REGIONAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 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

Progress information on the Roadmap Goals Overall Targets:

1 July – 31 December 2019
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# List of abbreviations

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATT</td>
<td>Arms Trade Treaty</td>
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<tr>
<td>BiH</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>BP</td>
<td>Border Police</td>
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<td>BDBiH</td>
<td>Brčko District Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEPOL</td>
<td>European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFSP</td>
<td>Common Foreign and Security Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCM</td>
<td>Decision of the Council of Ministers</td>
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<td>DCPB</td>
<td>Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies BiH</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMPACT</td>
<td>European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>EULEX</td>
<td>European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo(^1)</td>
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<td>EULEX IPCU</td>
<td>EULEX International Police Cooperation Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europol</td>
<td>The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eurojust</td>
<td>The European Union’s Judicial Cooperation Unit</td>
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<td>FAE</td>
<td>Firearms, ammunition and explosives</td>
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<td>FBiH</td>
<td>Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>FFP</td>
<td>Firearms Focal Point</td>
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<td>Frontex</td>
<td>The European Border and Coast Guard Agency</td>
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<td>IARMS</td>
<td>INTERPOL’s Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System</td>
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<td>Interpol</td>
<td>The International Criminal Police Organization</td>
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<td>JAD</td>
<td>Joint Action Day</td>
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<td>MoD</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
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<td>Mol</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
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<td>MOFTER</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>MOSAIC</td>
<td>Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium</td>
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<td>MTTT</td>
<td>Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications</td>
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<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
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<td>NSAP</td>
<td>NATO Support and Procurement Agency</td>
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<td>OSCE</td>
<td>Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe</td>
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<td>RACVIAC</td>
<td>Centre for Security Cooperation</td>
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<td>RASR</td>
<td>Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction</td>
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<td>RIEP</td>
<td>Regional Arms Export Information Exchange Process</td>
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<td>RS</td>
<td>Republic of Serbia</td>
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<td>SALW</td>
<td>Small arms and light weapons</td>
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<td>SEE</td>
<td>South-East Europe</td>
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<td>SEEFEG</td>
<td>South-East Europe Firearms Expert Group</td>
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<td>SEEFESEN</td>
<td>South-East Europe Firearms Experts Network</td>
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<td>SEESAC</td>
<td>South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons</td>
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<td>SELEC</td>
<td>Southeast European Law Enforcement Center</td>
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<td>SIENA</td>
<td>Secure Information Exchange Network Application</td>
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<td>SIPA</td>
<td>State Investigation and Protection Agency BiH</td>
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<td>SOCTA</td>
<td>Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment</td>
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<td>TAIEX</td>
<td>Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission</td>
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\(^1\) References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNMIK</td>
<td>United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNPoA</td>
<td>United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects</td>
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<td>WRMP</td>
<td>Weapon Registration and Stockpile Management System</td>
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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.

| Roadmap Overall Targets: | 1. Establish complete legal framework to counter all forms of illicit possession, trafficking and misuse of firearms, ammunition, and explosives (FAE). |
| | 2. Ensure full legal and regulatory framework is in place with regards to FAE producers. |
| | 3. Fully harmonize arms control legislation with EU legal framework and in line with international agreements/standards. |
| | 4. Ensure compatibility of arms control legal frameworks across the Western Balkans, which allows direct operational cooperation. |
| | 5. Ensure standardization of procedures and practices in the area of arms control and FAE investigations. |
| | 6. Exchange good practices with a specific focus on the areas defined in the Roadmap. |

Progress information on Goal 1 Overall Targets

1. Laws and by-laws regulating arms control, and level of harmonization reported;
2. Activities initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of the national legal framework on arms control with the EU Acquis;
3. Accession, signature or ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol;
4. Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Progress 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?

- 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);
- Law on Defence ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 116/07, 88/09, 104/09 - other law and 10/15);
- 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);
- Rulebook on Training in Handling Firearms, Repair and Conversion of Weapons and Trade in Weapons and Ammunition - not harmonized;
- Pursuant to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, the following by-laws were adopted:
- Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation, Rulebook on Training in Handling Firearms, Repair and Conversion of Weapons and Trade in Weapons and Ammunition,
- Rulebook on 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 stipulated by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition,
- Rulebook on Records Kept by Legal Entities and Entrepreneurs,
- Rulebook on the Weapon Loaning Procedure and the Rulebook on Determining Medical Fitness of Natural Persons to Hold and Carry Weapons, adopted by the Minister of Health in accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition.

- In the reporting period, the aforementioned rulebooks were not subject to harmonization with the EU acquis.

**Additional information**

- With regard to the transfer of weapons in legal possession across the state border, in accordance with the Law on Border Control (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 24/18), the Rulebook on the Manner of State Border Surveillance and Manner of Issuance, Layout and Content of Documents Drafted by Police Officers Performing the Tasks of State Border Surveillance (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 48 of 22 June 2018) has been adopted.
- The Law on Defence and the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces, as the laws within the competence of the Ministry of Defence, regulate arms control. In 2019, a new Law on Defence and a new Law on the Serbian Armed Forces were adopted (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 94/2019). These two laws define basic provisions for the functioning of the defence system and the Serbian Armed Forces, as the main defence factor. Additional amendments are underway for their further harmonization with the EU acquis.

**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 the reporting period, the cooperation of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia (Mol RS) and SEESAC continued to support harmonization of national legislation with the EU legal framework and other international obligations in the field of arms control.
- With the support of SEESAC/UNDP, an EU expert was engaged for the purpose of harmonization of a new Draft Law on Weapons and Ammunition with the EU acquis, and several meetings have been held. Members of the Working Group for drafting the Law discussed the text of the Draft with the expert in two workshops which were held in Belgrade, on 5-6 September 2019 and 12-13 March 2020.
- In order to get acquainted with EU regulations, a regional workshop on harmonization was held in Podgorica on 17-18 September 2019 and attended by the Head of the Working Group and three members.
- The Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Classification, Packaging, Labelling and Advertising of Chemicals and Specific Articles was adopted in accordance with the United Nation’s Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 21/19).
- The Rulebook on the List of Classified Substances (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 22/2020), which in Table 1 classifies magnesium powder (self-igniting) CAS number 7439-95-4 and aluminium powder (self-igniting) CAS number 7429-90-5, was also adopted.
• To further enhance arms control in the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the Law on Testing, Stamping and Labelling of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, with a view to adopting by-laws and preparing necessary documents for establishing the Agency for Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition and accession of the Republic of Serbia to the Convention for the reciprocal recognition of proof marks on small arms, a delegation of the Republic of Serbia made an official visit to the National Proof House in Gardone Val Trompia, Italy in November 2019.

• In the reporting period, a Draft Law on Explosive Substances was prepared, which will regulate the production and trade in explosive substances for civilian use. Due to the present situation, its adoption is expected by the fourth quarter of 2020.

• In November 2019, MoI RS approved cooperation on the Project: Concept of support to be provided by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia towards fulfilling the assumed international obligations as defined in the Roadmap.

• Based on the MoI’s guidelines and expressed needs, the OSCE identified three areas which would require support, the first one being:
  - Establishment of the Deactivation legislative framework and its due practical implementation. This activity will be implemented in the coming period.

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 and ratified the Arms Trade Treaty in October 2014, before its entry into force (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 14/14) and fully applies it. In line with assumed international obligations under this Treaty, the Republic of Serbia submits regular annual reports (until 31 May of the current year for the previous year) on the export and import of weapons and military equipment. These reports are transparent, without restrictive parts, and are publicly available to all ATT member states.

• Also, the Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 38/19) and the Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 28/19), have been adopted and are in line with the EU regulations.

• The Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia specifies criminal offenses related to weapons, their parts and ammunition. On 1 December 2019, the Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 35/19) entered into force. Article 36 amending Article 347 of the Criminal Code (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 85/05, 88/05 - corr., 107/05 - corr., 72/09, 111/09, 121/12, 104/13, 108/14, 94/2016 and 35/19) - Making and Obtaining Weapons and Tools intended for Commission of an Offence - stipulates that “whoever makes, procures or enables another to acquire weapons, ammunition, explosive materials or explosive devices, equipment for their manufacture or poison, shall be punished by imprisonment of one to five years”.

• Also, the Criminal Code (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 85/05, 88/05 - corr., 107/05 - corr., 72/09, 111/09, 121/12, 104/13, 108/14, 94/2016 and 35/19) in Article 348 - Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives - stipulates that whoever without authorization manufactures, alters, sells, procures, exchanges or possesses firearms, convertible or deactivated firearms, their parts, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to three years and a fine. If
the subject of the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is 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 larger quantity of weapons, ammunition or devices or weapons and other devices of large destructive power are in question, or the offence is 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 punished with imprisonment of two to twelve years. Unauthorized carrying of items 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 harmonized with points a) and b), paragraph 1 of Article 5.

- Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition prescribes that whoever makes 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. 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.

- Within the framework of the twinning project “Fight against organized crime (trafficking in human beings, illegal drug trafficking, illegal arms trafficking and financial investigations)”, a draft of “Handbook on Weapons” was produced. In the meantime, during the implementation of the internal procedure for harmonization of this document, the title “Handbook on Weapons” was changed to “Instruction on the Manner of Handling Weapons and Ammunition found on the Crime Scene”. 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.

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 in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?

- In order to fulfil 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 - the Republic of Serbia should fully harmonize its legislation with the EU acquis in all areas, as well as in the area of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives.

- In this regard, the Republic of 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?

- Law on Weapons ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 10/15);
- Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 14/07 and 04/08);
- Law on Control of Exports of Dual-Use Goods ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 30/12);
- Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 40/16);
- Law on Foreign Trade in Goods and Services that could be used for Capital Punishment, Torture or other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 40/16);
- Law on Flammable Liquids and Gases ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 26/10, 31/10 and 40/11);
- 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);
- 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);
- Criminal Procedure Code ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 57/09, 49/10, 47/14, 02/15, 35/15, 58/15 and 28/18);
- The legislation is partly harmonized.
- Rulebook on detailed manner of weapon deactivation – partially harmonized.

Additional information

- The Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code have been assessed (UNODC, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, and the Police Directorate) for their relevance to the arms trade. The assessment also covered other relevant legislation of Montenegro. The assessment report was developed to present the level of harmonization of Montenegro’s arms control legislation with international regulations, as well as the criminal justice response to illegal arms trade in Montenegro. The report includes an overview of national arms control regulatory framework; relevant provisions of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code; relevant EU legislation (directives and regulations), UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their parts and Components and Ammunition (UN Firearms Protocol). The Report places a special focus on analysing the applicable provisions of the Law on Weapons and implementing regulations adopted on the basis of this umbrella legislation in the field. The analysis centres around the arms legal framework and its harmonization with the UN Firearms Protocol. The Report also analyses the relevant provisions of the Law on Courts, Law on State Prosecution Service, Law on Special State Prosecution Service, Law on Internal Affairs, ... Particular emphasis was placed also on certain provisions of the Criminal Code that address the qualification (as criminal offenses) of illicit manufacturing, trafficking, and other illegal activities associated with arms, as well as the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code that address instituting criminal proceedings against persons who have committed such crimes. The Report follows the structure and content of the UN Firearms Protocol, with the drafter analysing individual provisions of the UN Firearms Protocol and assessing the compliance or non-compliance of the applicable Montenegro’s legal framework with the corresponding Protocol provisions. As part of this process, the Report makes direct comparisons between the relevant provisions of the national arms control legislation and the provisions of the UN Protocol, and identifies both points of non-compliance or legal gaps between the respective texts. The Report’s final outcome is a list of recommendations for improvements of the national legal framework to make it fully compliant with the international regulatory framework.

The recommendations included in the Report can be divided in two parts. Part one includes recommendations for amendments to the Law on Weapons, while part two includes recommendations for amendments to the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and the Law on Criminal Asset Recovery. As for part one recommendations, they mainly address the harmonization (by way of incorporation) of the definitions of illicit manufacturing and trade in arms into the Law on Weapons, as well as recommendations to enact a special legislation to regulate the arms testing and marking, and a legislation to regulate manufacturing, modernization, overhaul, marking, and deactivation of arms and equipment. Part two recommendations mainly point to a need to amend the Criminal
Code as it presently does not include the definitions of illegal (illicit) manufacturing and trade in arms in line with Art. 3 of the UN Protocol, nor does its Art. 403 clearly establish illicit manufacturing and trade in arms, its components, and ammunition as a criminal offence. The recommendations also touch upon the need to amend the Law on Criminal Asset Recovery, i.e. to expand the forfeiture to also cover the criminal offences under Articles 403 and 433 of the Criminal Code. Lastly, a number of recommendations propose amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code that would deal with the implementation of secret surveillance and other investigative measures, and the definition of electronic evidence.

