALW Coordination Board monitors armament control activities through steady data collection and analysis and submitting these data to the BiH Council of Ministers in its progress reports.
- The SALW Strategy has been adopted, and through the strategy, police agencies are advised to submit data in accordance with gender and age criteria. In 2018, two workshops on gender equality were held and members of the SALW Coordination Board had a training on Gender and SALW.

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

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

- Collection of data on distribution and impact of SALW/ firearms is not yet standardised and institutionalised, and this data is not classified by sex and age.

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

- In 2018, two workshops on gender equality were held and members of the SALW Coordination Board had a training on Gender and SALW.

## 2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

- The Firearms Focal Point is not established.

<sup>4</sup> Information in this paragraph was transferred from the KPIs report received from Pristina.



## 2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

*Guiding question: Was SIENA used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol?*

- In the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, the Europol Cooperation Department uses its online application, the SEINA protected communication system, for information exchange regarding firearms in its regular work.
- 246 requests (new requests, information etc.) regarding illicit arms trade were received through the Europol protected system SIENA.

## 2.6 Access to and use of iARMS

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

- Police bodies that signed the Agreement with Interpol on the use of the iARMS information system, as well as the implementation of the Agreement on electronic data exchange from the records on the procurement, holding and carrying of weapons also use this tool, and during the reporting period, data on lost and stolen weapons was regularly provided.
- In 2018, 124 new cases related to illicit trade in arms were opened via Interpol, of which 12 tracing requests were received through the iARMS application. Also, 12 tracing requests were sent to other Interpol Member States (Brčko District Police) via the iARMS application.

## 2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

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

- From 6 to 9 September 2018, Operation JAD was carried out, where representatives of police agencies participated.

## 2.8 Domestic and international tracing

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

- No answer provided.

## 2.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- No answer provided.

# SKOPJE

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

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

- Coordination and monitoring are conducted by holding regular meetings of the SALW Commission and by submitting annual reports to the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia.
- National Strategy for Control of SALW and Action Plan 2017-2021 was adopted in 2017. It was revised in 2018.

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

- Data collection on distribution and impact of SALW/firearms is not standardized and institutionalized. The collection of criminal justice data is not institutionalized.

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

- No activities aiming to address gender concerns and increase participation of women in SALW control were implemented during the reporting period.

## 2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

*Guiding question: Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?*

- The activities for establishing the FFP were initiated, it was decided the FFP to be located at the Department for crime intelligence and analysis at the Public Security Bureau at the Ministry of Interior, nevertheless the FFP has not been put into operation yet because there is still no integrated database established.

## 2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

*Guiding question: Was SIENA used in the exchange of firearm-related information with EUROPOL?*

- Yes, through the Sector for International Police Cooperation at the Ministry of Interior.

## 2.6 Access to and use of iArms

- North Macedonia has access to iARMS.

## 2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

- A Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator is appointed. We participated in a JAD during the reporting period.

## 2.8 Domestic and international tracing

- Domestic and international tracing was conducted for firearms and ammunition recovered and/or seized during the reporting period.

## 2.9 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- The challenges and needs identified are:
  - Implementation of a new software solution for firearms registration and issuance of firearms licenses to legal entities and natural persons, as well as establishing a computerized system for registration and an online tracking of firearms on the territory of North Macedonia including the firearms warehouses of legal entities from the entry of firearms in the country at the border crossing point to the end-user buyer, in accordance with the EU Directive 2017.
  - In cooperation with and with support from UNDP in the past years a new application has been developed for registering firearms with two components A and B. In order to put into operation and improve the functionality of the WRMS system, i.e. to fully implement the requirements of the abovementioned Directive from 2017, and therefore the provisions of the Law on Weapons of the Republic of North Macedonia, it is necessary to develop an additional module for the WRMS, i.e. the component B, thus enabling firearms traders to maintain a register of firearms that they imported or purchased from another warehouse in the country and then resold, which will allow for tracking and identification of firearms (category, manufacturer, model, calibre and serial number and names and addresses of the persons who purchased and registered the firearms) at any time.

- To address this challenge, financial support is needed to complete the development of the application architecture, then develop new functionalities arising from the amendments to the Law on Weapons, complete the development of registers, reports, etc., training of legal entities, border crossings, employees in the weapons department, which is the holder of this application, and other activities that will arise during the work.
- Establishing a Firearms Focal Point, with an integrated database for information exchange.
- In the past period, financial support was received from UNDP for the development of this application, especially for component A - registration of firearms, however for full monitoring of the firearms on the territory of the state, it is necessary to put into operation the component B, i.e. electronically link the firearms warehouses and border crossings with the weapons department that controls and monitors weapons in the future.
- SEESAC has provided extensive support for installing and establishing the FFP, training of personnel. SEESAC support is needed to connect all relevant databases.

## TIRANA

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

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

- During 2018, the activity of the Commission was focused on preparing the SALW Strategy and the Action Plan. It also contributed to the improvement of the Roadmap.
- The Strategy is adopted but the information and data on SALW are not standardized.

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

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

- The data on SALW distribution in our country can be extracted using the Firearms Information Management System (SIMA), but the data is not disaggregated by gender.
- The data on impact are incomplete, un-standardised and not institutionalized. These data are presented in the same format as in previous years.
- The collection of criminal justice data is not institutionalized.

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

- No activities aiming to address gender concerns and increase participation of women in SALW control were implemented during the reporting period.

### 2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

*Guiding question: Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?*

- The FFP has been established as a virtual unit with representatives from all Police Departments. The SALW and Explosives Control Strategy 2019-2024 and its Action Plan 2019-2021, as approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 50, dated 06/02/2019 provides for the establishment of a structure at sector level, within the Criminal Police Department, at the Directorate of Criminal Information Analysis. We are currently working to approve this structure.

### 2.5 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

- SIENA was used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol.

- In July 2018 Albania signed an agreement with Europol on the deployment of the Europol liaison officer in Tirana.<sup>5</sup>

## 2.6 Access to and use of iArms

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

- Yes, the entry of data in iARMS has already started. The General Director of the State Police has approved Order No. 245, dated 04/03/2019 on entering data in iARMS of all the lost or stolen weapons.

## 2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

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

- Yes, last year we participated in JAD 2018.
- A Joint Action Coordinator was assigned from the Sector Against Illegal Trafficking. The request of the State Police to become a strategic member in EMPACT OPC was approved by the project managers.

