

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) REGIONAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REPORTING PERIOD:

01 July 2019 - 31 December 2019

Submission Date:

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

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

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

KPI 1

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

EU Integration or legal departments

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

CIVIL USE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation; Law on Export and Import of Ams and Military Equipment	Law on Weapons	Law on weapons, Law on legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices.	Law on weapons; Law on marking of SALW and SALW ammunition; Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking of weapons and ammunition	Law on Weapons	Law on weapons; DCM 275 on safety conditions; DCM 292 on record-keeping development; DCM 348 on entry and selling of weapons; DCM 421 on licensing criteria
Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
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	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
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	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable (Text with EEA relevance)	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential components under Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/69 of 16 January 2019 laying down technical specifications for alarm and signal weapons under Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>

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

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

ARMS TRADE TREATY	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature	03/28/2013			09/25/2013	25.09.2013	06/03/2013
Ratification, acceptance or approval (For States Signatories)	10/29/2014	08/14/2014		09/25/2014	07.03.2014	30/01/2014
Accession (For non-signatory States)			With the entry into force of the law on weapons 05 / L-022, in 2015			

FIREARMS PROTOCOL	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature						
Ratification, acceptance or approval	10/22/2005	10/22/2005			14.09.2007	
Accession	12/20/2005		With the entry into force of the law on weapons 05 / L-022, in 2015	04/01/2008		12/10/2007

Criminal offences defined in the national law.

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

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

COMMENTS

Belgrade: Article 5 of the United Nations Firearms Protocol stipulates that each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the following conduct, when committed intentionally: (a) Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; (b) Illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; (c) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms required by article 8 of this Protocol. Taking into consideration that Article 348, paragraph 1) of the Criminal Code stipulates that whoever without authorization manufactures, converts, sells, procures, exchanges or holds firearms, convertible or deactivated weapons, their parts, ammunition, explosive substances or explosive ordnance, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years and shall be fined, it follows that this article is harmonized with Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol with regard to the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition. Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking Weapons, Devices and Ammunition prescribes that a fine or imprisonment for a term of up to three years shall be imposed on whoever falsifies stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking weapons, devices and ammunition, with the intention of using them as genuine, or on whoever alters such genuine stamps or markings for the same purpose, or whoever uses such falsified or altered stamps or markings as genuine. Considering the above, there is partial harmonization of this Article and Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol owing to the fact that the act of removal is not established as a criminal offence pursuant to the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.

Podgorica: After a comparative analysis, it is immediately obvious that the Montenegrin Law on Weapons does not contain definitions of "illegal arms production" and "illegal arms trafficking", which are not taken from the UN Protocol and the EU Directive of 2017. On the other hand, the Criminal Code of Montenegro 403 prescribes as a criminal offense "Illegal possession of weapons and explosives", which is punishable by imprisonment from three months to eight years for unauthorized (illegal) possession, carrying, making, repairing, processing, selling, procuring, exchanging, transporting or transporting another way of placing firearms, ammunition, explosives, explosive or gas weapons on the market. Therefore, there is an obvious legal gap in the Montenegrin legislation, because there are no (no) legal definitions of illegal (unauthorized) production and trade in the Law on Weapons or in the Criminal Code, and criminal legislation sanctions them. In other words, the legislator does not say what illegal (unauthorized) production and trade in weapons is, and on the other hand, he sanctions such behavior through the provisions of the Criminal Code. Also, the wording given in the Criminal Code is narrower than the one given in the UN Protocol and the EU Directive, because it does not include the transport / exchange of weapons from the territory of Montenegro to the territories of other countries and vice versa. It is interesting that the Criminal Code sanctions the possession and carrying of weapons, and does not sanction transport from the territory of other countries to the territory of Montenegro.

Sarajevo: The Law on Amendments to the Law on Procurement, Carrying and Possession of Weapons and Ammunition of the Sarajevo Canton 30/19, and this amendment makes the Law on Weapons of the Sarajevo Canton partially harmonized.

KPI 2

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young man: man aged 18 to 35 year.

Source of information:

SALW Commissions

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place?	Yes. Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Republic of Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes, what is the Strategy implementation period?	2019-2024	2019-2024	2017-2021	2016-2020	2017-2021	2019-2024
If yes, is there an accompanying Action Plan for the implementation of SALW Strategy in place?	Yes, there is. The Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the period 2019-2020 is in place.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, for the period 2017-2021	Yes, 2019-2021
Was there an evaluation of the SALW Strategy conducted or is it planned?	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, evaluation conducted in 2018,	Yes, it is planned to conduct it. Actually, a 1.5 years assessment is scheduled to be performed within September 2020, starting since the beginning of the strategy implementation.