- Now in effect is the following legal framework: the Law on Control of Export of Dual-Use Goods, the Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment, the Customs Law, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Law on Weapons, and the Rulebook governing deactivation of arms.
- There is no regulation in place to govern the field of manufacturing, modernization, overhaul, marking, and deactivation of arms and equipment. Once such regulation is adopted, technical support will be called for to implement labelling, marking, and deactivation procedures for arms and equipment.
- There is no continual control and oversight in place over manufacturing process, or safety and oversight over manufacturers.
- A concordance table has been made with respect to the EU Implementing Directive on Alarm and Signal Weapons, EU Regulation on deactivation of firearms, EU Regulation on marking, Council Regulation No. 1236/2005 concerning Trade in Certain Goods which could be Used for Capital Punishment, Torture, or other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and 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 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 Organized Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorization, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition with your Law on weapons, Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 and two implementing directives 60/2019 and 69/2019 have been developed with the support of UNDP SEESAC as a baseline for drafting of the new legislative acts.
- In order to get acquainted with EU directives and regulations, a regional workshop on harmonization was held by SEESAC in Podgorica, on 17-18 September 2019 and attended by representatives of various institutions.

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?

- An inter-institutional working group was set up and started work on drafting the Law on Production, Modernization, Repair, 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;
• Yes, please see paragraph 1 under 1.1 under this goal – the Criminal Code.

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 in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?

• Yes, challenges have been identified in the regulation of foreign trade in controlled goods in Montenegro; expert support is needed for drafting the proposal of the national Law on Manufacturing, Modernization and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment; expert support is also needed for the control of harmonization of national legislation.
• Yes, support has been requested. A version of the Law on Manufacturing, Modernization and Overhaul of Weapons and Military Equipment has been sent to BAFA. The opinion of BAFA was received, while cooperation with UNODC is expected.

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?

• Law "On weapons" 05/-022
• 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 No. 04/L-022 "On the civil use of explosives"
• Law No. 05 / L-134 "On legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices
• Law No. 04/L-198 "On the trade of strategic goods" is in full compliance.

• No. 09/2016 – MIA - For catalogue of firearms
• 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
• No. 05/2016 - MIA - On the Reviewing Commission and Appeals Commission
• No. 08/2016 – MIA - On the minimum conditions on storing weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition
• No. 04/2017 – MIA - On the usage of C8 category of weapons and ammunition for animal temporary paralysis
• No. 10/2010 – MIA – Security technical conditions to be fulfilled in the facilities of civilian shooting ranges
• No. 03/2016 – MIA – On the permit to carry weapon
• No. 12/2010 – MIA – Regarding minimum technical and security conditions of facilities used for practical and theoretical training in handling weapons.
• No. 13/2010- MIA - On collection weapons
• No. 14/2010 – MIA - On cold weapons (Category D4)
• No. 24/2010 - MIA - On the procedures of inheritance of firearms and ammunition in the case of death of the firearm owner
• No. 25/2010 - MIA – On tracing the firearms, their parts and ammunition
• No. 26/2010 - MIA – On marking of firearms, their parts and ammunition
• No. 27/2010 - MIA – On the manner of transferring the firearms, their parts and ammunition across the state border.
• No. 04/2012 Regulation for carrying a weapon in the Republic of Kosovo
• No. 08/2017 MIA - On shooting ranges for entities in possession of equipment for special purposes.
• 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
• No. 04/2016 MIA - On the authorized list for equipment of special purposes for state security institutions.
• No. 04/2013 - MIA - On criteria and procedures for licenses and permits
• No. 06/2013 - MIA - On cooperation with national and international organizations
• No. 08/2013 - MIA - On education and criteria for professional qualification and programs for professional training
• No. 14/2013 On retail selling points of pyrotechnic and firework supplies
• No. 07/2013 - MIA - On UN hazard classification and compatibility groups
• No. 15/2014 On professional training for inspectors, their appointment and the inspector manual
• No. 13/2014 On storage of ammonium and other fertilizers
• No. 14/2014 For the special security measures in transport of permitted explosives and fireworks
• No. 12/2014 On additional safety criteria for explosives
• No. 14/2015 On investigation of accidents with explosives and pyrotechnical products
• No. 12/2015 On procedures and forms for placing explosives and pyrotechnical materials in the market, requirements for CE marking and marking of packages
• Administrative Instruction (MIA) No. 09/2018 On legalization of weapons

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?

• There haven’t been any new developments during the reporting period.
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?*

- It has not been signed, but it is part of the Law on Weapons.
- Criminal Code No. 06/L-074, chapter XXIX, Articles 364 -369.

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 in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?*

- Difficulties in drafting the legislation due to the frequent amendments to the Firearms Directive, law discrepancies between regional countries and beyond.
- Difficulties in inter-institutional and international cooperation as regards direct data sharing.
- Yes, we have received support 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?*

**MOFTER**

- Law on Control of Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 53/16);
- Rulebook on Keeping a Register of Persons in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 68/17);
- Rulebook on the Content of Documents in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 68/17);
- Instructions on the Conditions and Procedure for Issuing Documents in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 69/17);
- Instruction on the Supervision over Legal and Natural Person Issued with a Document or Registered to Perform Foreign Trade in Goods from Checklists (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 28/10);
- Law on Production of Arms and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 09/04 and 25/09);
- Instruction on the Procedure for Issuing Licenses to Legal Entities for the Production and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment and Method of Keeping Records in the Central Registry (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 36/04);
- Instruction on the Manner and Conditions for Re-issuance of License (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 69/10);
- Instruction on the Manner of Performing Continuous Monitoring and Reporting in Production and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 28/04);
- Instruction on Inspection Control in the Production and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 28/04);
- Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Hand Firearms and Ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 21/03);
• Rulebook on the Procedure for Testing, Stamping and Marking of Small Firearms, Ammunition and Hand Devices and Ordnances (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 61/07 and 42/09);
• Rulebook on the conditions to be met by companies-enterprises, institutions or laboratories for testing, stamping and marking of small arms, ammunition and devices (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 61/07);
• Law on Marking of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Associated Ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 83/16);
• Guidelines on the conditions for obtaining authorisation for marking weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 49/18);
• Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking weapons and ammunition (BiH Official Gazette 49/18).

Border Police BiH
• In performance of tasks and duties within the jurisdiction of the Border Police BiH, control of the transfer of arms and ammunition across the state border is carried out in accordance with the Law on Border Control (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 53/09, 54/10 and 47/14) and the Rulebook on the Manner of Carrying Out Controls on the Transfer of Arms and Ammunition Across the State Border (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 32/10).

Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior
• Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, No. 26/16, 18/17, 31/18 and 58/19) - is partially harmonized with:

Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior
• Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition;
• Rulebook on records kept in accordance with Article 70 and 71;
• Rulebook on the layout and contents of weapons license form;
• 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;
• 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 weapons acquisition and the right to compensation;
• Rulebook on programme, method of work and destruction, composition of the Commission, costs and other issues related to the destruction of the seized weapons;
• Rulebook on training programme for proper handling and knowledge of regulations regarding keeping, holding and carrying firearms;
• Rulebook on storing and handling of weapons and ammunition;
• 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.

Tuzla Canton
• Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No: 17/2015);
• Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No: 5/2016);
- Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No. 17/2017).

**Bosnia Podrinje Canton**

**Herzegovina Neretva Canton**
- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Herzegovina Neretva Canton, No. 5/17, 16/18 and 9/19);
- Rulebook on the Conditions for Performing the Activities of Training Citizens for the Proper Use of Firearms and the Programme and Method of Conducting Training (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 20/18);
- Rulebook on the Layout, Contents of Documents on Weapons and Ammunition and Applications for Issuance (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 9/17);
- Rulebook on the Conditions and Accommodation and Storage of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 9/17);
- Rulebook on Disabling and Destruction of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 17/17);
- Rulebook on the Existence of Spatial and Technical Conditions of Business Premises Intended for Sale of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 1/18);
- Rulebook on the Existence of Spatial, Technical and Safety Conditions of Civilian Shooting Range and Expertise of Persons who Operate Weapons and Civilian Shooting Ranges (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 15/17);
- Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Keeping Records by Police Bodies (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 13/17);
- Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Keeping Records of Legal Entities and Crafts (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 6/18).

**Posavina Canton**
- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Posavina Canton, No. 4/18). The Law foresees fees and protective measures.

**Brčko District BiH**
- Law on Weapons and Ammunition in the Brčko District of BiH (Assembly of the Brčko District of BiH on 12 October 2011);
- By-laws adopted following the adoption of this Law include the following:
  - Rulebook on Training Programme and Manner of Training in Proper Handling, Holding and Carrying of Weapons;
  - Rulebook on the Work of the Commission for Deciding upon the Submitted Request for Acquisition and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition;
  - Rulebook on Destruction of Weapons and Ammunition;
  - Rulebook on the Manner and Conditions for Safe Accommodation and Storage of Weapons and Ammunition;
  - Rulebook on Spatial and Technical Conditions for Civilian Shooting Ranges;
  - Rulebook on Forms and Content of Forms Prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Brčko District of BiH;
  - Rulebook on Conditions to be Met by Persons Registered for Carrying Out the Activity of Repair and Altering of Weapons;
  - Rulebook on Destruction of Weapons and Ammunition, Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Keeping Records.
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?

- Ministry of Interior of the Sarajevo Canton - Law on Amendments to the Law on Procurement, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition - Official Gazette of the CS 30/19 - this Law specifies the method for obtaining the approval for the establishment of civilian shooting ranges and makes the fine for carrying weapons in public places more stringent.
- Una-Sana Canton - the Law on weapons was submitted to the Directorate for European Integration for its opinion.
- Two harmonization workshops were organised with the support of SEESAC in the reporting period and the attendance of representatives from all relevant institutions. The first one was held on 24-25 June 2019 supporting the drafting of the model Law on weapons. The second workshop was held on 9-10 December 2019 with the aim to analyse the gaps in national legislation in the field of civil use of explosives and explosive precursors and to provide recommendation for changes where applicable.

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 signed by BiH on 25 September 2013, ratified on 25 September 2014, and entered into force on 24 December 2014. BiH acceded to the UN Protocol on the Illicit Production and Trade in Firearms, Parts, Components and Ammunition on 1 April 2008;
- Brčko District - Article 65 sets out the criminal offence of unauthorised acquisition, possession or sale of weapons or essential parts of weapons, while the Criminal Code of the Brčko District prescribes, among other, the following criminal offences: illicit possession of weapons or explosives; production and procurement of weapons and equipment for the commission of criminal offences and the sending and transfer of armed groups, people, weapons and ammunition in the Brčko District.

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 in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?
• **Sarajevo Canton MoI** - Problems with transport of starting weapons that can be used as gas weapons, no available training on the EU weapons regulations; Electronic records at the FBiH level have not been upgraded with new extensions, nor has any effort been made to simplify the data entry procedure; Support was sought in terms of staffing and technical equipment and was provided by the Sarajevo Canton Government;

• **Posavina Canton** - Assistance is needed in procurement of equipment and training of personnel for the collection of weapons prints (mechanical trace);

• **Brčko District BiH** - Expert assistance in drafting a law that will be aligned with the EU regional framework and other relevant international obligations and standardised across the region is needed, and therefore the BiH Brčko District Police is continuously taking part in all trainings on this topic in BiH;

• **Republika Srpska MoI** - A need has been identified to introduce electronic records of found and seized weapons. The Ministry has a record of legal and weapons sought for (lost or stolen).

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**SKOPJJE**

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?