## 2.8 Domestic and international tracing

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

- 5 (five) Police Operations were successfully conducted by the Sector Against Illegal Trafficking on criminal offences such as “Trafficking of weapons and ammunition, “Illegal possession and manufacture of weapons and ammunition: 27 perpetrators in total, of which 17 were arrested, 3 were wanted and 7 were released under investigation. In cooperation with international partners, we have conducted 1 (one) police operation “JAD 2018” on the “Trafficking of firearms in Western Balkans countries”; no firearms were seized under this operation.

## 2.8 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Needs shall be identified upon the establishment and operationalization of the FFP as an integral unit of the Albanian State Police.

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<sup>5</sup> Information in this paragraph was transferred from the KPIs report received from Tirana.

## ROADMAP GOAL 3

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

<b>Roadmap Overall Targets:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure full implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on trafficking of FAE.</li> <li>2. Prevent trafficking (smuggling, illicit trade and transit) of FAE through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement units.</li> <li>3. Substantially strengthen control, monitoring and prevention of diversion of legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency.</li> <li>4. Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms.</li> </ol>
<b>Baseline information on Goal 3 Overall Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information exchange between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated;</li> <li>2. Diversion of arms exports;</li> <li>3. Control of explosive precursors;</li> <li>4. Use of EMPACT’s and Europol’s tools of investigations;</li> <li>5. Participation in regional meetings;</li> <li>6. Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study;</li> <li>7. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.</li> </ol>

### Baseline information on Goal 3 Overall Targets

#### BELGRADE

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

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

- Having in mind that the prosecution, the Ministry of Interior and the courts participate in the criminal procedure, the system of data exchange in the Republic of Serbia is stipulated in the Rulebook on Criminal Records (by-laws in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code). However, it is necessary to adopt an instruction or methodology that would closely prescribe all aspects of data and information exchange in criminal procedure, i.e., in cases related to firearms for which the investigation was initiated, and the verdict was reached.

#### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

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

- During the reporting period, there were no data on diverting arms exports to unlawful flows. In order to prevent illegal diversion of the legally exported weapons, the MTTT regularly conducts seminars for business entities which are registered for export activities of arms and military equipment, in order to raise the level of awareness of the risks of exporting to particular destinations, and it assesses the risk on a case-by-case basis at inter-institutional level and exchange information at regional and international level. This Ministry regularly produces and publishes the National Report on Export and Import of Weapons and Military Equipment, annually. These reports, upon their adoption by the Government, are submitted to the National Assembly for informing it and they are published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, and also available on the website of the same Ministry. In terms of familiarity with the regulations governing import, export, transport and transit, firearms, ammunition and explosives, as well as the techniques for detecting illegal trade, it is necessary to conduct ongoing training of customs officers. At the annual level, the Customs Administration conducts specialist training "Implementation of control of trade in strategic goods - identification of dual-use goods" according to the curriculum developed by the

World Customs Organization, within which special attention is paid to the customs control of weapons and military equipment, with the aim to improve the knowledge of customs officers in this field, and therefore the effects of the control itself.

### 3.3 Control of explosive precursors

*Guiding question: Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?*

- In 2018, Serbia did not prescribe, and did not establish a list of precursors for explosives, by national legislation and therefore a mechanism for the control was not established. In the forthcoming period, primarily in accordance with the obligation to align with the EU legal framework, and with the obligations from the Roadmap, work will be intensified on the harmonization of legal regulations in the field of explosives precursors.

### 3.4 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations

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

- In order to prevent trafficking, smuggling in firearms, ammunition and explosives, within the Criminal Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior there is a specialized unit for investigations. This unit consists of five police officers, i.e. one manager and four police inspectors. The smuggling of weapons, especially its organized forms, is a problem with regional dimensions, which is why in the coming period it is necessary to increase the capacities of this unit. In particular, the Ministry of the Interior as one of the priorities in its work (in addition to other forms of organized crime), emphasizes the fight against illegal trade and smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosive devices. During 2018, a total of 1,898 pieces of weapons of different types and 49,380 pieces of ammunition of different calibre were confiscated.
- The MoI's Directorate for International Police Cooperation, in accordance with its competencies among the services and products offered by Europol, uses SIENA on a daily basis. Strategic and operational publications, such as early warnings, reports and the like, as well as operational and analytical reports on the results of cross checks through Europol's databases are used, which are forwarded to the competent authorities, primarily to the Service for Combating Organized Crime, and to others, if necessary. The Ministry of the Interior is associated with the Weapons and Explosives Analysis Project.
- Testimony to our commitment and regional cooperation is the fact that the countering the illicit trafficking of weapons has been recognized in the first National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime (SOCTA), which Serbia developed according to the Europol methodology, as well as in the text of the Regional Threat Assessment developed in cooperation with colleagues from Montenegro and the Republic of North Macedonia.

### 3.5 Participation in regional meetings

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

- On the basis of the signed Memorandum on the establishment of SEEFEG, MoI members participate in the meetings of this group. Good practice is presented at these meetings and the relevant information in this field is exchanged. In addition, the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office and the Customs Administration actively participate in the work of SEEFEN.
- The competent representatives of the Customs Administration have so far actively participated in the work of RACVIAC. At the same time, the representatives of the Sector for Tariffs of the Customs Administration have actively participated in the inter-institutional bodies of the Republic of Serbia since 2010, which are engaged in the drafting, improvement and implementation of regulations that regulate the field of control of foreign trade in firearms, ammunition and explosives. They also take part in the Working Group for drafting a new Strategy and Action Plan. Also, the Sector for Tariffs continuously participates in the drafting of the Annual Report on Import and Export of Weapons and Military Equipment.
- In 2018, a delegation of the Republic of Serbia participated at IX and X Regional Meeting of SALW Commissions, as well as in trainings in SALW Stockpile Management.
- A delegation of the Republic of Serbia participated in the Second EU-SEE Joint Committee Meeting on Countering Illicit Trade of Weapons, in Brussels, Kingdom of Belgium, on 26 January 2018. The meeting was a continuation of cooperation after the First Joint Committee Meeting, held on 30 December 2016. Also, the Republic of Serbia took part in the Third EU-SEE Joint Committee Meeting on Countering Illicit Trade of Weapons, in Brussels, Kingdom of

Belgium, from 24 to 25 June 2018. At the meeting, the EU-SEE Action Plan for the period 2015-2019 was evaluated and proposals for the adoption of the new Action Plan were given.