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

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

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

COMMENTS

Belgrade: At the initiative of the Ministry Interior, the Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024, and its Action

Plan for the period 2019-2020 (Official Gazette of the RS, 44/2019). The Strategy contains the basic mechanisms foreseen in the Roadmap, established for the prevention of illicit possession and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosives for civilian use in the Western Balkans. The mentioned Strategy is primarily based on data and recommendations obtained on the basis of the Evaluation of the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2010-2015, Situational analysis related to the SALW control in the Republic of Serbia, which were made by the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe - OSCE, in the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. In the context of integrating gender and age equality, the level of implementation was assessed as YES, partly bearing in mind that not all monitoring and implementation mechanisms have been established yet.

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

Sarajevo: The new SALW Strategy for the period 2020-2024 is being prepared. The new Strategy will meet all the set criteria.

Tirana: The implementation of SALW Strategy shall be monitored regularly through the reporting of strategy indicators, upon request or at least on semi-annual basis. 2019 is the first year of implementation for the Strategy and Action Plan. In 2018 Albania did not have a Strategy in place for arms control.

Pristina										
Illegal possession of FAE	215	295	1031	1246	1246	1541	1	1	102	33
Trafficking of FAE	26	29	19	23	45	52	0	0	1	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0
Altering marking of firearms	12	13	0	0	12	13	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	111	129	241	274	352	403	0	0	9	14
Sarajevo										
Illegal possession of FAE	15	15	66	61	83	74	1	2	3	1
Trafficking of FAE	2	5	6	17	5	10	0	0	1	1
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Altering marking of firearms	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Other FAE related crime	No data	No data	22	22	32	32	3	3	No data	No data
Skopje										
Illegal possession of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Trafficking of FAE	No data	No data	84	84	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Altering marking of firearms	No data	No data	1	1	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Other FAE related crime	No data	No data	1	1	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Tirana										
Illegal possession of FAE	272	326	295	346	567	672	1	1	123	24
Trafficking of FAE	10	10	4	4	14	14	0	0	5	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	29	6	27	10	27	10	No data	No data	No data	No data

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period of July-December 2019, there were pending cases against 633 individuals at the beginning of the reporting period; during the reporting period, 643 individuals were reported. For this reason, cases had to be addressed against a total of 1276 individuals owing to the reasonable suspicion that they had committed the criminal offence of illicit manufacture, possession, carrying and trafficking of explosive substances under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. There were no criminal charges for the criminal offence under Article 40 and Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking Weapons, Devices and Ammunition. In this regard, the mentioned statistics refer to the illicit possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives. In the reporting period, out of the total number of 1276 individuals, cases were solved against 708 individuals (adjudicated + dismissal of criminal charges). This should include 54 individuals who were acquitted or against whom cases were dismissed. Thus, cases were solved against 762 individuals in total. The reported individuals were prosecuted and convicted of possession and carrying firearms, convertible or deactivated weapons, parts, ammunition, explosives or explosive ordnance, because it is easier to prove the committed act. With regard to the duration of the criminal procedure, it is evident that the criminal procedure lasts longer when a trial is conducted, or when the

procedure is conducted for other criminal offences, apart from the criminal offence stipulated in Article 348 of the Criminal Code. Regarding the data under d) "Dismissed Cases", they concern the number of individuals against whom criminal charges were dismissed. The cited data derive from the statistical report of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office (where the data is kept per individuals). The above data represent the difference between the Statistical Report of the Public Prosecutor's Office for 2019, and the report for the period of January - June 2019. 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, is not broken down / divided by individual acts comprising this offense and therefore it is not possible to give the data as requested.

Podgorica: Complete data from the Prosecutor's Office for 2019: For committing the criminal offence of illicit possession of weapons and explosives, under Article 403 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro, 329 persons were reported in 2019 (368 persons were reported in 2018). State prosecutors dismissed criminal charges against 47 individuals. A conviction was passed against 281 individuals, out of which 115 individuals were sentenced to imprisonment, 1 individual was fined, 123 individuals were issued a suspended sentence, 41 individuals were ordered to do community service. Charges were dropped against 3 individuals. At the end of 2019, the charges against 72 individuals remained to be addressed.

Pristina: The columns "Pending at the beginning of reporting period" and "Reported during the reporting period" contain statistical data provided by the Kosovo Police system and the Court. Other FAE related crimes: contains data on cases that include the use of weapons or dangerous means, reported at the Kosovo Police. The columns "Solved with conviction – Adjudicated" and "Solved in another way" contain annual data provided by the Court. These data present the number of cases, not individuals.

Skopje: 86 crimes were uncovered during the reporting period, out of which 84 were "unlawful manufacture, possession and trade in weapons or explosive substances", 1 crime was "falsification of firearms" (this was a case of damaging the signs of the weapon's factory number), and another 1 was "manufacture and procurement of weapons and means intended for commission of a crime". In these cases, the Police pressed criminal charges against 86 perpetrators, whereas 2 crimes were perpetrated by unknown perpetrators. This data were provided by the Ministry of Interior, from the records on criminal charges pressed by this Ministry.