• 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:

• The Law on Weapons is **partially harmonized** with:
  o 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;

• The Law on Weapons is **not harmonized with**:

• **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.
• Law on Protection against Explosive Substances, and the Law on Trade in Explosive Substances are not harmonized with the EU Acquis.
• Law on manufacture of and trade in armament 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);
• Law on Manufacture and Trade in Armament and Military Equipment is fully harmonized with the Common Military List of the European Union;
• Law on Manufacture and Trade in Armament and Military Equipment is partially harmonized with:
  o Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment;
• Law on Manufacture and Trade in Armament and Military Equipment is not harmonized with:
• Rulebooks:
  o Rulebook on the forms for weapons and ammunition and on the manner of keeping weapon and ammunition records ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 93/2005, 94/2009, 2/2010, 156/2010 and 35/2014);
  o Rulebook on training program for proper use, keeping and maintenance of weapons, the manner of conducting the practical training for handling weapons, as well as the manner of carrying out the professional exam for verification of the technical knowledge on the proper use of weapons and the knowledge of the regulations about weapons ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 83/2005, 135/2008, 56/2010 and 145/2014);
  o Rulebook on the minimal technical and security requirements for the facilities for practical weapon handling training owned by legal entities ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 83/2005 and 135/08);
  o Rulebook on the minimum technical and security requirements for the facilities at civilian shooting ranges ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 11/2007 and 135/2008);
  o Rulebook on the minimal technical and security requirements for the facilities where manufacture, repair, trade and storage of weapons and ammunition are carried out ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 111/2007);
  o Rulebook on the type and the manner of performing a physician’s examination for the purpose of establishing one’s health capability to possess and carry weapons, the list of diseases and health conditions making one incapable of possessing and carrying weapons, as well as the manner of and the procedure for issuing the physician’s certificate ("Official Gazette of the RoM” No. 98/2005); 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);
  o Rulebook on the manner of carrying weapons and ammunition across state borders ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 51/2007);
  o Rulebook on the manner of surrendering, receiving and keeping of weapons and ammunition in case of death of the weapon owner, as well as on the form and the content of the Certificate of Receipt for the weapons and ammunition surrendered to the competent authority ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 51/2007);
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?
• Draft Rulebook on the technical specifications for firearm deactivation, the template and the content of the form for designating a firearm as deactivated, and the template and the content of the Certificate of firearm deactivation, has been developed during the reporting period and is now undergoing the procedure for enactment by the Parliament of the Republic of North Macedonia.
• The Working Group tasked with the drafting of a Law on Explosive Substances, which is required for the purposes of harmonization of the Macedonian legislation with the EU Acquis, has worked on the drafting of the Law during the reporting period.
• Draft Law on Development, Manufacture and Trade in military goods has been developed and sent to the competent institutions for their comments/opinions, after which it goes to the Government to endorse it. Responsible entity for this is the Ministry of Economy – Directorate for Special Purpose Production.
• In order to get acquainted with EU directives and regulations, a regional workshop on harmonization was held by SEESAC in Podgorica, on 17-18 September 2019 and attended by representatives of various institutions.

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 signed by the Republic of North Macedonia on 25 September 2013 and was ratified on 7 March 2014;
• The Firearms Protocol was ratified on 14 September 2007.
• These criminal offences are defined in the Criminal Code of the Republic of North Macedonia, but not fully. Here is what the Criminal Code prescribes with regard to this subject matter:
  o **Manufacture and procurement of weapons and means intended for committing a crime (Article 395);**
    (1) Whosoever manufactures, procures, hides or enables another to get weapons, ammunition, explosive or firing material or means necessary for their manufacture, poisons and other objects being aware to be intended for commission of a crime, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of one to five years.
    (2) If the subject of the crime referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article are firearms, arms whose use is prohibited or explosive or other materials in greater quantity, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment of three to eight years.
    (3) Whosoever makes or gives to another a false key or some other means for breaking in, even though he knows that it is intended for committing a crime, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of three months to three years.
    (4) If the crime referred to in this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be fined.
    (5) The objects stipulated in paragraphs 1 to 3 and the means for their manufacture, transfer and distribution shall be seized.
  o **Unauthorized manufacture, possession, mediation and trade in weapons or explosive materials (Article 396)**
    (1) Whosoever manufactures, possesses, procures, mediates in trade or exchanges firearms, ammunition or explosive materials without authorization shall be sentenced to imprisonment of three to ten years.
    (2) If the subject of the crime referred to in paragraph 1 is a larger quantity of firearms, ammunition or explosive materials, or firearms, ammunition or explosive materials prohibited for the citizens, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment of at least five years.
    (3) If the crime referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article is committed by a group, gang or other criminal association, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment of at least eight years.
(4) If the subject of the crime referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article is a larger quantity of explosive materials intended for allowed entertaining, festive and other activities, the offender shall be fined or sentenced to imprisonment up to three years.
(5) The objects referred to in paragraph 1 and 2, and the means for their manufacture, transfer and distribution shall be seized.

- **Falsifying firearms (Article 396-a)**
  (1) Whosoever falsifies marks of firearms by deleting, destroying or changing the marks of the firearms and parts of the firearms, or does not stamp and mark the firearms, its parts, components and ammunition, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of one to ten years.
  (2) If the crime referred to in this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be fined.

### 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 in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?

- **We have expressed the need for support with an expert for the drafting of the Rulebook on the technical specifications for firearm deactivation, the template ad the content on the form for designating a firearm as deactivated, and the template and the content of the Certificate of firearm deactivation. After this has been enacted, we will need training for the following target groups:**
  - Legal entities involved in firearm deactivation;
  - Members of the eight commissions which verify that a firearm has been deactivated;
  - Staff in the MoI’s Department for Weapons, Explosives and Hazardous Substances which is responsible, inter alia, for control and oversight of the aforementioned legal entities, and
  - Staff in the security and detective’s agencies.

- **We have requested and received support from SEESAC for the drafting of the Rulebook on the technical specifications for firearm deactivation, the template and the content form for designating a firearm as deactivate, and the template ad the content of the Certificate of firearm deactivation, as well as for the drafting of the Law on Explosive Substances for Civilian Use.**

- **We also requested support from the OSCE in terms of training for the legal entities involved in firearm deactivation, the commissions verifying the deactivation, and for the staff in the MoI tasked with controlling and overseeing the work of the aforementioned legal entities. We asked that this training be conducted after the Rulebook has come into force.**

- **We need expert supporting for the drafting of the Law on Explosive Substances and of the bylaws associated therewith, as well as a study visit to a country that has already harmonized its legislation with the EU Acquis.**

### 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?

- Law 74/2014 “On Weapons”;
- Law No. 61/2016 “On proclaiming the hunting moratorium in the Republic of Albania”;

- Law 74/2014 “On Weapons”;
- Law No. 61/2016 “On proclaiming the hunting moratorium in the Republic of Albania”;

• 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”; 
• DCM No. 95, dated 04/02/2015 “On the procedures of assessment of life-threatening risk and granting of special authorization for weapon possession”;
• DCM No. 96, dated 04/02/2015 “On establishing the rules and procedures for the declaration, conservation, registration and deactivation of collectible arms”;
• DCM No. 275 dated 01/04/2015 “On approval of the regulation on conditions and rules for the safety of weapons”; 
• DCM No. 292, dated 08/04/2015 “On determining the rules for the development and administration of weapons register”;
• 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”; 
• 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”;
• 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”;
• 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”; 
• 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”; 
• 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; 
• 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; 
• Order No. 417, dated 02/05/2018 of the General Directorate of State Police “On the form and content of reliability certificate”; 
• Law No. 46/2018, dated 23/07/2018 “On state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use”;
• 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 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”;
• DCM No. 304, dated 25/03/2009, “On setting up the procedures for conducting expertise and control by the State Export Control Authority”;

• 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”;
• DCM No. 604, dated 28/08/2003 “On approving in principle the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports” - harmonized with the previous EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports;
• 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, which has been amended by Order No. 145, dated 31/01/2019 “On organizing the work for the analysis of the Acquis, in framework of the “Screening” process”, followed by a full analysis of concordance with the EU legislation on weapons.
• 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.
• The Order of the General Directorate of State Police No. 732, dated 07/06/2019 “On establishing the working group for some amendments to Law No. 75/2014 “On private physical security service”, 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?

• The working plan of the General Directorate of State Police No. 4813 dated 10/06/2019 has been approved “On the implementation of goals set in the Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2019-2024 and Action Plan 2019-2021”.

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 provisions of the Criminal Code “On the illicit trafficking of weapons, their components and ammunitions” are being defined:
  - Amendments have been made to Article 278/a, of Law No. 144/2013 “On some addenda and amendments to Law No. 7895, dated 27/01/1995 “Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania”, as amended, to include the following as a criminal offence: “Illegal possession and manufacturing of military weapons, their components and ammunitions”.
- The activities against the manufacturing/trafficking of firearms/ammunition are performed pursuant to the law/normative acts, as follows:
     - Article 278 “Illegal possession and manufacturing of military weapons and ammunitions”.
     - Article 278/a “Trafficking of weapons and ammunition”.
     - Article 280 “Illegal possession and manufacturing of hunting and sport weapons”.
     - Article 282 “Violation of regulations on explosives, incendiary and radioactive substances”.
     - Article 282/a “Trafficking of explosives, incendiary, toxic and radioactive substances”.
- Article 278 of the Criminal Code of Albania entitled “Illegal possession and manufacture of weapons, explosives and ammunitions”, in its eight paragraphs stipulates as follows:
  - paragraph five “Manufacturing, sales, purchase, provision for purchase, trade and transport of military weapons and ammunitions, explosives, explosive weapons without the permission of the competent State bodies shall be punishable by five to ten years of imprisonment”;
  - paragraph six provides for this same offence of paragraph five, but in aggravated conditions like “…when committed in large quantities, more than once or has led to serious consequences, shall be punishable by seven to fifteen years of imprisonment”; whereas paragraph eight provides for the “Counterfeiting or deletion, illegal displacement or modification of marks on military weapons and ammunitions”, which shall be punishable by one to five years of imprisonment.
- Article 278/a of the Criminal Code entitled “Trafficking of weapons and ammunitions” in its first paragraph stipulates that “Importing, exporting, transiting and trading of military weapons and ammunition shall be punishable by one to five years of imprisonment”; whereas in its second paragraph it stipulates the same offence committed in aggravated circumstances like “…when committed in collaboration or more than once or it results in serious consequences shall be punishable by ten to twenty years of imprisonment”;
- Law No. 44/2019 “On some amendments and addenda to the Criminal Code of Albania”, entered into force on 10/09/2019, has changed the first paragraph of Article 278 of the Criminal Code, by making the punishment more severe and also providing for the commission of such offence in aggravated circumstances:
  - the first paragraph stipulates that: “Carrying of weapons, explosive weapons or explosives in vehicles or any other motorized means, in public places or places open to the public, without the permit of the competent State bodies, shall be punishable by imprisonment from seven to fifteen years”;
  - another paragraph has been added, which envisages aggravated circumstances like: “When the criminal offence involves large quantities or is committed more than once shall be punishable by seven to fifteen years of imprisonment.”
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 in the achievement of this goal? If yes, has such support been requested or received?

- No answer was provided.
ROADMAP GOAL 2

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

| Roadmap Overall Targets | 1. Standardize and institutionalize data collection on firearms, by sex and age resulting in periodic regional FAE risk analysis and threat assessments;  
  2. Increase analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis;  
  3. Ensure exchange of operational and strategic information, data, intelligence, as well as evidence with Europol, Frontex and Eurojust;  
  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);  
  5. Introduction of mandatory feedback exchange for all W8 beneficiaries enabling improvement of proactive investigations at national, regional and international level;  
  6. Ensure that every FAE recovered or seized is immediately traced automatically (domestically and internationally);  
  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);  
  8. Fully integrate gender and age concerns in SALW/firearms control policies and ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW/firearms control. |

| Progress information on Goal 2 Overall Targets | 1. Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities and of the SALW control strategy;  
  2. Data collection practices on the distribution and impact of SALW/firearms, and collection of criminal justice data;  
  3. Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control;  
  4. Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point;  
  5. Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA;  
  6. Access to and use of iArms;  
  7. Participation in the Joint Action Day;  
  8. Domestic and international tracing;  
  9. Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory;  
  10. Challenges, needs identified, and support required. |

Progress 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?
At the Government’s session, held on 13 June 2019, the Republic of Serbia adopted the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024 and Action Plan for the period 2019-2020 (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 44/2019). The Strategy was adopted for the purpose of further harmonization with the Roadmap.

Within the framework of the Strategy and AP implementing activities, the following decisions were adopted:

- Decision 24 No. 119-12859/2019 of 20 December 2019, by which the Government appointed the National Coordinator for control of small arms and light weapons;
- Decision No. 01-1051/19-36 of 19 December 2019, by which the Minister of the Interior established a Team for implementation, monitoring and exchange of all operational information related to firearms (Firearms Focal Point - FFP);

By the MoI’s act of 23 December 2019, the Proposal of Decision on the establishment of the Special Working Group for the Implementation and Monitoring of the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the Period 2019-2024 was drafted and then adopted in January 2020.

In accordance with the obligations arising from the adopted Strategy, it is prescribed that the Government establishes the Council for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, as an expert advisory body. The Council, as an expert advisory body of the Government, shall be established for coordination of the national and international activities for the control of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives, in order to monitor the fulfilment of all international obligations in the field of control of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives envisaged by the Strategy, Roadmap and national legislation. In this regard, the Proposal of the Decision on the Establishment of the Council for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons was drafted and sent to the competent government authorities for the opinion and for them to suggest members of the Council. Once competent authorities have delivered their opinion, the Proposal of the Decision on the Establishment of the Council for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, with supporting documentation, will be submitted to the Government for adoption.

As part of the Roadmap implementation monitoring process and with support from SEESAC, on 8 November 2019 the Republic of Serbia organized the Second Local Coordination Meeting at which the most significant results achieved in the first half of 2019 were presented.

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 yes, 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 (MoI) and 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 the first half of 2019. In the Ministry of the Interior, data collection on firearms distribution is standardized, and there is a plan to link data with other authorities to achieve uniformity. In this regard, MoI keeps 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 - Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of 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 Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and
Sale of Firearms and Explosives under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The Public Prosecutor’s Office keeps records with reference to persons.