### 3.6 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

- No answer provided.

### 3.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- In order to fulfil Goal 3 by 2024, it is necessary to significantly reduce the flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives into the Western Balkans, both inside and out of it, and to establish a unified system for the exchange of information among the police, the prosecution and the judiciary on the cases related to firearms for which the investigation was initiated and the verdict was reached.
- In this sense, Serbia needs support in creating preconditions, making analysis, as well as adopting new by-laws, accompanied by technical support and training.

## PODGORICA

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

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

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

### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

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

- There were no reported cases of diversion.
- The annual report on export of weapons was not published, but data for the regional report were sent to SEESAC.

### 3.3 Control of explosive precursors

*Guiding question: Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?*

- Conventional weapons control mechanisms have been established, but not for precursors; national, regional and international monitoring mechanisms are used; the process of regional information exchange needs to be improved; the broker database is not being regularly updated.

### 3.4 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations

*Guiding question: Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL?*

- Low level of using the international support and special investigation tools and methods offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL. The Police Directorate is connected to INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS), it feeds the data into the system and performs exchanges and answers the queries.

### 3.5 Participation in regional meetings

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

- Several regional platforms enable the exchange of good practices among stakeholders in the Western Balkans at different levels through: SALW Commissions process, RASR, EMPACT, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC, RIEP; EU P&P; one joint border crossing has been established; joint actions and operations led by EMPACT, as well as Interpol; sporadic implementation of TAIEX and CEPOL trainings – including CEPOL exchange programmes for officials; trainings at the national level are rarely organized.

### 3.6 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

- No answer provided.

### 3.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Challenges identified:
  - Insufficient capacities for detection, analysis, identification and conducting of investigations;
  - Inadequate quality of equipment for detection of firearms, ammunition and explosives (equipment is mostly outdated);
  - Internal compliance procedures have not been established;
  - Not enough systematic professional trainings/specialization.
- One part of the trainings and professional exchanges of data was under the support provided by SEESAC.

## PRISTINA

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

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

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

### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

- N/A

### 3.3 Control of explosive precursors

*Guiding question: Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?*

- Yes, this is carried out by the Customs authorities, especially in the case of goods import, and even for the suspicious ones, such as precursors.

### 3.4 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations

*Guiding question: Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL?*

- We did not make use of any supporting investigations tool from EMPACT and EUROPOL.



### 3.5 Participation in regional meetings

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

- Reporting to: SEESAC SALW Survey, SALW Commissions, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, EFE, SAA process, etc.
- Regularly participating in SEEFEN and SEEFEG meetings.
- There have been two meetings held with SEEFEG

### 3.6 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

- Data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC is not collected.

### 3.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- The challenges are as follows:
  - Having an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated;
  - Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms;
  - Direct use of the supporting tools for investigations provided by EMPACT and EUROPOL.
- We have requested support and we have received it somehow, but there is still a need for further support, especially as regards the establishment of special systems and their interconnection.

## SARAJEVO

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

- There is no information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated.

### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

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

- There were no cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period.
- Regular reports on arms exports are published.

### 3.3 Control of explosive precursors

- No answer provided.

### 3.4 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations

- No answer provided.

### 3.5 Participation in regional meetings

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

- Representatives of the SALW Coordination Board participated in regional meetings: SALW Commissions meeting, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG.

### 3.6 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

- No answer provided.

### 3.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

- No answer provided.

## SKOPJE

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

- There is no information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated.

### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

- No cases of diversion of arms exports were reported during the reporting period.
- An annual report on arms exports was published.

### 3.3 Control of explosive precursors

- There is no control mechanism for explosive precursors in place.

### 3.4 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations

- EMPACT and Europol support was received during workshops.

### 3.5 Participation in regional meetings

- We participated in the regional meetings of: SALW Commissions process, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC

### 3.6 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

- We collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC.

### 3.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Support is required for the implementation of point 5.
- Support has been requested from EMPACT, but it has not yet been received.

## TIRANA

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

- There is no information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated.

### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

- No cases of diversion of arms exports were reported during the reporting period.
- The National Report on Arms Exports is regularly published in the following website:  
<http://www.akshe.gov.al/>  
[http://www.seesac.org/Albania\\_6/](http://www.seesac.org/Albania_6/)
- The National Reports refer to periods 2008-2015.
- The National Report for 2016 is being prepared.

### 3.3 Control of explosive precursors

- It is not certain whether a control mechanism for explosive precursors in place.

### 3.4 Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools for investigations

- The Sector Against Illegal Trafficking has used the supporting tools for investigation provided by EMPACT and EUROPOL.

### 3.5 Participation in regional meetings

- In 2018, Albania participated in all regional meetings of SALW Commissions process, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC.

### 3.6 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

- Albania reported the data for 2016 and 2017.

### 3.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- We have encountered difficulties in the preparation, translation and publication of the National Arms Exports Report. During the period 2008-2013, the report was published with the assistance of SEESAC and State Department EXBS Program, US Embassy.
- During 2018, logistic capacities for strengthening border services have increased;
  - 6 water scooters for navigation vessels have been purchased with funds from the state budget,
  - The German government donated to the Local Directorates for Border and Migration; 40 "DACIA" vehicles, 20 thermal cameras, 10 night-vision binoculars, 10 day-vision binoculars, 100 flashlights.

## ROADMAP GOAL 4

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

<b>Roadmap Overall Targets:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase awareness among licensed private and legal entities about the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE.</li> <li>2. Increase awareness of FAE producers about risks of diversion.</li> <li>3. Increase awareness among general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE.</li> <li>4. Increase awareness among young men on the dangers of misuse of SALW/firearms;</li> <li>5. Increase awareness of dangers of celebratory shooting.</li> <li>6. Increase awareness and reduce the misuses of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence.</li> <li>7. Increase the partnership with, and awareness of media on the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms-enabled violence.</li> <li>8. Increase confidence in security institutions as providers of adequate and equal safety for all through community-society-regional outreach activities.</li> </ol>
<b>Baseline information on Goal 4 Overall Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE;</li> <li>2. Awareness raising/outreach activities for FAE producers on the risks of diversion;</li> <li>3. Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE, including activities specifically targeting young men and activities on the dangers of celebratory shootings;</li> <li>4. Awareness raising activities on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence;</li> <li>5. Challenges, needs identified, and support required</li> </ol>

### Baseline information on Goal 4 Overall Targets

#### BELGRADE

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

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

- In 2018, the competent authorities did not carry out activities related to raising the level of awareness of the legal entities and entrepreneurs which were authorized to deal with the activities of trade in weapons, firearms training, repairs and alterations of weapons; nor the activities related to the legal entities which possess weapons for the performance of their activities; nor the activities related to the legal entities which have the approval for the production and/or trade of explosive materials on the danger of misuse and unlawful proliferation of explosives.