Tirana: The data reported above on cases reported relate to the number of criminal offences referred to the prosecution office from the police. Under the "unsolved" section at the beginning of reporting, we have reported those cases of criminal offences that have been referred to the prosecution office from the police in the first semester of 2019. The criminal offence of illicit possession of FAE is similar to the illicit manufacturing and keeping/bearing of FAE. Thus, Article 278 of the Criminal Code also includes the illicit possession, manufacturing and storing. With the recent 2019 amendments to the Criminal Code by Law 44/2019, affecting the provisions on weapon related crimes, Article 278 was reformulated by increasing the severity of penalties for possession or use of weapons, explosive weapons or explosives without permission of the competent State bodies. However, considering that the cases involving possession (ownership) are more frequent and it is currently difficult to make a distinction from the cases involving production, as under the case management system, criminal offences are registered pursuant to the Criminal Code, the offences registered under Article 278 have been associated to the "illegal possession of weapons" indicator. Under the "Other crimes with FAE" column, data have been included on the criminal offence of property destruction with explosives. The "number of individuals" column contains the reported number of persons (offenders) implicated in the criminal offence. The data on cases and individuals dismissed, solved with conviction -adjudicated and solved in another way are drawn from the Statistical Yearbook issued by the Ministry of Justice and cover the whole year 2019. In total, 147 cases were completed from the first level court under article 278 of criminal code "illegal possession and manufacturing of firearms" in 2019. In addition, 14 cases were completed from the first level court under article 278/a of criminal code "Trafficking of weapons and ammunitions" during 2019.

KPI 4

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Firearms Focal Points, criminal police, border police or similar

		Inland seizures	Seizures at the border	Comments
Region				
Cases of seized FAE:		2273	124	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	3073	49	
	Ammunition (pieces)	75410	4043	
	Explosives (grams)	53226	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	283	17	
Belgrade				
Cases of seized FAE:		766	91	The number of cases of firearms, ammunition and explosive (FAE) seized inland is the number of criminal offences under Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia – Illicit manufacture, possession, carrying and trafficking of weapons and explosive substances, while the number of seizures at the border is the number of detected seizures at the border. The cited quantity of FAE seized inland is the total quantity for the Republic of Serbia, including the borders, i.e. for cases of seizures at the borders for which criminal charges have been filed pursuant to Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, the quantity of FAE is automatically included in the total quantity seized inland. Seizures at the border are obtained by referring to the 12G system, which is updated by the Border Police Directorate of the Police Directorate.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	1061	9	
	Ammunition (pieces)	15187	1927	
	Explosives (grams)	42000	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	184	0	
Podgorica				
Cases of seized FAE:		180	14	
	Firearms (pieces)	263	18	

Quantity of seized:	Ammunition (pieces)	9876	456	
	Explosives (grams)	5000	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	8	0	
Pristina				
Cases of seized FAE:		781	18	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	946	12	
	Ammunition (pieces)	24908	394	
	Explosives (grams)	0	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	0	0	
Sarajevo				
Cases of seized FAE:		221	No data	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	438	9	
	Ammunition (pieces)	11163	1147	
	Explosives (grams)	5226	No data	
	Explosives (pieces)	91	17	
Skopje				
Cases of seized FAE:		No data	No data	Data on the seizures of weapons and ammunition were recorded on the basis of the criminal charges pressed by the Ministry of Interior.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	62	1	
	Ammunition (pieces)	3323	31	
	Explosives (grams)	No data	No data	
	Explosives (pieces)	No data	No data	
Tirana				
Cases of seized FAE:		325	1	325 cases of weapons seized at country level, including: 295 cases of firearms seizure, 30 cases of ammunition and explosives seizure. 303 different firearms, 5 detonation moulds of TNT type, 1 C4 mould, 9 detonation fuses, 54 pieces of hand grenades, 16 pieces of hand grenade primers, 12 primer cords. Under the ammunitions we have included 770 cartridges of different calibres, 34 projectiles of different calibres, 10149 pieces of different calibres rounds. 88 pieces of different firearms ammunitions (7.62 mm calibre type rounds), 0 firearms seized at the border. Only one case has been registered at the border, comprising the seizure of 88 pieces of ammunitions (rounds).
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	303	0	
	Ammunition (pieces)	10953	88	
	Explosives (grams)	1000	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	0	0	

KPI 5

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

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

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

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

COMMENTS

KPI 6

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information: Arms export control/Licensing authorities

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Arms export licenses issued and realized.	97	9	0	0	0	0
Ammunition export licenses issued and realized.	65	1	0	18	6	0
Cases in which arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.	8	0	0	7	No data	0
Cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	Not know	0
Cases in which ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	Not know	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The cited data is presented in accordance with the SEESAC recommendation for this reporting period, i.e. only the data on the issued licences realized in the reporting period is presented, irrespective of when the licences were issued.

Pristina: There is no manufacturing of arms or ammunition and subsequently there are no exports. Also, there were no re-exports.