- Basic and higher courts act as first instance courts for criminal offense under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The "Mega Libra" system is used for data processing. Data are processed using "Mega Libra" system.
- An efficient system of information exchange has been established between the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications (MTTT) as an umbrella ministry in the field of export and import of weapons. 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 MoI.
- The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia 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 trade in arms and military equipment, the authorities of the Ministry of Defence actively cooperate with other competent government authorities - in the process of issuing licenses for export and import of arms and military equipment. The Ministry of Defence has limited data regarding weapons that officers and non-commissioned officers may have acquired from manufacturers in the 1990s based on an approval of the competent authorities. Currently, a possibility is being considered to adopt a regulation which would enable additional registration of all persons having purchased weapons in private possession (issuing new licenses). The right to the possession of purchased weapons can be exercised during active military service, and upon retirement, the persons are obliged to report these weapons to the MoI authorities. Conditions for holding such weapons and other procedures are defined in the applicable Law on Weapons and Ammunition.

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 undertook certain activities and steps to integrate gender and age concerns into SALW control policies and to ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW control. The new Strategy and the accompanying Action Plan for the period 2019-2020 defines a measure 5.4 "Integration of gender-based principles in the Action Plan implementation" defined through activity 5.4.1 “Raising awareness and reducing misuse of firearms in the context of violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence” with the indicator - Number of seminars and public debates held and activity 5.4.2 “Ensure strategic participation of women in SALW control” with the indicator - Number of women participating in SALW control.
- In the Ministry of Defence, a gender-based principle is introduced, so women participate in small arms and light weapons control.
- During the reporting period, cooperation was established between the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP with respect to the support and implementation of the project “Reduce risk - Increase safety – Towards ending SALW misuse in domestic violence context”. The importance of this project is also reflected in the fact that it represents the first and unique support of this kind in the region (more details under Goal 4).

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:
Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?
If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?
• In accordance with the Roadmap, implementation, monitoring and exchange of all operational information related to firearms shall be done through the Firearms Focal Point (FFP), as prescribed by the Strategy;

• When it comes to implementation, monitoring and exchange of all operational information related to firearms, in accordance with the Roadmap and Strategy, it is done through the Firearms Focal Point (FFP), i.e. through the Team for implementation, monitoring and exchange of all operational information related to firearms.

• The Team shall include representatives of the Criminal Police Directorate, Directorate for International Operational Police Cooperation, Border Police Directorate, and Directorate for Administrative Affairs and Sector for Analytics, Telecommunication and Information Technologies. The head of the FFP/team shall be present at the Council meetings and the person appointed shall be the Assistant Head of the Criminal Police Directorate.

• Adoption of the Strategy and establishment of the Team enabled the formal and legal establishment of the FFP which is now in the process of being established operationally. The Ministry of the Interior is committed to this process, which is largely underway. Steps taken towards the establishment of the FFP are reflected in linked databases, so it could be said that initial functionality is in place.

• When the FFP was to be established, it was assumed that the establishment of a so-called “virtual” FFP would be the best option for the Republic of Serbia since it meant appointing a member of the Team who would perform his duties in the organizational unit where he works and would not require establishing a new organizational unit.

• The Ministry of the Interior will adopt the Operating Manual and Standard Operating Procedures, which will ensure that all operational information obtained from forensic experts, front-line operational officers and border police reach operational analytics, as well as improve tools and techniques that will allow operational analysts to forward products to criminal inspectors for further solving of criminal offences.

• In the process of the FFP establishment, the largest and most significant support to the Ministry of the Interior was provided by the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC/UNDP). The support was provided in the form of donated software tools, equipment, and training in this field. Namely, in 2018, software licenses for IBM i2 Analyst’s Notebook and IBM iBase with a 12-month subscription and on-demand technical support were procured. At the same time, the analysts who will make part of the FFP team attended 4 necessary training courses in system operating and data exchange together with two IT experts who will maintain the databases. In 2019, a donation was received in the form of hardware for the functioning of the FFP.

• To further support the FFP establishment and strengthen ballistic databases, which will also make part of the team/group, SEESAC supported the procurement of a double-casting equipment to speed up the process of cloned evidence exchange, while eight ballistic experts were trained and accredited to use the equipment. In October 2019, the MoI representatives attended the regional training for ballistic experts in Open Case File (OCF).

• In the upcoming period, several visits should be undertaken to European Union states that have clearly defined and developed FFPs (Belgium, Spain, Portugal) to study the structure and competencies of this body, their communication, and work. At the same time, further trainings will be organized for all police officers dealing with this issue, and the work on building and administering firearms-related databases will continue. The FFP in the Republic of Serbia will also use the EMPACT project of the South-East Europe Firearms Experts Network to share experiences and adopt best practices.

• In November 2019, the Republic of Serbia hosted a meeting of the South-East Europe Firearms Experts Network to exchange experiences in the functioning of the FFPs. The meeting was held in Novi Sad and was attended by the head of Firearms Focal Point of the Ministry of the Interior.

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?

• The Republic of Serbia continuously implements and ensures the exchange of operational and strategic information, data, intelligence, as well as evidence with Europol, FRONTEX and Eurojust.
• EUROJUST - The Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) was signed on 12 November 2019 and ratified on 9 December 2019. In the period July - December 2019, there were 18 requests, two coordination meetings were held, and one joint investigation team established. Representatives of the Republic of Serbia will start working in March 2020.

• By signing the agreement with Eurojust, the Republic of Serbia has significantly strengthened its capacities in the fight against organized and transnational crime and improved cooperation that has been ongoing since 2015.

• EUROPOL - The Republic of Serbia exchanges operational and strategic information and data with the EU law enforcement agencies. The Republic of Serbia establishes operational cooperation with Europol based on the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between the Republic of Serbia and Europol (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia – International Agreements No. 8/2014) that came into force in June 2014, along with the Memorandum of Understanding on Confidentiality and Information Assurance between the Republic of Serbia and Europol and the Bilateral Agreement for the Interconnection of the Computer Networks between Serbia and Europol. In 2014, the Republic of Serbia became an operational partner of Europol, and the number of data exchanged has been increasing ever since.

• The MoI’s competent organizational unit continuously exchanges operational and personal data, as well as all other data related to investigations at national, regional and international level with all Western Balkan countries. Also, information is exchanged with all Western Balkan countries, depending on the assessment and channels used by the country with which the information is exchanged, through the protected systems of INTERPOL (I 24/7), Europol (SIENA) and SELEC Centre.

• In accordance with Europol rules, the Ministry of the Interior is currently engaged in 16 analysis projects, including AP Weapons and Explosives - Illicit Firearms Trafficking. In the period 1 January - 31 December 2019, the Serbian police made a total of 49 contributions and during the same period, a total of 495 messages were exchanged in the field of illicit firearms trafficking, out of which 143 of were sent and 352 received.

• FRONTEX - Operational cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) takes place through the Working Arrangement establishing operational cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Republic of Serbia and the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of European Union (Frontex) signed in 2009. Under the Working Arrangement, the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior collects and analyses data on seizures of weapons and ammunition. Border police officers use Application “12G” to enter information on seizures of weapons and ammunition, using a prescribed form which contains: number of individual cases of detection of weapons and ammunition, the nationality of the person with whom the weapon and ammunition were detected, type of detected weapon, amount of seized weapons, number of parts of seized weapons, amount of ammunition seized, the way a person being seized the weapon approached border control, the place where the weapon and ammunition were found, the license plate of a vehicle where the weapon or ammunition was found, whether discovered at the border crossing point or near the state border, whether it was discovered at the entrance or exit from the Republic of Serbia, as well as which organizational unit of the Border Police Directorate detected weapons and ammunition (which border crossing point and type of border crossing point). The reporting is prepared on a monthly basis meaning that in the reporting period regular 6 monthly tables have been delivered.

• Regarding the feedback exchange for all Western Balkans beneficiaries enabling improvement of proactive investigations at the national, regional and international level, in July 2018, the Republic of Serbia signed the Joint Declaration: Principles of Cooperation in the Field of Information-Exchange for Law Enforcement within the framework of the Berlin Process and the EU Western Balkans Summit in London. Following the conclusions of the Summit in Poland in July 2019, the Republic of Serbia will continue feedback exchange to improve investigations at the national, regional and international level, taking the position that the exchange and its improvement will be done within the existing mechanisms.
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?*

- **INTERPOL** - MoI RS has access to INTERPOL’s *illicit Arms Records* and Tracing Management System - iArms system. Police officers of the Ministry of the Interior trace firearms in INTERPOL's iArms system at the requests of foreign countries and MoI RS organizational units. The input of data on lost and stolen firearms will be possible after the establishment of a unique national database on lost and stolen firearms, which will enable data to be uploaded to the aforementioned database. In this regard, the MoI has drafted a methodology and user manual for the stolen and missing weapons (KNO) software application. These documents are in the process of being adopted, after which the software application will be put into operation within the MoI Unique Information System.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

**Guiding question:**

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

- In the period 4-9 September 2019, the Ministry of the Interior participated in JAD WESTERN BALKANS 2019 (OA 4.1 OAP 2019 EMPACT FIREARMS), in the area of illicit firearms trafficking, irregular migration, document fraud and drug trafficking, for the fifth consecutive year. During the action, a headquarters in the Operational Centre at Europol’s seat was established for better coordination and faster data exchange and included one representative of the MoI RS. During the action, police officers performed control of 564 people and 239 vehicles and arrested 6 persons. There was a seizure of 14 pistols, 1 revolver, and 3 convertible (start/gas) pistols, 8 automatic rifles, 5 hunting rifles, 4 carbines, 2 air rifles, 11 hand grenades, 1 hand launcher, 5 firearm barrels, 2,601 pieces ammunition of different calibre, 268 pieces of blank ammunition, 1,082.40 g of gunpowder, 25 kg of explosives of unknown type, 30 electric primer-detonators. In addition to the Republic of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of North Macedonia, Republic of Albania, EU Member States, Frontex, INTERPOL, UNODC and SELEC participated in the action which was coordinated by the Spanish police, as the leader of OA 4.1 and Europol's AP Weapons and Explosives.

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?*

- By making insight into the iArms database, it was found that in the period 1 July - 31 December 2019, the Republic of Serbia had a total of 89 tracing requests, out of which 31 were answered, whereas 34 are being processed, as well as 21 new requests. In 2019, the Republic of Serbia had a total of 186 tracing requests, out of which 113 were answered, whereas 53 are being processed.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

**Guiding question:**

1. *Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?*
• The ballistic laboratory of the Ministry of the Interior is not accredited. To achieve international standards and accreditation, the Republic of Serbia initiated cooperation with relevant international organizations.

• During the reporting period, based on the approval of the Ministry of the Interior of 25 June 2019, cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP was initiated with respect to the support and implementation of the project “Advancing the capacities of the Serbian Ministry of the Interior in the field of custody chain, crime scene investigations and the ballistic laboratory in the field of operations and investigations in trafficking of firearms and firearms criminality”. The project aims to improve the capacities of the Ministry of the Interior related to the entire investigative cycle, with a focus on custody chain to enhance investigative procedures and judgments. Also, the project will contribute to improving the quality of investigations, justification of indictments or reports addressed to the prosecution, and thus adequate penalties for criminal offences to reduce the number of cases of illicit firearms trafficking and other criminal offences committed with the use of firearms.

• The most important activities planned within this project are:
  o developing and adopting standard operating procedure on the chain of custody of law enforcement,
  o increasing the capacity of crime scene investigation units through training and equipment,
  o Preparation of the MoI’s Ballistic Laboratory for accreditation in accordance with ISO 17020, primarily through the establishment of Open Case File, the installation of a reception and storage for evidence and the procurement of a water tank, which represents the most expensive segment of the donation.

• In addition, at the proposal of the National Ballistics Intelligence Service (NABIS) of the United Kingdom, cooperation has been initiated in the area of modern integrated quality management. Cooperation on this project was approved in November 2019 and is being implemented as part of NABIS’s work to integrate ballistic laboratories in the region into a global standardized ballistic network. Within the framework of this project, informal quality assessment of the ballistic laboratory within the National Centre for Criminal Forensics of the Ministry of the Interior will be performed. The purpose of this activity would be to assess the extent to which the ballistic laboratory has developed its procedures and processes and to identify areas that could be further developed before entering the formal ISO 17025 accreditation process, professional and technical competence in accordance with internationally accepted rules. At the beginning of 2020, the assessment of the National Centre for Criminal Forensics will be performed, based on which NABIS will develop an Action Plan that will define the procedures and costs required for accreditation.

• To support further strengthening of ballistics capacities in the Republic of Serbia, during the visit of the French President, Emanuel Macron, in July 2019, a Contribution Agreement was signed between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs of the French Republic for equipping the police with identification, monitoring and ballistic monitoring software - Evofinder.