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

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

- As far as the manufacturers of weapons and military equipment are concerned, the Ministry of Defence carries out awareness-raising activities for better informing for the purpose of the fight against misuse and diversion. Special attention is paid to the training of persons engaged in physical and technical security in the enterprises which deal with the production of weapons and other military equipment.

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

*Guiding questions: Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE? Where there any activities specifically targeting young men? Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?*

- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Serbia carried out activities in the field of awareness raising and better informing the public. At the competitions for co-financing of media content in 2018, the Ministry of Culture and Information supported two projects on the topic of weapons.
- Radio Television *Sunce* from Arandjelovac had a project titled "Weapons and everything you need to know about it" which was co-financed in the amount of 800,000.00 dinars. The topic of the project was weapons and all that is necessary to know about it. The aim of the project was to reduce the possession of illegal weapons, knowledge of the laws on weapons, incompetent handling and dangers arising from incompetent handling of weapons. Project activities were in line with the project's aim. Sixteen half-hour programs were produced aiming at reducing supply, demand and misuse of firearms by raising the level of awareness about the danger of weapons, as well as the education of target groups. During the implementation of this project from 1 July to 31 December 2018, the target group were also families with minors who own weapons. The thirty-minute program also addressed the role of the school in educating pupils in self-defence against firearms.
- The newspaper publishing company "Sremske novine" Ltd from Sremska Mitrovica had a project titled "When a saluting gun fires - (mis)use of weapons in Srem" which was co-financed in the amount of 650,000 dinars. The project included the publishing of a supplement within the "Sremske novine" newspaper. Twenty-four media contents were created that contribute to the education of the population on the use and misuse of weapons.
- In the implementation of the aforementioned project of the "Sremske novine" newspaper, young men were the target group. Surveys were carried out, interviews were published, as well as the texts in which bad experiences in the use and misuse of firearms were presented. A lasting impression was left by the true story of a boy whose father was tragically killed in July 2009 from a defective hand-made pistol that fired a bullet from the military bag as he was putting it down to the floor.
- Also, during 2018, 45 persons from the Serbian Armed Forces were additionally trained through specialized courses for the performance of the duties of a handler, in whose scope of work are weapons and military equipment. This training encompassed mostly young people who have for the first time come across the obligation to receive, store, keep and record flows of weapons and military equipment.

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

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

- During the reporting period, activities were undertaken to raise the level of awareness about the misuse of firearms in cases of violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence. The primary target group of the project of the Radio Television *Sunce* from Arandjelovac titled "Weapons and everything you need to know about it" were the abused persons in whose family there were firearms. The shows specifically dealt with the issue of weapons as additional source of fear, but also a source of threats, in the families where there was already some form of violence. The procedure for the registration of persons possessing illegal weapons was also explained in detail. Media content is accessible to deaf and hard-of-hearing people, i.e. the hearing-impaired viewers, by means of subtitles.

### 4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- In order to fulfil Goal 4 by 2024, it is necessary to significantly reduce the supply, demand and misuse of firearms through raising the level of awareness of the danger of firearms, education, promoting arms control and better informing; and bearing in mind the importance of raising the level of awareness of citizens, young people, children, women, as well as legal entities and entrepreneurs with the aim to reduce the misuse and illegal proliferation of firearms, as well as all kinds of danger, it is necessary that government authorities, in accordance with their

competences should carry out seminars and courses, with the support of international organizations or bilateral donors.

## PODGORICA

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

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

- No awareness raising activities were implemented or planned. Low level of awareness of institutions especially about illicit trafficking done through express or regular mail and web portals; low level of awareness of transport companies and courier services about the risk of illicit trafficking.

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

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

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

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

*Guiding questions: Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE? Were there any activities specifically targeting young men? Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?*

- The activities were implemented through the campaign “Respect life, return weapons”, by marking 9 July, the International SALW Destruction Day, and by being present in the media, giving statements on seizures of illegal weapons.
- There were no direct activities for the young men population. Young men are disproportionately represented among both the perpetrators and victims of incidents committed by firearms; they make up the majority of those who have stated that they would own firearms for personal safety.
- The activities related to celebratory shooting were based on the police organization communicating and giving statements about refraining while celebrating the New Year's and bigger religious holidays. There is no overview of the costs that arise on an annual basis due to these consequences.

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

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

- There is a low level of awareness on the widespread misuse of firearms in domestic and gender-based violence and the institutional response is not developed. At the beginning of the year, the Operational Team for combating domestic violence and violence against women was formed; it uses a multidisciplinary approach and involves members from the competent institutions and the non-governmental sector. The commitment of institutions to the prevention of violence, and in particular the prevention of domestic violence and violence among school-age children, is supported by the fact that the MoI has recently signed the Memorandum of Cooperation with the Association “Parents” in order to provide full support to creating a social environment with zero tolerance to violence. It is necessary for the normative amendments to the Law on Internal Affairs and the Law on Weapons, and by-laws that are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, to provide the space for further improvement

of the situation in the field of combating domestic violence, and this should also be done through implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence - the Istanbul Convention, which Montenegro has signed. The MoI will work on these amendments, which will be initiated in the upcoming year, 2019, in partnership with the Women's Political Network, which gathers representatives of 16 political parties from the government and the opposition, and with UNDP's support.

#### 4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Support is needed for implementing the activities targeted at weapons producers, sellers and licensed persons for raising the awareness of the harm of diversion of weapons and precursors.
- No request for such support was issued.

### PRISTINA

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

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

- Trainings have been organized for the state-staff on storage management up to level two, as per the IATG standards, but retraining and additional training is required. The outreach of private and legal entities (retail shops, security companies, shooting ranges, etc.) on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE, is performed in a selective (individual) way with entities interested in getting the respective information.

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

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

- So far, we haven't had manufacturers, only interested entities, but we have also provided information to them.