Sarajevo: Licences for the export of weapons and military equipment are issued with a one-year validity period. The submitted data refers to the issued licences, and not to realized ones, i.e. those that are still valid. We do not have any information of cases of diversion during the import of weapons and ammunition to the Western Balkans jurisdictions.

Skopje: The Law on Weapons does not stipulate an obligation to ask for a Certificate of Delivery/Receipt of Weapons and Ammunition. In the procedure for ammunition export, legal entities are obliged to submit an End User Certificate.

Tirana: As of 12/08/2015 till 17/07/2018, the State Police has issued 34 export licenses for weapons of B1, B4, C and D categories, which have been used by the relevant entities prior to the reporting period. Out of these licenses, just 1 entity has

suspended its activity, whereas 33 licenses are still active. No other licenses have been issued during the reporting period.

KPI 7

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana	Details
Have FFP tasks been assigned?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p>Belgrade: The task of the Firearms Focal Point is to implement, monitor and exchange all operational information related to firearms through the application of instruments and procedures that will enable the collection of relevant data, engagement of human resources, coordination of direct actions against the threats and risks posed by the misuse of and trade in weapons, thus combating crime and providing conditions for monitoring the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy.</p> <p>Podgorica: The firearm focal point is to be the Criminal Intelligence Department in terms of data processing and analysis, owing to the existing personnel capacities and access to the data in databases and ongoing cases.</p> <p>Pristina: The duty of the FFP is to provide intelligence and analytical products, which shall be used by Groups responsible for assigning and coordinating duties, investigators, prosecutors, risk analysis together with NCBM and examination of the general situation.</p> <p>Tirana: The FFP operates as a working group and enables the management, gathering, analysis, exchange and use of information (criminal and ballistic) related to the misuse and trafficking of legal and illegal firearms.</p>
Are the weapons, criminal and ballistic and any other relevant databases connected?	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	<p>Belgrade: Data bases have been partially connected. The hardware has been procured. Technical preparations for the migration are underway.</p> <p>Podgorica: Data analysis applications are linked to the data on registered weapons, operational duty service (seized weapons), tracing service (traced weapons), and a temporary database of weapons that are under expert examination at the forensic center has been created. The next steps involve linking the ballistics laboratory with the Firearm Focal Point and updating the historical data on expert examinations over the past 5 years, as well as linking with the International Cooperation Department.</p> <p>Pristina: SRMA, IBIS, SIPK with IBASE</p> <p>Tirana:</p>

							All three systems, providing data to the FFP (IBase, I-Arms and SIMA), are independent systems from each other.
Is the FFP collecting data?	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p>Belgrade: FFP has not been established, yet.</p> <p>Pristina: Quick reports, investigators' reports, statistics etc.</p> <p>Tirana: Data on the distribution of legal weapons, ballistic and other data on all seized weapons in a criminal case, data on stolen or lost firearms.</p>
Is the FFP analyzing data and producing knowledge products?	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p>Belgrade: FFP has not been established, yet.</p> <p>Pristina: Intelligence package; Problem profiles; Subject profiles; Risk and threat analysis; Periodic reports; Provides inputs to SOCTA report.</p> <p>Tirana: Yes, the FFP analyses on a monthly basis the statistical data related to seized weapons and explosives. Analytical reports have been generated based on data from the I-Base system. Furthermore, data have been entered into the iArms system.</p>
Is the FFP sharing information?	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p>Belgrade: FFP has not been established, yet.</p> <p>Pristina: With OCID, DIA, Prosecution's Office, NCBM, Border Police etc.</p> <p>Tirana: Exchanges information between the police structures and also with national and international law enforcement agencies.</p>

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The Firearm Focal Point (FFP), represented by the Team for the Implementation, Monitoring and Exchange of All Operational Information on Weapons, was not established by 31 December 2019. In the reporting period, a proposal was submitted to update the composition of the FFP. In the same period, hardware equipment for the FFP (laptop) was donated by SEESAC, following the conducted training in Skopje in November 2019. Technical preparation for the migration of databases to the FFP is underway. The task of the FFP indicated in the table is defined within the Decision on the Formation of the Team for the Implementation, Monitoring and Exchange of All Operational Information on Weapons (Firearm Focal Point), dated 19 December 2019.

Podgorica: The implemented activities and the plan of the Police Directorate of Montenegro for the establishment of the National Focal Point: The firearm focal point is to be the Criminal Intelligence Department in terms of data processing and analysis, owing to the existing personnel capacities and access to the data in databases and ongoing cases. Data analysis applications are linked to the data on registered weapons, operational duty service (seized weapons), tracing service (traced weapons), and a temporary database of weapons that are under expert examination at the forensic center has been created. The next steps involve linking the ballistics laboratory with the Firearm Focal Point and updating the historical

data on expert examinations over the past 5 years, as well as linking with the International Cooperation Department. In addition, it is necessary to issue instructions for the actions of police officers with regard to the seizure and recovery of firearms, as well as of analysts who will be conducting verifications and drafting reports.