• In the upcoming period, the Contribution Agreement envisages the procurement of the following equipment: a scanner with an appropriate digitization system, a database with an exploitation system and computers, all of which would be fully funded by France in the amount of EUR 280,000. In addition to purchasing and installing the Evofinder system, the offer would also include basic training for local expert software users. The warranty for the system is two years, so in the first two years, the maintenance is free of charge. Police officers will also be provided with adequate training as a part of the support.

2.10 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 of the Republic of Serbia in achieving Goal 2 - By 2024, ensure that arms control policies and practices in the Western Balkans are evidence based and intelligence led - 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 necessary to establish and standardize coordination between institutions to make data available to all relevant beneficiaries and to ensure that policy development is based on a broader understanding of a whole issue and factual situation in this field. Improvements are being made in the area of data collection on distribution and impact of small arms and light weapons/firearms, which would enable an easier and more accurate assessment of the situation in this area.

• It is necessary to establish an effective system of information exchange between all law enforcement authorities, including the Customs Administration. This system should also include the Ministry of Trade, Tourism, and Telecommunication, as the Ministry responsible for issuing licenses for export and import of arms and military equipment.

• 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 prerequisite is to establish a marking system and trace every piece of weapon.

• In this regard, the Republic of Serbia needs support 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 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?

• Yes, the SALW Commission did so with respect to the implementation of the national SALW Strategy, completion of international reports in accordance with OSCE arms form, UNPoA Action Plan, data collection, awareness raising campaigns, implementation of measures for safer arms and ammunition stockpile management and it organized regular coordination meetings.

• As part of the Roadmap implementation monitoring process and with support from SEESAC, on 4 November 2019 Montenegro organized the Second Local Coordination Meeting at which progress and key results achieved in the first half of 2019 were presented.

• Yes, there is a valid SALW Strategy in place.

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 yes, 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 design, key SALW data is often unavailable and coordination among institutions is not yet fully effective, which, taken together, prevents evidence-based policy design. No concrete steps were taken to collect SALW impact data disaggregated by gender.
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?

- During the reporting period there were no specific activities addressing gender and firearms concerns in Montenegro.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

**Guiding questions:**

Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period? If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?

- The Firearms Focal Point is not fully operational yet, but in the context of the Scoping Mission, the following equipment was donated and installed to make the FFP operational: HPE ProLiant DL 360 Gen10 – Rack server, IBM iBase designer license, and IBM i2 Analyst Notebook 8.9.0.
- The Firearm Focal Point is to be the Criminal Intelligence Sector in terms of data processing and analysis, owing to the existing personnel capacities and access to the data in databases and pending cases.
- Data analysis applications are connected to the registered arms databases, operational duty service database (of seized weapons), traced arms database (for traced arms), and a newly established temporary arms database for the arms examined in the forensic examination centre.
- The way forward is to link ballistic laboratory with the FFP and update historical data on forensic examinations over the past 5 years, with the International Cooperation Department, and set up and equip the office space.
- In addition, instructions are needed to guide police officers in detecting and seizing arms, as well as analysts who will perform such checks and prepare reports.

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, SIENA was regularly used in the exchange of firearm-related information with Europol during the reporting period.

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 Ministry of Interior of Montenegro has access to iARMS.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

**Guiding question:**

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in the jurisdiction? Did the jurisdiction participate in a JAD during the reporting period?
• Yes, Montenegro took part in the EMPACT JADs, but no coordinator has been appointed.

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?

• There is a disproportion between the number of police seizures and the number of cases prosecuted and adjudicated; mandatory feedback on information requests in regard of activities is sporadic and uneven; responses to requests for information and requests for legal assistance vary in terms of timing and quality of input; likewise, feedback is not received for information exchanged with international partners; tracing of firearms, ammunition and explosives is sporadic and uneven; marking is not conducted, information is not standardized, or exchanged.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

**Guiding question:**
Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?

• The ballistic laboratory is not accredited yet, but documentation for the accreditation process is currently being prepared.

2.10 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 yes, has such support been requested or received?

• Operationalization of an FFP. This support was provided initially through the 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 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?

• Meeting and presentation with SEESAC regarding the SALW Strategy and Action Plan.
• Study visit in Podgorica and Tirana regarding the Roadmap and the meeting of SALW commissions.
• 2017-2021 SALW Strategy, with harmonized action plan as per the Roadmap.
• As part of the Roadmap implementation monitoring process, on 30 October 2019 Kosovo organized the Second Local Coordination Meeting at which progress and key results achieved in the first half of 2019 were presented.

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 yes, is the data disaggregated by sex and age? Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?

- Yes, partly they are, but not under a single database and generally the sex is not specified.
- The collection of criminal justice data is not entirely institutionalized.

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?

- No, there haven’t been any activities in addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control during the reporting period.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:
Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?
If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?

- The Firearms Focal Point was established in Kosovo in 2016, being the first in the region, and it is fully operational.
- Activities on daily basis of the FFP include data collection, arms tracing, producing periodic reports and meetings at national and international level have been carried out.

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?

- Requests sent have been accepted through Europol – SIENA, information has been exchanged through SIENA and in some instances through EULEX-IPCU. We have also accepted 37 firearms requests for verification.

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?

- We do not have direct access in iARMS, but through UNMIK ILO we have frequently sent information for inspection and registration of stolen/lost firearms. We have sent data on 56 lost/stolen firearms during the reporting period in order to be registered into iARMS.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

Guiding question:
Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in the jurisdiction? Did the jurisdiction participate in a JAD during the reporting period?
• The Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator has been appointed and we have participated in JAD, in September 2019. We are active in JAD and have cooperation with other countries in the region and beyond, and also with neighbouring countries.

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. 97 requests have been sent for verification to Interpol and iARMS and all of them have resulted negative. On the other hand, we have received 37 requests that were verified at national level.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:
1. Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?

• The Ballistics Division has 5 accredited methods as per the ISO 17025:2007 standard and this year it has extended its accreditation for 4 more years, until 2023. The accredited methods are:
  o PRT-2.1 Physical examination, classification and identification of firearms and their components
  o PRT-2.2 Physical examination, classification and identification of bullets/projectiles
  o PRT-2.3 Physical examination, classification and identification of cartridge cases and bullets
  o PRT-2.4 Physical examination, classification and identification of hunting ammunition cases and their components
  o PRT-2.5 Microscopic comparison

2.10 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:
  o We are not members to Interpol and Europol and therefore we do not have direct access to iARMS and SIENA.
  o The Judicial Authority and the Prosecution do not yet have a database which can provide answers to our requests.
  o According to the information the Judicial Authority is waiting for a new database.
• 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 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 SALW Coordination Board in Bosnia and Herzegovina monitors arms control activities through constant collection and analysis of data and submission of such data to the Council of Ministers of BiH through its work reports.
- As part of the Roadmap implementation monitoring process, on 7 November 2019 The SALW Coordination Board organized the Second Local Coordination Meeting, with participation of all members of the board and international organizations where progress and key results achieved in the first half of 2019 were presented.
- The Strategy for SALW was adopted for the period 2016-2020 and the Strategy instructed the police agencies to submit data in accordance with gender and age criteria.

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 yes, is the data disaggregated by sex and age?
- Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?

- The Strategy for SALW was adopted for the period 2016-2020 and the Strategy instructed the police agencies to submit data in accordance with gender and age criteria.

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?

- No answer was provided.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:
- Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period? If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?

- The decision on the establishment of the Firearms Focal Point was sent into procedure during the reporting period.

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?

- Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies – Europol Cooperation Department uses the SIENA secure communication system for exchange of information related to firearms.
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 Directorate, Sector for International Operational Police Cooperation, NCB INTERPOL Sarajevo Department has access to the iARMS database and uses that database in accordance with its competence. Access to this database is provided to all police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- At this time, all police agencies have signed the Agreement on the use of the iARMS application with exception of one police agency with which the signing of the Agreement is in progress.
- During the reporting period, the Directorate processed several cases/requests related to firearms. A total of 65 new cases have been opened, as follows:
  - 39 new cases opened at the request of INTERPOL member states in relation to the illegal arms trade, of which six new cases were opened at the request of domestic police agencies.
  - 20 new requests received through Europol’s secure SIENA communication system related to the illegal arms trade.
- During the reporting period, the Directorate also received seven requests (Trace Request) from other INTERPOL member states through the iARMS application.

2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

**Guiding question:**

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

- As part of the Joint Action Day (JAD) in the reporting period the Directorate, Department for Cooperation with EUROPOL participated and coordinated the operational action “WB 2019”, which was primarily aimed at combating trafficking of illegal arms, narcotics, illegal migration and fraud through documents as well as other crimes.

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?*

- During the reporting period, the Directorate received seven requests (Trace Request) from other INTERPOL member states through the iARMS application.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

**Guiding question:**

*Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?*

- **Republika Srpska MoI** – Certain documentation has been collected for the accreditation of the ballistic laboratory in accordance with the ISO 17025 standard, and this accreditation is currently in progress.
2.10 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.

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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 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?

- Yes, it did. The SALW Commission coordinates and monitors activities by:
  - Identifying, determining and defining the impact of SALW on society, security and socio-economic development of the country;
  - Defining the priorities in the SALW control intervention and implementing the National Action Plan;
  - Designing operational measures under the SALW control intervention, which stem from the Goal;
  - Coordinating the activities of all participants supporting the National Action Plan on SALW;
  - Sending information in a timely manner to all participants supporting the National Action Plan on SALW;
  - Monitoring all components where SALW-related measures and activities have been undertaken in order to support the National Action Plan on SALW;
  - Evaluating all components where SALW-related measures and activities have been undertaken in order to support the National Action Plan on SALW;
  - Organizing meetings, with the frequency set by the President of the National SALW Commission;
  - Submitting annual reports to the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia on the work done and progress made concerning the implementation of the operational measures defined in the National Strategy and Action Plan;


- As part of the Roadmap implementation monitoring process, on 29 October 2019, the SALW Commission organized the Second Local Coordination Meeting, with participation of all members of the Commission and international organizations and where progress and key results achieved in the first half of 2019 were presented.

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 yes, is the data disaggregated by sex and age?

Is collection of criminal justice data institutionalized?

- There has been no standardized data collection during the reporting period. With the support of UNDP, an ongoing project aims to improve the national SALW-related practices through two components: the first one is about
introducing an electronic system for weapon registration and tracing, and the second component is about improving and harmonizing the information management system in the Ministry.

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?

- No such activities were implemented during the reporting period.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?

If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?

- Yes, the Firearms Focal Point was established and was operational during the reporting period.
- The personal computers of the staff of the Firearms and Ballistics Division of the Department of Forensic Investigations and Expertise (OKTIV) are connected with the network for CTOO, through which the information about the cartridge cases entered in the IBIS system once a week in XML format. The integrated database is not fully connected thus not functioning. Data about crimes and incidents involving firearms has not been integrated, nor was a solution for automatic collection and processing thereof found.

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, the safe communication facility SIENA is used regularly in a daily work and when implementing JADs for exchange of firearm-related information with EUROPOL since 2013, when the link between EUROPOL and the MoI’s Department for International Police Cooperation (Unit for cooperation with EUROPOL) was established.

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, we have access to iARMS. Regularly, on a daily basis, checks are done manually, and information is exchanged in the framework of an investigation between law enforcement authorities regarding international movements of illegal firearms, but also for legal firearms that have been lost or stolen and then used to commit a crime. It’s worth mentioning that the iARMS tool made the exchange of information easier so the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL in Skopje made use of this tool during the reporting period to enter data in the firearms database. In addition, activities were undertaken to adapt the national firearm database owned by the Ministry, and export data internationally to iARMS through the I-24/7 system.
2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

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

- Yes, a JAD Coordinator was appointed during the international operation for combating illegal trafficking in drugs and weapons and ammunition “Western Balkan action days JAD 2019”, organized by EUROPOL in the period between the 5th and the 8th of September 2019. The operation was conducted at three North Macedonia’s border crossing points at both entry and exit points; regarding the participation in the operation, in addition to field police officers, a Task Force was operating in the premises of the MoI dealing with both person and vehicle checks, through whom data was exchanged with the Task Force in EUROPOL in the Hague, where Macedonian representatives were present, too.

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?

- Yes, domestic and international tracing was conducted for firearms and ammunition during the reporting period. As a result of the use of iARMS, Kosovo police traced and seized two handguns that originate from robberies committed in 2015 and 2017 in our country. The procedure for getting the handguns back is underway.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

**Guiding question:**
Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?

- The Firearms and Ballistics Division (Ballistics Laboratory) at OKTIV is accredited for the following two methods:
  - Comparative analysis of cartridge cases;
  - Comparative analysis of projectiles.