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

*Guiding questions: Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE? Were there any activities specifically targeting young men? Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?*

- By the end of 2018, the process of firearms legalization was introduced, leaflets were distributed, and advertising spots were broadcast in the media to increase the public awareness on the possibility of celebratory shootings resulting in death.
- There have been no specific activities targeting youth.
- Campaigns on the dangers of celebratory shootings were organized such as "Celebrate with your Heart, not your Gun", leaflets were distributed, and advertising spots were broadcast in the media to increase the public awareness on the possibility of celebratory shootings resulting in death.

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

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

- There have been no activities implemented.

#### 4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- No challenges were identified.

### SARAJEVO

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

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

- Outreach activities with licensed natural and legal persons (retail) on the dangers of abuse and illicit trade in firearms and ammunition through scheduled visits and controls were carried out. Also, regular controls and visits were made to private security companies to be made aware of the consequences of the illegal handling and use of firearms and ammunition.

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

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

- No answer provided.

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

*Guiding questions: Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE? Were there any activities specifically targeting young men? Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?*

- Weapons awareness raising campaigns are conducted locally. As there are 12 ministries of interior in BiH, campaigns are conducted individually.
- Also, every year, radio broadcasts are used to warn citizens about the consequences of illegal and uncontrolled firearms use.

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

- No answer provided.

#### 4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

- No answer provided.



## SKOPJE

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

- No awareness raising/outreach activities were held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (retail shops, security companies, shooting ranges, etc.) on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE.

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

- No awareness raising/outreach activities with FAE producers about risks of diversion were conducted during the reporting period.

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

- No awareness-raising activities were conducted among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE.
- No activities specifically targeting young men were organized.
- No awareness-raising activities were implemented on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period.

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

- No awareness raising activities were conducted on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence.

### 4.5 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- We plan to implement campaigns according to the strategy and action plans.
- We need support for implementation of these activities, campaigns for different categories of citizens.

## TIRANA

- No awareness activities were implemented during the reporting period, as there was no SALW Strategy in place.

## ROADMAP GOAL 5

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

<b>Roadmap Overall Targets:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Substantially increase number of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives.</li> <li>2. Ensure that legal measures are in place allowing legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms.</li> <li>3. Systematically use deactivation to reduce illegal firearms possession.</li> <li>4. Increase administrative capacities and targeted outreach to complete re-registration within envisaged legal timeframe, as well as to address adequately found and inherited firearms.</li> </ol>
<b>Baseline information on Goal 5 Overall Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms;</li> <li>7. Deactivation of firearms;</li> <li>8. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.</li> </ol>

### Baseline information on Goal 5 Overall Targets

#### BELGRADE

##### 5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

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

- Within its regular scope of work, the Ministry of the Interior carries out day-to-day controls and in case of finding weapons in illegal possession, it files criminal charges against the owners in accordance with Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, which prescribes sanctions for Illicit possession and carrying of firearms, ammunitions and explosives.
- During 2018, through legal procedures, 12,989 pieces of firearms were seized from legal weapon owners, as well as 1,567 pieces of firearms, 59,957 pieces of ammunition of different calibre and 119 bombs and explosive devices that were in illegal possession.<sup>6</sup>
- In Serbia, an owner of a registered weapon may, at any moment, surrender weapons to the competent authority of the Ministry of the Interior according to his/her place of residence, and transfer the ownership, without compensation, on which occasion he/she will be issued a certificate of surrendering weapon. The certificate of surrendering weapon and transferring the ownership shall be issued on the form prescribed by the Rulebook on the Procedure for Issuance, Appearance and Contents of Weapon Forms and Documents prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition. In 2018, the owners used this possibility and surrendered 24,449 pieces of registered weapons.
- During legalization campaigns, the weapon owners (natural persons and legal entities) may surrender all types of weapons and ammunition to the nearest police directorate or police station without having to prove the origin of weapons and ammunition and will not be held responsible for the Illicit possession and carrying of firearms.
- During legalization campaigns, natural and legal persons can register self-defence weapons (pistols and revolvers), hunting weapons (hunting rifles and carbines), sports weapons (small pistols and revolvers, small guns, air weapons and string weapons), convertible weapon (gas, starting and signal weapons), old and deactivated weapons for which they do not possess a document issued by the competent authority of the Ministry of the Interior, and if they fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition ("Official Gazette " No. 20/15, 10/19). This Law prescribes the possibility of organizing periodic legalization campaigns in Serbia. **In the reporting period, no weapon legalization procedures or legalization campaigns have been carried out.**

<sup>6</sup> Information in this paragraph was transferred from the KPIs report received from Belgrade.

- The deadline for re-registration of weapons was promoted by the participation of representatives of the Ministry of the Interior in the broadcasts of local television stations, as well as on national frequency television stations and radio shows. The Ministry provided answers to the questions of journalists of known medias regarding the procedure itself, the manner and requirements for the re-registration of weapons.
- On the official website of the Ministry of the Interior, since the beginning of the implementation of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, there has been a notice on the deadline for replacing documents issued under the old Law on Weapons and Ammunition.
- In 2018, a total of 58,728 weapons were re-registered in accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition. 29,598 natural persons re-registered 58,086 pieces of weapons and 37 legal entities re-registered 642 pieces of weapons that they had already possessed in accordance with previously applicable Law on Weapons and Ammunition.

## 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

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

- If the owner of a registered weapon wants to, he/she may at his/her own expense file a request for weapon deactivation to legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized to manufacture weapons or legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized to repair and convert weapons (authorized gunsmiths). In the reporting period, 313 pieces of registered weapons were deactivated.

## 5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- To achieve Goal 5 of the Roadmap and bearing in mind the necessity of informing the public in order to raise the awareness of illegal possession of weapons, and influence a bigger number of surrendered weapons in upcoming legalization procedures, the mentioned activity could be realized in cooperation with international organizations and bilateral donors.

# PODGORICA

## 5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

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

- Yes, pursuant to the Law on Weapons, a voluntary surrender campaign is being conducted.

## 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

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

- Deactivation was used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession.

## 5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Further support in ensuring funds for small arms and light weapons that have been legally seized, as well as those collected through the campaign “Respect life, return weapons.
- Support was requested.

## PRISTINA

### 5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

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

- Upon the start of the process of firearms legalization in the end of 2018, information campaigns were organized with actors involved in the process and also with actors that may influence the population on the legalization issue.

### 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

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

- The law on legalization (end of 2018) enables the legalization of firearms for deactivation purposes. Deactivation was also provided in the law on weapons of 2010.