Sarajevo: The Firearms Focal point has not been established yet due to the specific constitutional structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The decision on the establishment of the FFP has been submitted to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Skopje: Activities to establish Firearms Focal Point have been initiated, and there are ongoing activities to integrate the databases of OKTIV (Department of Forensic Investigations and Expert Examinations) and of the Civil Affairs Department. The Focal Point has not become operational yet because of the lack of an integrated database. The Project for improvement of the national practices in relation to SALW has been approved during the reporting period, and it is being implemented with the UNDP office to North Macedonia as the implementing agency.

KPI 8

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police information system; prosecutor database

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
FAE related incidents recorded by police:	121	77	781	353	No data	142
FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge:	No data	35	114	144	No data	N/A
FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge:	No data	35	47	87	No data	N/A
FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor:	No data	47	5	8	No data	N/A
FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge:	No data	23	1	1	No data	N/A

COMMENTS

Belgrade: Data – 121, represents the number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms. Owing to the declaration of a state of emergency in the Republic of Serbia on 15th March 2020, and the changed work regimen of the competent state authorities, it was not possible to present the required data in this reporting period.

Podgorica: Cases related to firearms, ammunition and explosives that were dismissed by the prosecutor - the entered data is from the annual report of the Prosecutor's Office, thus covering the entire of 2019. Other data refers to the second half of 2019.

Pristina: The data in these reports provide the number of criminal offences since in Kosovo there are no weapon misdemeanors.

Skopje: Data about the incidents reported to the Police has not been provided to us during the time period for the report.

Tirana: Under the column named "FAE related incidents reported by police" we have included only weapon-related incidents like the following: 20 criminal offences classified as murder, 42 criminal offences classified as attempted murder and 80 criminal offences classified as serious injury. The system of statistics does not generate any data on criminal offences as per the weapon of crime. The system of statistics is under progress.

KPI 9

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
At jurisdiction level	14	143	2	12	No data	20
In the Western Balkans	0	3	1	2	No data	0
With Frontex	0	0	0		No data	1
With Europol	1	3	2	3	8	1
With EU Member States	0	3	0	2	No data	0
With INTERPOL	0	0	0	2	28	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The number of cases of cooperation at the local level presents the data on cases of open operational cooperation on the territory of the Republic of Serbia – 14, which fall under the competence of various organizational units of the Ministry of Interior. Out of the total number of cases of open operational cooperation, 4 are related exclusively to the criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code, while the rest are related to the criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code and other criminal offences (drugs, homicide, inciting national, racial and religious hatred and intolerance, extortion, association for the purpose of committing criminal offences), while 3 cases of operational cooperation were closed. In the reporting period, the Ministry of Interior participated in the Joint Action Day “Western Balkans”, i.e. JAD WESTERN BALKANS 2019 (EMPACT OAP for Firearms, OA 4.1), in the field of illicit arms trafficking, illegal migration, document fraud and drug trafficking, for the fifth consecutive year. Operational cooperation with Frontex cannot be presented as the number of cases, given that the cooperation takes place through the Working Arrangement on the Establishment of Operational Cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia and FRONTEX, from 2009. In accordance with the Working Arrangement, the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior collects and analyzes data on the seizures of weapons and ammunition. Border police officers enter the required data in the “12 G” application. As reporting is conducted on a monthly basis, regular 6 monthly tables were submitted in the reporting period.

Podgorica: It needs to be emphasized that the Police Directorate of Montenegro, through international police cooperation, continuously performs checks regarding firearms suspected of having been used for committing criminal offences in the territory of Montenegro, or in Western Balkans, or in territories of the EU Member States (acting at the requests of other countries), as well as regarding firearms recovered in searches, in the possession of persons of interest to the security services and the members of OCGs in Montenegro.

Pristina: The cases reported above are a result of information exchange and not of joint operations, JAD and the “PACKAGE” case.

Sarajevo: We maintain regular contact regarding operational cooperation. However, in the specified period we did not perform any specific activities in this regard; instead, we established a lot of contacts through inquiries and checks concerning certain weapons and ammunition.

Skopje: In relation to the event that happened on 21 April 2019 on the road going towards the locality called Shtali near Lipkovska River, area of the village of Slupchane, where the dead bodies of Eljam Salahi and Amar Salahi were found inside the car of the make "Opel Astra" (license plates SK-4080-AO), copies of the cartridge cases and projectiles found at the crime scene have been made with a view to sending them to the neighboring jurisdictions of Belgrade, Tiarana and Pristina for the purposes of comparisons with their collections of cartridge cases and projectiles used in previous crimes committed within their territories. On 3 September 2019, these copies were delivered to the International Police Cooperation Sector in the Ministry of Interior so that they be delivered to the neighboring jurisdictions.