2.10 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 challenge that we faced during the reporting period was the need for developing and implementing a new software for weapon registration and tracing, in conformity with the relevant EU Directive from 2017. We requested and received support from UNDP on this.
- Establishment of an integrated database for the Firearm Focal Point, with for the purpose of information exchange.
- SEESAC provided great support for introducing and establishing the Firearms Focal Point and for training of the Focal Point. Support from SEESAC is needed to connect all relevant databases.
- Analysis of the National SALW Commission was done during the reporting period in cooperation with OSCE. The recommendations resulting from the analysis are integrated into an OSCE project, which will commence in 2020. The goal of the project is to strengthen the operational and analytical capacities of the National SALW Commission in the fight against arms trafficking.
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 National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), which is an inter-ministerial body responsible for planning, coordinating, monitoring and reporting all activities related to weapons control in the Republic of Albania, was established by order of the Prime Minister, in order to ensure a safe environment and therefore to create favourable conditions for the sustainable development of the country.

- The main goals of the National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons are:
  - To monitor the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan for the Control of SALW, in compliance with the areas of responsibility, based on a full assessment of the firearms control situation in Albania, and to report the implementation of the goals of this Strategy.
  - To fulfil the obligations in framework of the goals of the Regional Roadmap for the control of small arms and light weapons in the Western Balkans, including the statistical indicators for SEESA.

- Through Decision of the Council of Ministers 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 Strategy is adopted but the information and data on SALW are not standardized by gender and age.

- As part of the Roadmap implementation monitoring process, on 1 November 2019, the SALW Commission organized the Second Local Coordination Meeting, with participation of all members of the Commission and international organizations and where progress and key results achieved in the first half of 2019 were presented.

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 yes, 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 entirely disaggregated by gender and age. The data can be extracted by age and gender, but this process is performed manually and not immediately.

- The State Police performs the weapons management process in hard copies using registers and electronically through the Firearms Information Management System “SIMA”. This system was implemented after the donation of computer equipment made by UNDP/SEESAC at the end of 2015.

- The firearms registration system is online in every police station, local police directorate throughout the territory. This system is used to register the inventory of firearms, ammunition and police equipment that are property of the State Police.

- In addition to inventory firearms, SIMA system also registers:
  - Licensed entities for performing weapon eligible activities;
  - Natural persons;
  - Private weapons of all licensed entities and natural persons that possess weapons.
Currently, all decisions on licensed entities and weapons acquired after being granted authorization are registered in the system. Now, we are able to obtain, in real time, the weapons registry and the persons carrying private weapons.

During the reporting period 50,322 hunting weapons, or about 48.96% of them have been registered. Several problems have been identified regarding weapon owners: residence addresses are not updated due to demographic movements; the weapon owner has passed away and the weapon ownership has not changed; we have identified cases of documents loss, such as the firearms licence etc.

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?

• On 23-24 April 2019, SEESAC organized a training entitled “Towards gender responsive SALW control”, at “Flower Hotel” in Golem, Durrës, with the participation of several institutions such as MoI, MoD, MoEFA, MoF, MoH, ASP, Customs, AKSHE.

2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:
Was a Firearms Focal Point established and operational during the reporting period?
If yes, were there any activities during the reporting period that made the FFP fully operational?

• The Firearms Focal Point, comprised of 6 members (specialists) and one director, was established by order no. 496, dated 24/04/2019 of the General Director. It is led by the Chief of Sector Against Trafficking in the Criminal Police Department. The FFP operates as a working group and enables the management, gathering, analysis, exchange and use of information (criminal and ballistic) related to legal and illegal firearms.

• The unit is operational, and its activity consists in the gathering, analysis, follow-up and exchange of information between national and international law enforcement agencies and with our counterparts in the Balkans and European countries. The unit analyses, registers and uses data regarding firearms, which have been received by the following systems: SIMA, I-Base and I-Arms.

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, SIENA is a communication channel used for the exchange of information on firearms, but not only.

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, we have access and we have regularly contributed in entering data on firearms reported as stolen or lost. 13 cases of stolen or lost weapons have been registered in the iARMS system.
2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

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

• Yes, one representative from the State Police has been assigned to participate in the JAD held by EUROPOL.
• Concretely, during the period July-December 2019, we participated in the JAD IMPACT FIREARMS “On firearms, illegal migration, drug trafficking and document fraud”, organized by EUROPOL and Western Balkans, on the 05-08/09/2019. We have also participated in the operation organized by Europol on 25-28/11/2019, JAD on firearms trafficking through postal packages.

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?

• Yes, during the reporting period, 13 cases of stolen or lost weapons have been registered in the iARMS system.

2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

Guiding question:
Is your ballistic laboratory accredited? If no, have actions/steps been taken in this regard?

• The ballistic laboratory is currently not accredited. The accreditation procedures have recently started.

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?

• Difficulties have been identified in gathering data and generating statistics regarding FAE, due to the lack of integration among the available systems. We have requested technical support and we are currently waiting for this support.
• Also, with regards to filling in the data required on FAE prosecutions and adjudications, problems have been identified with the Prosecution Office related to the extraction of statistical data or data on specific details of cases, including SALW, which falls within the scope of the Roadmap.
• In this sense, in order to circumvent such problem and for the purpose of implementing the Roadmap, work should carry on for the set up and implementation of a program including all stakeholders, which would include data entries on the activity dynamics of each institution. Such data would then be used to obtain the required statistical indicators that are indispensable for institutional analysis and assessment, as well as for reporting progress to the roadmap and beyond.
ROADMAP GOAL 3

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

Roadmap Overall Targets:

1. Ensure full implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on trafficking of FAE.
2. Prevent trafficking (smuggling, illicit trade and transit) of FAE through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement units.
3. Substantially strengthen control, monitoring and prevention of diversion of legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency.
4. Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms.

Progress information on Goal 3 Overall Targets:

1. Information exchange between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated;
2. Diversion of arms exports;
3. Arms trafficking and border control;
4. Control of explosive precursors;
5. Use of EMPACT’s and Europol’s tools of investigations;
6. Participation in regional meetings;
7. Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study;
8. Operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol;
9. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.

Progress 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?

- Implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework for the suppression of FAE trafficking is done by the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the national legislation, i.e. laws on weapons, prescribed criminal offences, by-laws and internationally undertaken obligations.
- Having in mind that the prosecution, the Ministry of the Interior and courts all participate in the criminal procedure, the system of data exchange 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 and firearms cases on which investigations were initiated and judgements pronounced.
- As stipulated in Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol, each Member State should adopt legislative and other necessary measures to criminalize the following acts 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 alteration of markings on firearms provided for in Article 8 of this Protocol. 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 produces false stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, devices and ammunition in the intent to use them as real, or whoever, for the same purpose, alters such genuine stamps or markings or whoever uses such false or altered stamps or markings as genuine shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment of up to three years. Bearing in mind the above, the partial alignment of this Article and Article 5 of the Protocol is due to the fact that the removal operation has not been defined as a criminal offence by the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition. 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.

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?*

- As per data provided on KPI 6 no cases of diversion of arms exports were reported during this period.
- The Republic of Serbia regularly publishes annual reports on export and import of arms and military equipment and provides data for the annual Regional Report on arms exports published by SEESAC. The annual report on export and import of arms and military equipment, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 38/19. It is also available on the website of the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications (www.mtt.rs).

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

**Guiding questions:**

*Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?*

*Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?*

- In order to prevent trafficking and smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosives, there is a specialized unit within the Ministry of the Interior investigating organized smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosive devices. This unit consists of seven police officers, meaning that in the reporting period, precisely as of 1 January 2019, its capacities were increased. Smuggling of firearms, in particular its organized forms, is a region-wide problem, due to which it was necessary to increase the capacities of this unit, particularly having in mind that, in addition to other forms of organized crime, the MoI focuses on the fight against illegal trade and smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosive devices as one of priorities in its work.
- In order to raise the quality of this unit, and to strengthen regional cooperation and enhance the quality of information exchanged with countries in the region, the Republic of Serbia is intensifying its activities through participation in regional and other meetings of expert networks established to enhance cooperation between EU Member States and Western Balkan countries.

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2 SEESAC’s input based on KPIs report submitted by Belgrade for period 1 July – 31 December 2019
• In connection with border control strengthening activities in the Republic of Serbia, and under the framework of EU Council Decision 2016/2356/CFSP and EU Council Decision 2018/1788/CFSP in support of the implementation of the Regional Roadmap, the Serbian MoI received support aimed at fulfilling the assumed international obligations in this area.

• In this regard, in March 2019 cooperation was approved related to provision of support for countering illicit arms trafficking in the Western Balkans under EU Council Decision 2016/2356/CFSP, through capacity assessment and technical assistance to law enforcement and border police authorities. This support includes the assessment of the capacities of border police and criminal police in terms of human resources and equipment needed for their proper functioning and operation.

• During the reporting period, in October 2019, an EU Expert Team came to carry out a peer review mission – organized by SEESAC – to assess the capacity and needs of the MoI’s border police service. The evaluation in the Republic of Serbia lasted for five working days. It included several meetings with the MoI’s relevant border control service (Border Police Directorate (BPD) operating under the General Police Directorate) and visits to several major border crossing points. The initial meeting was held on 28 October 2019 at the BPD headquarters, and after several border control stations / border crossing points had been visited, the final meeting was held on 1 November 2019 also at the BPD headquarters. Based on the review and submitted relevant documents, the Expert Team will produce the Assessment Report on Serbian border police needs and capacity for combating illicit arms trafficking in the Republic of Serbia. The Report will cover the mission’s overall and specific objectives, in relation to which recommendations will be made for the improvement of the MoI’s border control service. The report is expected to be finalized in Q1 of 2020.

• In November 2019, the Serbian MoI approved cooperation on the project Concept of Support to be provided by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia towards fulfilling the assumed international obligations as defined in the Roadmap. Based on the MoI’s guidelines and expressed needs, the OSCE identified three areas/components which would require support, one of them being:
  o Building the capacities of the Police Department in strengthening their K-9 (police dogs) capabilities in detecting weapons and explosives. This activity is expected to be implemented in the coming period (An OSCE project implementation team paid a visit prior to the Covid-19 outbreak).

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

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

• In the reporting period the Republic of Serbia did not prescribe or establish a list of precursors for explosives in its national legislation and therefore a mechanism for the control was not created. 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 in the field of explosives precursors.

3.5 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?

• When it comes to the use of additional investigation tools offered by EMPACT and Europol, during the reporting period, the MoI’s Directorate for International Police Cooperation, in accordance with its competencies, did not use Europol’s investigation tools. Among the services and products offered by Europol, the Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA) is used 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.

- At the same time, intensive cooperation took place with or through Europol in connection with illicit arms trafficking, where several cases should be singled out: Further work in connection with the GLOCKAR operation conducted by the Serbian, Swedish, Spanish and Danish police services against illicit arms trafficking with a particular focus on the conversion of Zoraki 906 gas and signal pistols into GLOCK pistols. The work on this case revealed a connection with the KARDINAAL investigation into the confiscation of firearms in Rotterdam; Further work on a case of the Montenegro’s Europol National Unit and investigation of illicit arms trafficking; Continuation of cooperation with the Denmark’s Europol National Unit regarding the rise in the number of Turkish converted gas/signal pistols; Cooperation with the Bulgaria’s Europol National Unit regarding an OCG involved in illicit trafficking in arms and narcotics, racketeering and extortion; Further work on a case of the Hungary’s Europol National Unit in connection with weapons detected at a border crossing point.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

Did your jurisdiction participate in regional meetings/workshops eg: SALW Commissions process, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC?

- Representatives of the Republic of Serbia took part in the following events:
  - Regional Meeting of the South East Europe Firearms Expert Group (SEEFEG), 15-19 October 2019, Ohrid, North Macedonia (participant: MoI);
  - Regional Ballistic Expert Training, 21 October 2019, Belgrade, Serbia, organized by the UK’s National Ballistics Intelligence Service (NABIS) (participant: MoI);
  - Annual Meeting and Scientific Conference of the WG on Firearms and Gunshot Residue, 8-11 October 2019, Krakow, Poland, organized by the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI) (participant: MoI);
  - XII Regional Meeting of South East Europe Firearms Experts Network (SEFFEN), 26-27 November 2019, Novi Sad, Serbia (participants: MoI, Republic Public Prosecutor’s Office, Customs Administration);
  - Workshop under the SELEC’s SIRAS project (Strengthening the fight against firearms trafficking in Southeastern Europe), 11-13 November 2019, Sofia, Bulgaria (participant: MoI);
  - Small Arms Trafficking Course, 11-15 November 2019, Budapest, Hungary, organized by the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (participant: MoI);
  - Regional workshop on information exchange: Lessons Learnt and Possibilities, organized by the PCC SEE / EMPACT Firearms, 28-29 November 2019, Podgorica, Montenegro (participant: MoI);
  - Meeting on investigation and prosecution of illicit arms transfers, 26-27 November 2019, Belgrade, Serbia, organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (participant: MoI, Republic Public Prosecutor’s Office);
  - Second Regional Coordination Meeting on the Roadmap Implementation and XII SALW Commission Meeting, organized by UNDP-SEESAC, 19-23 November 2019, Tirana, Albania (participants: MoI, Republic Public Prosecutor’s Office);
  - Training under the SELEC’s SIRAS project (Strengthening the fight against firearms trafficking in Southeastern Europe), 3-4 December 2019, Athens, Greece (participant: MoI);
  - SELEC’s SIRAS project (Strengthening the fight against firearms trafficking in Southeastern Europe) Concluding Conference, 17 December 2019, Bucharest, Romania (participant: MoI);
  - Regular meetings of the Centre for Security Cooperation (RACVIAC) (participant: Customs Administration).
3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:
Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

• No answer was provided.