### 5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- In order to legalize a weapon, both the applicant and the respective institution must follow long procedures.
- The weapons' registration system and the legalization procedures in the system are incomplete.
- Insufficient knowledge of the technical staff of entities that perform the verification, marking, categorization and general identification of weapons.
- We have requested support and we have received somehow, but there is still need for further support especially as regards the training on better identification of weapons.

## SARAJEVO

### 5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

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

- There is a total of 12 Laws on Weapons in BiH, and in 11 of these, legalisation was introduced as a permanent category. Campaigns about legalisation have not been carried out.

### 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

- No answer provided.<sup>7</sup>

### 5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

- No answer provided.

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<sup>7</sup> 29 deactivated firearms were reported in the KPI report by Sarajevo.

## SKOPJE

### 5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

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

- No campaign was conducted, however, given the fact that that it is foreseen according to the Law on Weapons and shall last until 04.06.2019, on several occasions a statement was issued to the citizens about the ongoing legalization campaign on the web-site of the Ministry of Interior.
- The changes to the Law on Weapons of 28 May 2018 envisage legalization of weapons, with a duration of one year, or until 3 June 2019. In the last 10 months, 60 requests for legalization of weapons have been submitted, which are in the process of review. During 2018, 4 firearms were legalized.<sup>8</sup>

### 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

- Deactivation was used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period.

### 5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- A need has been identified for support of the implementation of a campaign for legalization of firearms and a campaign for deactivation of firearms.

## TIRANA

### 5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

- No legalization or voluntary surrender campaigns of firearms were conducted the reporting period.

### 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

- Deactivation was not used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession.

### 5.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- No answer provided.

<sup>8</sup> Information in this paragraph was transferred from the KPIs report received from Skopje.

## ROADMAP GOAL 6

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

<b>Roadmap Overall Targets:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Systematically destroy all surplus stockpile FAE in an environmentally benign manner.</li> <li>2. Systematically and publicly destroy all seized FAE.</li> </ol>
<b>Baseline information on Goal 6 Overall Targets:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE;</li> <li>2. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.</li> </ol>

### Baseline information on Goal 6 Overall Targets

#### BELGRADE

##### 6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

*Guiding questions: Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE took place during the reporting period? Did any destruction of confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?*

- In the reporting period, in accordance with the decision brought by the Minister of the Interior, a Commission for taking over and classifying weapons that became the property of the Republic of Serbia was established. In line with entrusted tasks, the work of the Commission is in its final stages.
- In 2017, 18,009 pieces of weapons were destroyed, while 126,077 pieces of weapons were destroyed in the previous period, and 160,434 pieces of ammunition were collected, positioning the Republic of Serbia as a regional leader in this field. The last destruction was carried out publicly at the Recycling Centre Železnik, in Belgrade.
- The latest destruction of weapons was carried out with the support of SEESAC. In 2018, talks were initiated regarding the destruction of surplus ammunition in 2019.
- Part of surplus ammunition and explosive ordnance of the Serbian Armed Forces is destroyed in the process of demilitarization in TRZ Kragujevac, while financial support is provided by NSPA.<sup>9</sup>
- In 2018, 56.7 tons of ammunition (of different calibre) and explosives were demilitarized by MoD. Demilitarization costs were covered by NSPA. The destruction was carried out at the site of the TRZ Kragujevac.
- In 2018, out of the determined surplus of weapons and ammunition, on the basis of sales to authorized persons, from the defence system the total of 220,210 bullets 14.5 mm were sold.

##### 6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- To achieve Goal 6 of the Roadmap and bearing in mind the high financial costs for the destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition, support is needed from international or bilateral partners.

#### PODGORICA

##### 6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

*Guiding questions: Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE took place during the reporting period? Did any destruction of confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?*

- In 2018, the total of 180.90 tonnes of surplus armaments was destroyed.

<sup>9</sup> Information in this paragraph was transferred from the KPIs report received from Belgrade.

- Within the demilitarization programme (MONDEM programme), 87.18 tonnes of armaments were neutralized in 2018, within the stage III 9 of this programme. So far, 1,805.32 tonnes of armaments and 825 pieces of various obsolete weapons have been neutralized within this programme. This programme has finished.
- Within the NATO Trust Fund, 93.72 tonnes of surplus armaments were neutralized in 2018. So far, 129.32 tonnes of armaments out of the planned 454.32 tonnes have been neutralized within this programme. For the remaining quantity, the NSPA has announced an international tender which is expected to be implemented in 2019.
- The Ministry of Interior and the Police Directorate have no surplus weapons and ammunition.
- A public destruction of firearms was organized on the occasion of the International Gun Destruction Day. The Ministry of Interior with the support of the European Union and SEESAC, destroyed 1,357 pieces of firearms, 145 firearms parts and 24,673 pieces of ammunition<sup>10</sup> of various calibres at the Niksic Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy.

## 6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Further support is needed in ensuring funds for destruction of surplus armaments for the needs of the Army of Montenegro. Support was requested.

## PRISTINA

### 6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

*Guiding questions: Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE took place during the reporting period? Did any destruction of confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?*

- No surplus. In 2018, due to a misunderstanding between respective institutions, the disposal of weapons and ammunition was not performed.

### 6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Challenges: problems between prosecution's office and courts that lead to problems in Kosovo Police, which keeps and stores FAE; set up a registration system for disposed weapons; cooperation between Prosecution's Office and Court, on weapons to be disposed, is missing. We have requested and it was provided.

## SARAJEVO

### 6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

*Guiding questions: Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE took place during the reporting period? Did any destruction of confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?*

- The Ministry of Defense, throughout the reporting period, destroyed surplus ammunition and explosive ordnances which took place on destruction sites of the BiH Armed Forces (AF) or civilian facilities in BiH and abroad. In 2018, a total of 2140.57 tonnes of various ammunition and explosive devices were destroyed, of which 305.86 tonnes were destroyed in civilian facilities.
- In line with the orders of the courts in BiH, the BiH AF engaged in the destruction of arms and ammunition and EOD seized by judicial authorities in BiH from perpetrators of crimes.

<sup>10</sup> A discrepancy was noted with the figure reported in the KPI reporting format of 27,000 pieces of ammunition.