Tirana: At local level, the weapon seizure operations amount to a total of 20 cases. These include the following: 19 operations including seizure of narcotics and firearms, as well as 1 operation including seizure of firearms only.

KPI 10

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police/Ministry of Interior

	All incidents committed with firearm:			
	Legal firearm	Illegal firearm	Not known	Total
Belgrade	39	13	70	122
Podgorica	28	50		78
Pristina	1	7	0	8
Sarajevo	36	54	35	125
Skopje	No data	No data	No data	0
Tirana	11	56	0	67
TOTAL	115	180	105	400

Region	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
TOTAL	51	15	0	66	90	5	0	95	60	0	65	125

Belgrade	Age	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
		M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
	0-18	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	No data	No data	No data	0
	19-35	6	0	0	6	11	1	0	12	No data	No data	No data	0
	36-60	8	4	0	12	5	2	0	7	No data	No data	No data	0
	61+	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	No data	No data	No data	0
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	65	65
	TOTAL	16	7	0	23	19	3	0	22	0	0	65	65

Podgorica												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	2
36-60	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	5	0	0	5
61+	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	0	0	7	11	0	0	11	8	0	0	8

Pristina												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36-60	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
61+	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4

Sarajevo												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
19-35	1	1	0	2	11	0	0	11	4	0	0	4
36-60	3	5	0	8	7	2	0	9	24	0	0	24
61+	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	13	0	0	13
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	4	6	0	10	21	2	0	23	42	0	0	42

Skopje												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
19-35	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
36-60	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
61+	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
N/A	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tirana												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	7	0	0	7	21	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
36-60	12	1	0	13	14	0	0	14	1	0	0	1
61+	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	5	0	0	5
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20	1	0	21	39	0	0	39	6	0	0	6

COMMENTS

Belgrade: All the incidents committed with firearms are the total number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms and the number of offences under Article 23 of the Law on Public Order and Peace. The number of persons murdered refers to the injured parties in the criminal offences of murder and aggravated murder, as well as the cases for which the report on the event was sent to the prosecutor's office, and the mentioned is presented from the special records of the Ministry of Interior. The available data on the number of suicides committed with firearms is not gender- and age- disaggregated, and that number totals 65 for the second 6 months of 2019 (44 suicides committed with firearms in legal possession, and 21 committed with firearms in illegal possession). The nomenclature for the age structure of the number of persons murdered and injured with firearms this time was not changed as in the previous cycles, and is cited in accordance with the SEESAC recommendation for this reporting period.

Pristina: The above notes refer only to cases identified by the police for criminal offences such as "Homicide" and "Serious Homicide" and incidents such as "Suicide", carried out only with firearms.

Skopje: We have not been provided with data on all weapon-related incidents during the reporting period. We don't have the total number of individuals injured with firearms, nor do we have data on the sex and age of the individuals who committed suicide with a firearm. The Project for improvement of the national practices in relation to SALW has been approved during the reporting period, and it is being implemented with the UNDP office to North Macedonia as the implementing agency. With this project, i.e. with the implementation of Component 2 thereof, the data management system in the MoI is expected to be improved and harmonized, including the process of collecting data on weapon-related incidents. Suicide with firearms was committed by 6 individuals, but we have no data about their sex and age. In the previous report, the number of individuals injured with a firearm includes data on the individuals injured by a stray bullet.

Tirana: Under section "All incidents committed with firearm", the data have changed following the manual extraction of other data as follows: A total of 67 incidents committed with firearms, 56 committed with illegal weapons, 11 committed with legal weapons. These offences include 20 cases of murders, 30 cases of attempted murders, 11 cases of serious injuries and 6 cases of suicides. With regard to the number of persons injured with a firearm, there are reports solely on the persons injured as a result of the criminal offences of attempted murders and serious injuries. There are no data available on the age of persons involved in these cases, but only data related to whether the injured person is a minor or adult.

KPI 11

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Number of voluntarily surrendered firearms:	18278	78	0	454	No data	0
Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces):	No data	1074	0	4752	No data	0
Number of firearms legalized:	0	0	700	539	0	0
Number of firearms deactivated:	211	1	11	11	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: Data on the number of ammunition that the citizens surrendered and procured legally based on the issued document was not collected in the Republic of Serbia in the reporting period. In the Republic of Serbia, the procurement of ammunition on the basis of an issued weapon-related document is performed on a free-sale basis. Thus, recordkeeping of such statistical data is not expedient. No legalization was conducted in the reporting period.

Podgorica: 57 explosive devices, mainly hand grenades, were also surrendered.

Pristina: We haven't literally had a process on the voluntary surrender of weapons. Legalized and deactivated firearms are undergoing the respective processes of legalization and deactivation.

Tirana: There have been no cases of voluntarily surrendered firearms.