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

Guiding question:
Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

• When it comes to operational cooperation with Frontex, it has been taking place according to the Working Arrangement establishing operational cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Republic of Serbia and the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of European Union (Frontex) from 2009, under which monthly tables are delivered with the following data: individual number of cases of detected weapons and ammunition, nationality of the person with whom the weapons and the ammunition were detected, type of detected weapons, quantity of seized weapons, number of parts of seized weapons, quantity of seized ammunition, how the person with whom the weapon was detected approached the border control, place where the weapons and ammunition were found, registration number of the vehicle where the weapons or ammunition were found, whether it was detected at a border crossing or near the state border, whether it was detected at the entrance or exit from the Republic of Serbia, as well as what organizational unit of the Border Police Directorate detected the weapons or ammunition (what border crossing point and what type of border crossing points).

• FRONTEX - Operational cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) takes place through the Working Arrangement establishing operational cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Republic of Serbia and the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of European Union (Frontex) signed in 2009. Under the Working Arrangement, the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior collects and analyses data on seizures of weapons and ammunition. Border police officers use Application “12G” to enter information on seizures of weapons and ammunition, using a prescribed form which contains: number of individual cases of detection of weapons and ammunition, the nationality of the person with whom the weapon and ammunition were detected, type of detected weapon, amount of seized weapons, number of parts of seized weapons, amount of ammunition seized, the way a person being seized the weapon approached border control, the place where the weapon and ammunition were found, the license plate of a vehicle where the weapon or ammunition was found, whether discovered at the border crossing point or near the state border, whether it was discovered at the entrance or exit from the Republic of Serbia, as well as which organizational unit of the Border Police Directorate detected weapons and ammunition (which border crossing point and type of border crossing point). The reporting is done on a monthly basis meaning that in the reporting period regular 6 monthly tables have been delivered.

3.9 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?

• In order to fulfil Goal 3 – By 2024, significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) into, within and beyond the Western Balkans – it is necessary to establish a unified system for the exchange of
information between the police, the prosecution and the judiciary on the cases related to firearms on which investigations were initiated and judgements pronounced, especially final ones.

- In this regard, the Republic of Serbia needs support to create preconditions, do an analysis and adopt new by-laws, along with technical support and training. Support is also needed for adopting the legal framework to regulate the area of explosives precursors.
- In terms of familiarity with regulations governing import, export, transport and transit of firearms, ammunition and explosives, as well as techniques for detecting illegal trade thereof, it is necessary to deliver continued training for customs officers. The Customs Administration offers specialist training entitled “Controlling the trade in strategic goods – identification of dual-use goods”, according to the curriculum developed by the World Customs Organization, under which special attention is paid to the customs control of weapons and military equipment, the aim being to improve the knowledge of customs officers in this field, and consequently the effects of the control itself. In addition, customs officers carrying out border control, as well as officers in the Department for Combating Smuggling, need to be provided with appropriate equipment for a more effective detection of smuggled firearms, ammunition and explosives. In order to implement the above, the possibility of obtaining financial assistance under bilateral or international projects should be explored.

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; cross-referencing of annual reports on prosecutions of criminal offences committed with firearms is not possible.

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 reports of cases of diversion of arms exports.
- During the reporting period, the Annual Arms Export Report for 2017 was published, as well as the Regional Arms Export, which includes Montenegro. The 2018 Report will be published later this year, while data on arms exports for 2019 will be published in 2021.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:
Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?
Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?

- There were no reports of cases of trafficking in arms and ammunition.
Throughout 2019, the Border Police Department worked intensively to improve its own capacity on all aspects of border security. The implementation of the Schengen Action Plan included activities towards harmonization of the legal framework, infrastructure and IC systems, training, human resources, integrated border management, putting an adequate asylum system in place, as well as personal data security and protection.

An agreement was concluded between Montenegro and the EU on the activities conducted by the European Agency for Border and Coast Control in Montenegro. It is crucial for Montenegro and will aim to strengthen its cooperation with the EU in particular in the areas of border management, control of illegal migrations, and fight against cross-border crime.

The work on the implementation of the Plan for Enhanced Oversight of State Border continued. It envisages the deployment of patrols in all critical points and routes of the first level of threat in the case of illegal migrations, as well as the number of officers, vehicles, technical means and the equipment to be engaged.

During the reporting period, in November 2019, an assessment mission was organized by SEESAC to assess the capacity and needs of the MoI's border police service. The evaluation included several meetings with the MoI's relevant border control services (Border Police Directorate (BPD) and visits to major border crossing points. The Assessment Team will produce an Assessment Report on Montenegrin border police needs and capacity for combating illicit arms trafficking in Montenegro. The Report will provide recommendations for the improvement of the MoI's border control service in terms of the capacity development needed for countering illicit trafficking of firearms. The report is expected to be finalized in Q1 of 2020.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

**Guiding question:**

Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?

- Control mechanisms are currently in place for conventional arms but not for explosive precursors.

3.5 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?

- International support and special investigation tools and methods offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL are underutilized. The Police Directorate is connected to the INTERPOL system for Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS), it feeds the data into this system, performs exchange and responds to inquiries. Last year we made 44 inquiries and received one.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

**Guiding question:**

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

- Montenegro’s representatives from various law enforcement agencies regularly attended the exchange of good practices among stakeholders in the Western Balkans at different levels through: the SALW Commissions process, RASR, EMPACT, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC, etc.
3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question: Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

- Yes, we have collected data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

Guiding question: Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

- In complex investigations of cross-border, serious and organized crime, via EUROPOL’s secure communication channel, there was direct communication with foreign partner services, EUROPOL member states, and the states that EUROPOL has signed an Agreement on Strategic and Operational Cooperation with.
- With the same objectives in mind, we took part in a number of international actions including, in particular: Tuzi 2, Sukobin 1, Presevo, FRONTEX Staff Exchange Programme, FRONTEX coordinated points in our border crossings, etc.

3.9 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?

- Challenges identified:
  - Insufficient capacities for detection, analysis, identification and conducting of investigations;
  - Inadequate quality of FAE detection equipment (equipment is mostly outdated);
  - Internal compliance procedures have not been established;
  - Insufficient number of systematic vocational training/specialization courses.
- Training courses and professional data exchange were offered as part of SEESAC support.

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 notes on cases sent to the prosecution are entered. The prosecution office does not have records of all the cases accepted by the Police and delivered to the Court. The court has records of FAE-related cases, but it does not have any records regarding the persons involved in those cases.
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 are no such reported cases, maybe because there are no exports in Kosovo.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:

Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?
Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?

- During the reporting period, there have been 11 reported cases of weapons trafficking, in total.
- Three meetings have been organized through the mechanism of the Task Assignment and Coordination Group. We have submitted 159 profiles for control purposes and have performed 13,829 second line checks, thus preventing 16 cases of forbidden goods, including weapons, ammunitions and parts of weapons. During this period, in order to strengthen border control, the border authorities (police and customs) have conducted 26 Operational Plans at local level and 1 Operational Plan at international level, in coordination with ILECU.
- During the reporting period, an assessment mission was organized by SEESAC to assess the capacity and needs of the border police. The Assessment Team will produce an Assessment Report on border police needs and capacity development for combating illicit arms trafficking in Kosovo.

3.4 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 or others. So, we have had cases of imported goods for pharmaceutical purposes, but the customs have requested from the MIA to verify the cargo and the documentation.

3.5 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?

- No, we have not had used any of the supporting tools.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:

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

- Yes, representatives of the various law enforcement agencies regularly participate in SALW Commissions, SEEFEN and SEEFEG meetings.
3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:  
Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

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

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

Guiding question:  
Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

- We have had cooperation through information exchange, but there have been no operations. The cases reported at Europol are through JAD and the “PACKAGE (PAKOJA)” case.

3.9 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:
  - Having an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor’s office and court on FAE-related cases sent for prosecution 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.
- Yes, we have requested support and we have received it somehow, but we believe 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

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

- The system for the exchange of information between the police, the prosecution and the judiciary has not yet been established.

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?
• No cases of diversion of arms exports to illegal trade were reported during the reporting period.
• During the reporting period, the CoM of BiH adopted the Report on issued licenses and rejected requests for issuance of licenses for foreign trade in weapons, military equipment and special purpose goods for 2017, including the implementation of issued licenses in 2017, as well as the Report on issued licenses and rejected requests for issuance of licenses for foreign trade of weapons, military equipment and special purpose goods for 2018.
• Inputs were provided to SEESAC for the Regional Report on arms exports.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:
Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?
Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?

• Yes, cases of smuggling have been reported, but these are ongoing investigations and no specific data can be provided.
• During the reporting period the BiH Border Police submitted three reports against five persons to the competent prosecutor’s offices for the criminal offense committed, due to the existence of grounds for suspicion that they committed the criminal offense of “Illegal production and trafficking of firearms or explosives” and “Unauthorized trafficking in firearms, military equipment, and dual-use products”.
• 15 police agencies are working jointly with UNDP BiH support on developing standard-operating procedures on processing crimes pertaining to illicit SALW trafficking. Three workshops were conducted in March, May and September, in Doboj, Neum and Bihac respectively.
• The border police attended a workshop in November where guidelines were drafted. Due to the pandemic, activities have slowed down. 3 situational exercises are planned in 2020.
• BIH Border Police and UNDP BiH are preparing to conduct a green-border analysis aimed at addressing the needs through rollout of specific training and purchase of equipment for a more efficient patrolling of the green border.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

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

• The control mechanism for explosives precursors has not yet been established in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3.5 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?

• No answer was provided.

3.6 Participation in regional meetings

Guiding question:
Did your jurisdiction participate in the regional meetings of: SALW Commissions process, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC?
• Yes, representatives of the various law enforcement agencies regularly participate in SALW Commissions, SEEFEN and SEEFEG meetings.

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

**Guiding question:**
Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

• No answer was provided.

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

**Guiding question:**
Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

• During the period from June 19th 2019 to September 11th 2019, FRONTEX’s joint operation “Coordination Points Land 2019” was held at international border crossing Zupci in three implementation periods, which aimed to establish a system of information exchange for early detection of recent, current and future illegal migration trends towards the EU through third countries, as well as the exchange of experiences and best practices in the field of border controls and detection of other forms of cross-border crime.
• During the period from November 5th, 2019 to December 5th, 2019 a joint operation “Focal Points Air 2019 - Regular Officers” was realized at the airport in Vienna, Republic of Austria. One police officer of the BiH Border Police participated in its implementation.
• A joint operation “Focal Points Air 2019 - Regular Officers” was implemented in the period from November 5th, 2019 to December 5th, 2019 at the airport in Ljubljana, Republic of Slovenia. One police officer of the BiH Border Police participated in its implementation.
• A joint operation Flexible Operational Activities - Western Balkans 2019 was implemented during the period from November 5th, 2019 to December 5th, 2019 on the border between Albania and Greece, in Albania. Two police officers of the BiH Border Police participated in its implementation.
• A delegation of the BiH Border Police attended the “All-in-one meeting - evaluation and planning of joint operations in the air, land and sea 2019/2020” – during the period from 25th to 28th of November 2019 in Warsaw, Poland.

3.9 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 was provided.
• There is no unified system yet 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?

• No cases of diversion of ammunition exports have been reported during the reporting period;
• Yes, and inputs were provided for the Regional Arms Export Report published by SEESAC.

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:
- Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?
- Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?

• During the reporting period, i.e. between 1 July and 31 December 2019, the MoI solved 84 criminal offences of “unauthorized manufacture, possession, and trade in weapons or explosive materials”. Eighty-four perpetrators were criminally reported, whereas 2 criminal offences were committed by an unknown perpetrator.
• In December 2019, an assessment mission was organized by SEESAC to assess the capacity and needs of the border police. The Assessment Team will produce an Assessment Report on border police needs and capacity development for combating illicit arms trafficking in North Macedonia.
• Stepped-up measures of border control have been undertaken during the reporting period, including closure of certain border crossing points as part of the protective measures aimed at preventing the spread of Coronavirus/COVID-19. In terms of weapon control (legal and illegal), these activities take place regularly and no additional activities or assessments have been undertaken.

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

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

• There is no control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period.

3.5 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?