- Canton-level: surplus weapons were destroyed. Also, the companies in military industry in the Canton regularly destroy the so-called scrap resulting from the production process.
- In 2018, 2,500 weapons and parts of weapons were publicly destroyed.
- During 2018, 20 SALW were found, seized or confiscated through the records of the Police Directorate of the MUP BPK Gorazde. During 2018, 6 pieces of SALW were found or seized. In an organized action to destroy weapons and ammunition in Banja Luka, 26 pieces of SALW, which were found, seized or confiscated in the previous period and in 2018, were destroyed. Also, according to the records of the Police Directorate of Banja Luka, during 2018, a total of 601 pieces of ammunition were found, seized or confiscated while 537 pieces of ammunition of different calibre were destroyed. Among the destroyed weapons, there are 7 official weapons of the Police Directorate.
- Brcko District - 17 bombs, 12 thrombolons, 1x zolja were handed over to the demining team for destruction. In 2018, a total of 2140.57 tons of miscellaneous explosive devices were destroyed. A total of 9,920,984 pieces of miscellaneous EOD were destroyed<sup>11</sup>.

## 6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Federation BiH MoI – Provision of temporary storage facilities for EOD, EOD and UXO transportation means.
- MoD – There is a lack of financial and material resources to implement these activities. As a result, we are benefiting from international assistance from international partners under UNDP projects in BiH and the US Embassy in BiH.

## SKOPJE

### 6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

*Guiding questions: Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE took place during the reporting period? Did any destruction of confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?*

- In July 2018, 590 pieces of unusable and damaged firearms were destroyed by the Ministry of Interior.
- No confiscated FAE were destroyed in 2018.

## 6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- No answer was provided.

## TIRANA

### 6.1 Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE

*Guiding questions: Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE took place during the reporting period? Did any destruction of confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?*

- In 2016, Albania completed the disposal of the surplus of weapons inherited before the 1990s.
- During the reporting period, there was no sufficient surplus accumulated for disposal.

## 6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

- No answer provided.

<sup>11</sup> Information in this paragraph was transferred from the KPIs report received from Sarajevo.



## ROADMAP GOAL 7

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

<b>Roadmap Overall Targets:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the capacities of relevant state institutions (armed forces, law enforcement, forest guards, customs, and correctional services) to establish inspection systems and implement Life Cycle Management of SALW and ammunition (where relevant).</li> <li>2. Ensure safe and secure SALW/firearms and ammunition storage facilities designated based on identified needs and in accordance with international standards.</li> <li>3. Build the capacities of relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centres) to establish inspection systems.</li> <li>4. Increase human resources and administrative capacities of state institutions for monitoring, oversight and evaluation of the firearms and ammunitions stocks of legal entities and individuals.</li> </ol>
<b>Baseline information on Goal 7 Overall Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities;</li> <li>2. Activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities;</li> <li>3. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.</li> </ol>

### Baseline information on Goal 7 Overall Targets

#### BELGRADE

##### 7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

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

- The Ministry of the Interior carried out inspection of legal entities and entrepreneurs which are registered for carrying out training in firearms handling, repair and alteration of weapons, in dealing with the trafficking of weapons, basic parts of weapons and ammunition. Inspection was also carried out in other legal entities and entrepreneurs, which, in accordance with their activities, acquire and possess weapons, with special emphasis on safe keeping and storage of weapons and ammunition, as well as proper keeping of prescribed records. During the reporting period, a total of 93 inspections were carried out.
- During the reporting period, the Ministry carried out constant inspection pursuant to the Law on the Transportation of Explosive Substances and the Law on Explosive Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases. Inspection was carried out against all legal entities that have an approval for the production and/or trade of explosive substances. At the monthly level, inspection of the production and storage facilities of explosive materials was carried out. During the reporting period, 1,220 approvals were issued for procurement of explosive materials and inspection of their use was carried out.
- Based on the Law on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, the Law on the Manufacture and Trade of Weapons and Military Equipment, the Law on Export and Import of Weapons and Military Equipment and the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, 7,736 approvals were issued for transportation and transit of explosive materials for civilian use and pyrotechnics, hunting and sporting weapons and ammunition, weapons and military equipment.
- The Law on Private Security entered into force on 5 December 2013. After the adoption of all bylaws, the full implementation of the Law started on 1 January 2017. Accordingly, the inspection of private security is carried out by the Ministry of the Interior, as well as by other competent inspection services in accordance with the defined scope. The Ministry of the Interior carries out inspection of the fulfilment of the conditions and manner of performing activities, the application of powers and keeping records in accordance with the law in question, as well as the implementation of regulations on the holding and carrying of private security weapons. Authorized police officers performing duties stipulated by the regulations on private security, in exercising inspection over the implementation of this Law, have the right and the duty, among other things, to supervise the manner of keeping and carrying firearms as well.

- During 2018, authorized police officers of the Ministry of the Interior carried out 564 work inspections of legal entities and entrepreneurs that deal with private security activities. In all cases where certain irregularities were found during the inspection, prescribed legal measures and actions were taken against the responsible persons.
- During 2018, regular inspection and control of the accommodation, storage and disposal of weapons and ammunition in warehouses, training centres and shooting ranges was carried out. During control, no irregularities have been identified that significantly affect the overall safety in a negative way. All facilities and warehouses storing firearms are protected by the guardian and security officer service authorities, along with the application of certain technical protection measures.

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

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

- In 2017, and then in 2018, a need to improve additional storage capacities of the Ministry of the Interior, i.e. the "Bošnjaci" Warehouse Complex on Avala was identified. For this purpose, SEESAC initially secured financial resources for the initial works and raising technical storage quality. As those funds were insufficient, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, the US Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, provided additional financial resources for sustained and long-term improvement of warehouse conditions.
- The project of improving the conditions at the aforementioned location included improving the security of the entire infrastructure: construction of a new security fence with two entrance gates (for vehicles and pedestrians); installation of external lighting; video surveillance of the entire location (24 cameras and 24-hour surveillance (CCTV system)); new security doors and access control for both storage units (automatic access tracking); work on equipping inside both warehouse units (camera control, control room, fire protection, technical and inventory equipping); equipping the main access road.
- The works on "Bošnjaci" Warehouse Complex on Avala were completed in December 2018 in line with the project deadline.
- Within the framework of the EU and the USA support project, reconstruction and adaptation of the warehouse units of the Ministry of the Interior were conducted, including the central "Ateks" Warehouse (access control, video surveillance, as well as current investment arrangements) and the evidence room of the Police Station Čukarica, Police Directorate for the City of Belgrade (video surveillance, metal cabinets for weapons storage, as well as current investment arrangements).
- Within the framework of further support, the second training was held - Advanced level of national training on physical security and stockpile management of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, held in Šabac, in the period from 10 to 14 September 2018. The training was attended by 24 MoI representatives, 22 men and 2 women. This Advanced training was aimed at providing additional knowledge of physical security and stockpile management of weapons and ammunition and it encompassed the training in which the participants will acquire the necessary skills to transfer their knowledge to other employees involved in these activities and ensure the sustainability of professional knowledge. In that sense, this training was "train-the-trainers" course.
- This training was a continuation of the first National Training in stockpile management in 2017 after the improvement and reconstruction of the warehouse complex "Platičevo" near Ruma.