KPI 12

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

Quantity of:	Confiscated	Confiscated and destroyed	Confiscated and disposed of in another way	Surplus at the beginning of reporting period	Surplus destroyed	Surplus disposed of in another way
Belgrade						
Firearms/SALW	7,547	0	0	15,430	15,430	0
Ammunition (pieces)	358,930	0	0	3,739,040	54,111	34,881,333
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	57	23.4	0
Explosives (grams)	0	0	0	No data	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	No data	0	0
Podgorica						
Firearms/SALW	145	1,259	0	No data	0	No data
Ammunition (pieces)	5,807	No data	0	No data	0	No data
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	No data	0	No data	129.4	25.6
Explosives (grams)	5,000	No data	0	No data	0	No data
Explosives (pieces)	121	No data	0	No data	0	No data
Pristina						
Firearms/SALW	946	594	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	24,908	0	0	0	0	0

Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarajevo						
Firearms/SALW	131	3,479	No data	No data	No data	No data
Ammunition (pieces)	3,469	14	999	No data	No data	No data
Ammunition (tonnes)	No data	0	No data	6,741	850	No data
Explosives (grams)	0	0	1,000	No data	No data	No data
Explosives (pieces)	1	0	No data	No data	No data	No data
Skopje						
Firearms/SALW	No data	585	No data	No data	No data	No data
Ammunition (pieces)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Ammunition (tonnes)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Explosives (grams)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Explosives (pieces)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Tirana						
Firearms/SALW	303	0	0	9,492	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	10,953	0	0	6,800	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	N/A	0	0	8.84	0	0
Explosives (grams)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	97	0	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period, the Ministry of Interior confiscated a total of 6,486 weapons. In accordance with the Conclusion of the Government of the RS, 82,367 pieces of various SALW and firearms were collected and classified by the Commission. Out of the total collected and classified quantity, 14,001 weapons were destroyed, as well as 1,429 pieces of written-off service SALW (a total of 15,430 pieces). In addition, 358,930 pieces of ammunition of various calibers were collected and sorted, while the written-off service ammunition in the amount of 56,111 pieces was destroyed. Mine delaboration of cumulative rifle grenades was also carried out in accordance with the Service Agreement for the Delaboration and Destruction of Surplus Explosive Ordnances of the MoI at the Technical Repair Institute (Tehničko remontni zavod) in Kragujevac. Disassembly of ordinances at the Technical Repair Institute of Kragujevac – 1,847 shaped charge rifle grenades. Based on the proposal of the head tactical personnel of the General Staff of the Serbian Armed Forces on declaring part of the weapons and military equipment as surplus, based on the proposal of the head technical personnel of the Ministry, that such items are surplus and should be removed from the system, the Ministry of Defense has reached a decision on initiating the disposal of special purpose mobile items. The decision on the disposal specifies the type and quantity of items and the body that realizes the sale. A commission determines the condition and starting values of the sale, and the items are sold to the buyer who offers the most favorable conditions during the tender procedure. Part of the surplus ammunition and explosive ordnance the quality of which does not meet the necessary storage requirements is destroyed through the demilitarization process in Technical Repair Institute Kragujevac, while the costs are borne by international institutions (NSPA).

Podgorica: 1,259 pieces of confiscated and voluntarily surrendered small arms and light weapons and components were destroyed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Montenegro at the Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy in Niksic on 11 July. The destruction was implemented through the NATO Trust Fund and ITF. Through the NATO Trust Fund, 111.52 tonnes of unexploded ordnance were destroyed in the reporting period, and the remaining 27.36 tonnes will be destroyed in the first quarter of 2020. Through the ITF, 17.88 tonnes of unexploded ordnance were destroyed in the reporting period, and the remaining 56.36 tonnes will be destroyed in the first quarter of 2020. Support is needed for the destruction of 265.00 tonnes of unexploded ordnance surplus stockpiles.

Pristina: 594 firearms have been destroyed through the process of melting. With regards to confiscation cases during this semester, there has been an increase in the number of confiscated weapons and ammunition.

Sarajevo: In the reporting period, a total of 3,497 weapons and their parts (confiscated, surrounded in the amnesty, and found) along with 3,362,791 pieces of ammunition (or 850 tons) were destroyed.

Skopje: The abovementioned quantity of firearms has been seized and, following final court judgments, it was destroyed in a smelter by way of melting it. Procedures for ammunition and explosive destruction have not been initiated; ammunition and explosives are not destroyed together with firearms but separately, through separate procedures.

Tirana: State Police: Ballistic materials described in this section are: 303 different firearms, 5 detonation moulds of TNT type, 1 C4 mould, 9 detonation fuses, 54 pieces of hand grenades, 16 pieces of hand grenade primers, 12 primer cords. Under the ammunitions we have included 770 cartridges of different calibres, 34 projectiles of different calibres, 10149 pieces of different calibres rounds. Ministry of Defence: The ammunitions mentioned in the columns named "Surplus at the beginning of the reporting period" and "Surplus destroyed", are ammunitions collected by EOD company during the operations for clearance of different hotspots.