## 7.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- To achieve Goal 7 of the Roadmap, both the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence have identified the need for further physical and technical capacity building of warehouse complexes and locations.
- The Ministry of the Interior has adopted a standpoint that the safe storage of SALW can be achieved by adapting a number of warehouse premises (microlocations-police stations), in which weapons and ammunition from the procedures are stored, as well as weapons and ammunition that became the property of the Republic of Serbia (weapons waiting for collection), all in order to ensure adequate record keeping and security of weapons.
- The Ministry of Defence has committed to allocate funds from international organizations (through donations) for the construction of a wire fence in TRZ Kragujevac (for which there is a project), while for the modernization of

the system of technical protection at the locations of Smederevo and Pančevo it is necessary to allocate the funds for the development of projects, and later to finance the necessary work to be done.

## PODGORICA

### 7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

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

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

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

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

- The works have started on adapting the MoI storage facility “Rogami” in the part concerning the construction of the perimeter fence, video surveillance system and perimeter lighting system. The works on construction of the fence around the ammunition warehouse in the storage facility “Brezovik” in the municipality of Niksic are in the final stage. The works are implemented from the donation funds, in cooperation with UNDP.

### 7.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Army of Montenegro- MoD: It is necessary to ensure funds for adaptation of the existing facility (military facility “Brezovik”) and procurement of equipment for demilitarization of ammunition, with the aim of extracting the gun powder for laboratory testing of the gun powder stability and demilitarization of ammunition with unstable gun powder. Reconstruction of the building for central gun powder collection within the military facility “Taras”. In order to increase the level of safety and security of storage facilities, it is necessary to continue with the reconstruction of the storage facility “Brezovik” in line with the main design.
- MoI/Police Directorate: MoI storage facility “Rogami”. It includes the adaptation of five warehouses in the storage facility for which the complete project has been made.

## PRISTINA

### 7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

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

- Regular inspections and controls are performed by the Department for Public Safety. Approximately 100 inspections and controls were performed within the year and 50% of them is related to storage facilities; reports are produced on a monthly basis.
- State’s storage facilities or the authorized security storage facilities of state institutions are small facilities inherited by the former regime and have been repaired periodically.

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

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

- Trainings have been organized for state-staff on storage management, as per the IATG standards, but retraining and additional training is required.

## 7.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Further trainings for inspectors and technical equipment for inspection are needed.
- We have requested, and we have received support.

# SARAJEVO

## 7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

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

- Inspections of retail facilities and hunting associations (hunting ranges) are carried out. Also, fire protection inspections are carried out for producers, trade facilities dealing with the production and sale of weapons and ammunition, as well as security companies.

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

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

- **Ministry of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina** – During the reporting period measures have been taken to improve the security and safety of the BiH AF storage facilities reflected through measures taken by the commands and units of the BiH AF and the improvement of technical security measures. Specifically, in the Kula - Mrkonjić Grad storage site for mines and EOD, a video surveillance system for the Kula 2 area was created, which significantly raised the level of security and protection on the site.
- In 2018, the SALW Coordination Board coordinated the reconstruction of the storage and the evidence room at following sites:
  - Rakovica-Sarajevo storage (FBiH Ministry of the Interior) and (Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior);
  - Evidence Room of the Posavina Canton Ministry of Interior (Orašje);
  - Evidence Room of the Ministry of Interior of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton (Mostar).
  - Storage facility of the Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior, Police Administration Bijeljina;
  - Evidence Room of the Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior, Police Administration Bijeljina.

## 7.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- SIPA – Support should be provided to establish more efficient organisational structure of police bodies, systematisation of specific jobs/posts, technical equipment, training of staff.
- Bosnian Podrinje Canton MoI – General requirements: equipping premises for safe disposal and storage of seized and found weapons, adequate vaults to deposit weapons. Also, all this is necessary for the disposal and storage of official weapons and ammunition. Needs have been expressed previously. In addition, computer equipment is needed for the relevant department with the Police Administration of the Bosnian Podrinje Canton MoI, dealing

with weapons issues and involved in the registration and recording of legal weapons, as well as criminal police department dealing with investigations into firearms, ammunition, mines and EOD.

## SKOPJE

### 7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

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

- During 2018 regular inspections were conducted of legal entities engaged in the activity of trade in firearms, legal entities that provide security services as business activity and for their own needs.

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

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

- Yes, there are activities in progress to increase the safety and security at 16 border crossings with the support of OSCE.

### 7.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- A need has been identified for analysis of the status of warehouses throughout the country. Support for reconstruction and upgrading of existing warehouses, upgrading of existing warehouses, physical and technical security of warehouses with a greater quantity of firearms, ammunition and mines and explosives.
- Software, equipment for central database for firearms in warehouses – warehouses for firearms, ammunition and explosives.

## TIRANA

### 7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

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

- During 2018, the central and local structures of the State Police have conducted regular inspections on entities such as retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centres, on natural persons equipped with authorizations for carrying firearms in their residencies or carrying hunting firearms.
- With regards to the manufacturing/import and export of SALW from licensed entities, there is a consolidated control system in place through reports on manufactured/imported and exported quantities.
- During imports and exports, the inspectors of the State Export Control Authority have conducted frequent inspections of licensed entities in border crossing points.

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

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

- During 2018, three facilities for the storage of firearms and ammunition stockpile and evidence rooms for the storage of material evidence were upgraded with the support of SEESAC. Central storage facility in Mullet, Tirana.
- Police evidence rooms in Tirana and Durrës.

### 7.3 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

- Increase human resources and administrative capacities of state institutions for monitoring, oversight and evaluation of the SALW situation in Albania.