KPI 13

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards	
		IATG	AAPT1/AAPT2 - NATO
Belgrade			
Military storage facilities	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	323	8	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	307	1	N/A
Civilian storages	199	No data	No data
Podgorica			
Military storage facilities	3	1	1
Law enforcement storage facilities	1	0	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	8	2	N/A
Civilian storages	No data	0	N/A
Pristina			
Military storage facilities	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	Confidential	Yes	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	Confidential	Yes	N/A
Civilian storages	43	43	N/A

Sarajevo			
Military storage facilities	44	N/A	5
Law enforcement storage facilities	39	12	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	No data	No data	No data
Civilian storages	37	20	N/A
Skopje			
Military storage facilities	12	8	4
Law enforcement storage facilities	No data	No data	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	No data	No data	N/A
Civilian storages	250	0	0
Tirana			
Military storage facilities	25	N/A	6
Law enforcement storage facilities	28	1	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	13	2	N/A
Civilian storages	90	No data	N/A

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The total number of storage facilities – 323 represents the number of facilities of the Ministry of Interior – 322 facilities, and 1 facility of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance. Out of the total number of SALW storage facilities (322) within the Ministry of Interior (Mol), the data – 307 (Evidence rooms of law enforcement agencies (police) represents the number of weapons, ammunition and equipment storage facilities per organizational units of the Mol with regard to the NAO (Weapons and Equipment) application in the Unified Information System of the Mol. The total number of facilities in line with international safety and security standards – 9, represents 8 facilities within storage compound and 1 facility, micro-location (evidence room). In the following period, the reconstruction of the storage location “Duvaniste” near Smederevo is foreseen.

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

Sarajevo: The condition of storage facilities has not changed in relation to the reporting period from January to June 2019.

Skopje: One Approval for Trade in Firearms, Ammunition and Parts for Firearms was issued. Data on military storage facilities was extracted from the 2nd KPIs Progress Report.

Tirana: What the number 28 means for law enforcement agencies: Based on the previous reporting: There is a total of 28 law enforcement storage locations, as detailed below: 1 central storage facility for FAE; 12 evidence + firearms storage facilities (in the 12 local police directorates); 15 other storage facilities of Police Force; civilian storages: The data of previous reports have undergone alterations, as these reports also include applications for shops/storage facilities selling or storing weapons/explosives for civilian use. 56 storage facilities of explosives for civil use, 34 retail shops for weapons import/trade. Regarding the law enforcement storage facilities that meet the international standards, there is no full evaluation in place. We have just provided the number of those upgraded in 2018, which absolutely meet the standards. We do not have a full evaluation for civilian storages, however, we conduct regular inspections and they appear to be in compliance with the legal requirements Military storage facilities: 3 storage facilities and 25 warehouses. Military storage facilities in line with the standards: 1 storage facility and 6 warehouses (storage facilities have not been included in the total number, as the indicator is only expressed in number of warehouses. However, complete information has been provided in the comment). The storage facilities that are used to store and administer the weapons and ammunitions in all the AF structures are safe and secure as per the respective purpose they serve for. Investments have been planned (by donor support) to be carried out in 2 storage facilities where ammunition is administered. The current status is as follows: During the reporting period (01 July 2019 - 31 December 2019) work has started and is under way to carry out the investment in 1 (one) storage facility of weapons and ammunitions (SALW), which is an activity that aims to enhance the safety and security of warehouses in storing Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their ammunitions. This project is in cooperation with UNDP/SEESAC to: - Enhance the safety measures in one storage facility of firearms and ammunitions, improve the external fencing and camera supervision, as well as the project on providing metal safes to store weapons used by the foot patrol. The current status in 1 storage facility for the reporting period: • The tender procedure for the design and investment in 1 storage facility of weapons and ammunitions (SALW) has been carried out, • The winning company which will conduct the implementation of the project has been selected, • The winning company that will conduct works and project

implementation has been announced, • Work for project implementation began in December 2019.

KPI 14

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Explanations:

Data for this KPI is collected through the barometer of the Regional Cooperation Council, which is published annually. For the latest data please refer to previous report.

Percentage of citizens feeling threatened by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in their neighbourhood														
Age	Region		Belgrade		Podgorica		Pristina		Sarajevo		Skopje		Tirana	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
16-24	45	48	39	36	42	45	44	44	55	67	52	49	41	51
25-34	43	48	20	34	36	38	58	58	49	61	41	41	54	59
35-44	42	52	26	36	35	50	53	52	46	62	53	59	44	57
45-54	47	47	33	34	42	37	57	46	47	55	51	53	52	59
55-64	44	48	25	33	41	45	48	53	47	62	60	46	47	52
65 and over	40	46	26	34	42	46	42	39	39	51	49	60	44	47
AVERAGE	46		31		42		50		53		51		51	