• Yes, within the framework of EMPACT, representatives of the relevant organizational units of the MoI took part in operational meetings, as well as in the development of the operational plans against firearm trafficking.
3.6 Participation in regional meetings

**Guiding question:**

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

- Yes, we regularly take part in the regular meetings of the National Commissions on Small Arms and Light Weapons of the countries of Western Balkans, in all the meetings and training events organized by SEESAC, as well as in the meetings with SEEFEG and SEEFEN.
  - Participation at the working meeting for “Countering Serious Crime in the Western Balkans – Ballistic Information Exchange” within EMPACT - IPA 2017 on 12-13 September 2019 in Konjic, Bosnia and Herzegovina;
  - Participation at a Regional Meeting of the South-East Europe Firearms Experts Network (SEFFEN) on 26-27 November 2019 in Novi Sad, Serbia;
  - Participation at the Regional Training on Open Case File organized by SEESAC on 21 October 2019 in Belgrade, Serbia;
  - Participation at a working meeting of ENFSI members on 7-11 October 2019 in Krakow, Poland.

- With SEEFEG, we regularly take part in all conferences since its inception. Conferences are organized twice a year, and in 2019 they took place on 28 May 2019 and on 17 October 2019 in Ohrid, North Macedonia;

- At the same time, we regularly take part in the meetings organized by SEEFEN.
  - On 14-15 May 2019, we participated at the 11th SEEFEN Meeting in Sarajevo, and on 26-27 November 2019 we took part in the 12th Regional Meeting of the South-East Europe Firearms Experts Network in Novi Sad;

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

**Guiding question:**

Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

- Yes, data is collected for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study.

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

**Guiding question:**

Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

- Yes, we had cooperation with EUROPOL through the MoI’s Division for International Police Cooperation. Apart from the mutual exchange of information concerning people, vehicles, weapons, etc. (through SIENA), we regularly participate in the international operations “Western Balkan Joint Action Days”, which have been successfully implemented in this region for four years already.

- Through the Division for International Police Cooperation, there is an ongoing operational cooperation of the law enforcement agencies of all countries by using the channels of INTERPOL, EUROPOL, etc.; information is exchanged on a daily basis and requests are submitted for verification of lost and found weapons and weapons subject to legalization.

- Operational information, intelligence and data in the area of organized crime are being exchanged through Interpol, including information on firearm trafficking. In this regard, in respect of a case of a double murder in a vehicle committed in April 2019 in the area of Kumanovo, NCB Interpol-Skopje has submitted copies of cartridge cases and bullets recovered from the crime scene to Serbia, Albania and Kosovo, for the purpose of comparison with their sets of cartridge cases and bullets. The analyses performed in Albania and Kosovo showed no matching in the firing or shooting markings, whereas the results from the analysis in Serbia are still pending.
Together with EUROPOL, apart from the mutual exchange of information about persons, vehicles, weapons, etc. (through SIENA), we regularly take part in the international EMPACT joint action days (JAD) which have been taking place in this region for five years already.

3.9 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?

- A project on “Strengthening the Cross-Border Integrated Approach to Countering Illegal Possession, Misuse and Trafficking of Firearms between North Macedonia and Kosovo” has been submitted for funding in cooperation with the UNDP Office in Skopje. Outcomes expected from the Project include:
  - improved police operations in the field of small arms and light weapons through improved data collection and exchange;
  - increased control and response to Internet and online threats related to small arms and light weapons by improving the human and technical capacities; and
  - increased outreach and communication activities by the PR departments aimed at awareness raising and success story sharing in the fight against firearm trafficking.
- The OSCE project envisages strengthening of the capacities of the Canine unit, as follows: 4 targeted sections of the unit, 2 sections from the SWAT Units, as well as 1 section within the Border Police (International Airport Skopje).

TIRANA

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?

- The existing Police Case Management system is set up for all criminal cases and it is not specific for FAE.
- The statistical indicators for the last two years show a downward trend by 9.75% of the proceedings filed for the criminal offence provided for by Article 278 of the Criminal code “Illegal possession and manufacture of military weapons and ammunitions”. Otherwise from 400 proceedings filed in 2018 to 362 proceedings filed in 2019.
- The specific share that the firearms and ammunitions trafficking occupies in the group of criminal offences related to “fighting illegal trafficking of firearms” is 3.39%. Moreover, the statistical data indicate that the number of proceedings filed for the criminal offence provided for in Article 278/a of the Criminal Code “Firearms and ammunition trafficking”, has decreased from 11 criminal proceedings filed in 2018 to 10 criminal proceedings in 2019.
- A more thorough analysis of the statistical indicators, highlights that proceedings related to “holding weapons and explosives without the permit of competent authorities in vehicles or any other motorized means, as well as in public places”, as provided for by Article 278 / 1 of the Criminal Code, is around 64% of the proceedings investigated for this offence in 2019, i.e. a downward trend by 3% compared to 2018. Meanwhile, proceedings related to “holding firearms at one’s home” as per paragraph three and four of the same Article is 15.1% of the investigated proceedings. Whereas, the offence related to “the manufacture, sale, purchase, provision for purchase, trade and transport of weapons and ammunitions, explosives and explosive weapons”, as provided for in Article 278 / 5 of the Criminal Code, is around 2% of the investigated proceedings, i.e. an increase by 3 cases compared to 2018.
• According to the Prosecution Office such indicators demonstrate: - both, the efficiency of cross-cutting measures and progressive severity of punishments in cases of keeping weapons and explosives in open or public places, or in motorized means/vehicles, and - a more progressively mitigated criminal policy in case of holding such items at home and when the activity of these offenders is not related to the commission of other criminal offences.

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?

• No, we have not identified any case.
• The National Report on Arms Exports is regularly published in the following website http://www.akshe.gov.al/ The National Reports published on SEESAC website refer to periods 2008-2015, and can be found under this link: http://www.seesac.org/Albania_6/

3.3 Arms trafficking and border control

Guiding question:

Were there any reported cases of firearms trafficking during the reporting period?

Were there any activities focused on strengthening border control during the reporting period?

• Yes, 4 criminal offences related to trafficking of firearms and ammunition have been identified and referred to the Prosecution’s Office. In addition, number of proceedings filed for the criminal offence under the Article 278/a of the Criminal Code “Firearms and ammunition trafficking” was 10 in 2019.
• The specific share that the trafficking of firearms and ammunitions occupies in the group of criminal offences related to “fighting illegal trafficking” is 3.39%.
• In November 2019, experts from SEESAC visited some BCPs in the green and blue borders in order to assess the needs and capacities to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunitions and explosives (FAE). The Assessment Team will produce an Assessment Report on border police needs and capacity for combating illicit arms trafficking in Albania. The Report will provide recommendations for the improvement of the border control service in terms of the capacity development needed for countering illicit trafficking of firearms. The assessment report is expected to be finalized in Q1 of 2020

3.4 Control of explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Was a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors during the reporting period?

• No answer was provided.

3.5 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 continuously exchange information with Europol.
3.6 Participation in regional meetings

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

- We have participated in workshops organized by EMPACT regarding firearms and FFPs of member states and the Balkans.
- We have regularly participated in the meetings organized by SALW Commissions process, SEEFEN, SEEFEG. Representatives of the Albanian State Police have participated in the 12th meeting of the South East Europe Firearms Expert Network (SEEFEN) in Novi Sad, Serbia, on 26 - 27 November 2019, etc.

3.7 Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study

Guiding question:
Do you collect data for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study of UNODC?

- The data received from the abovementioned systems and the Statistics Sector are also exchanged with UNODC.

3.8 Operation cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol

Guiding question:
Did you have any operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States, INTERPOL during the reporting period? If yes, could you provide details?

- The Directorate of Investigations has collaborated with EUROPOL to investigate a case related to the trafficking of firearms and ammunition from Kosovo to Albania. This investigation was conducted following the special investigation methods. During this operation (police operation coded the “PAPËR”), 1 Kosovar citizen, who trafficked firearms from Serbia to Kosovo with final destination to Albania, was arrested in the act. The following were seized in the quality of material evidence:
  - 19 firearms of pistol type of different makes;
  - 400 military cartridges;
  - 4 bars of explosives of the type TNT with an overall weight of 1.6 kg;
  - 3 cell phones and the vehicle transporting the weapons

- We have had cooperation with FRONTEX; Pursuant to the Law No. 61. 2019, dated 07/02/2019 “On ratifying the statutory agreement between the Republic of Albania and European Union on the actions undertaken by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in the Republic of Albania”, in our country and precisely in Gjirokastra and Korça, at the land border with Greece, the JO FOA Western Balkan 2019 operation of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, FRONTEX, has begun its implementation, which constitutes of police officers from border police forces from the EU Member States and FRONTEX.

3.9 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?

- Increase human resources and administrative capacities of state institutions for monitoring, oversight and evaluation of the SALW situation in Albania.
Installation of computer programs and their interconnection to the Firearms Focal Point (FFP) in order to extract complete statistics and outputs regarding the SALW situation in Albania, as per the EU standards. The statistics reporting template must emerge from the computer programs, as per the EU standards. The statistical reporting for 2018 took a lot of time and engagement of several structures to prepare the report, even though we were unable to find a solution in some reporting.

Prosecution office:
- Challenges have been identified in extracting statistical data or data on specific cases, including SALW. In this regard, it would be helpful to implement a programme which would include participation of other stakeholders with an aim of including data entries on the activity dynamics of each institution. Such data would then be used to obtain the required statistical indicators that are indispensable for institutional analysis and assessments, as well as for reporting progress to this regional project and beyond.
- Increasing further efficiency in the cross-cutting cooperation in the tracking phase and during proactive investigations with the stakeholders involved in the fight against SALW trafficking and possession in public places or vehicles, as well as to unify the criminal policy with the stakeholders of criminal justice systems, to the extent permitted by the law, especially among requests coming from the prosecutor and decision-making of the court in imposing more severe punishments against offenders of SALW-related criminal offences, such as their trafficking and possession in public places or vehicles.
- There is a need for development of an investigation and criminal proceeding methodology focused on SALW-related criminal offences, with the objective to unify the practice followed by the JPO (Judicial Police Officer) within the prosecution units and investigation structures at the judicial police service, as well as prosecutors in the prosecution offices with comprehensive jurisdiction;
- There is a need for establishing cooperation with the School of Magistrates, related institutions (HPC and HJC) and law enforcement institutions part of the Strategy and Action Plan on SALW;
- There is a need on holding joint trainings among the judicial police, prosecutors and judges with topics focused in this area;
- There is a need for increasing efficiency in fighting criminal activities related to SALW and preventing them in general, by also engaging international field experts in this field in order to introduce the best European and international practices and experiences in this area.

Trainings:
- Conduct vocational training (including introductory and advanced) on detection, analysis, identification and investigation of FAE - one specialist for each BCP, with a total of 28 specialists.
- Conduct trainings on CIRAM.

Equipment:
- Detectors (devices) for explosives, firearms and ammunitions.
- Border surveillance transport vehicles
- Day/night vision binoculars
- Metal detectors
- Thermal cameras
- Jet skis and marine vessels of different capacities for blue border surveillance
- Border surveillance SMARDEC equipment
- Radar for blue border surveillance
- Fiberscope for performing second line checks of vehicles
- Videoscope for performing second line checks of vehicles
- Hand luggage scanner
- Mobile scanner for the control of luggage in Customs

➢ For DELTA
- A vehicle equipped with camera system for the supervision of blue and green border.
- A drone, which would significantly increase the effectiveness of the services and concrete results in the fight against the criminal activity conducted on and via the blue and green border.
- Kits and detectors (devices) for explosives, firearms and ammunitions.
- Flare gun for operational sea and land services
Flashlights for operational sea and land services

- A group of OSCE experts visited the Institute of Police Dog Training, in Tirana, on December 2019 to assess the facts and needs for breeding dogs.
ROADMAP GOAL 4

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

Roadmap Overall Targets:

1. Increase awareness among licensed private and legal entities about the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE.
2. Increase awareness of FAE producers about risks of diversion.
3. Increase awareness among general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE.
4. Increase awareness among young men on the dangers of misuse of SALW/firearms;
5. Increase awareness of dangers of celebratory shooting.
6. Increase awareness and reduce the misuses of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence.
7. Increase the partnership with, and awareness of media on the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms-enabled violence.
8. Increase confidence in security institutions as providers of adequate and equal safety for all through community-society-regional outreach activities.

Progress information on Goal 4 Overall Targets

1. Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE;
2. Awareness raising/outreach activities for FAE producers on the risks of diversion;
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;
4. Awareness raising activities on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence;
5. Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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 order to prevent illicit diverting of the legally exported weapons, the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications regularly holds seminars for legal entities registered for export and import of arms and military equipment, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance. The last seminar was held on 25 March 2019, and another is planned for 2020. Bilateral consultations are regularly held at the request of business entities.
- Within the competence of the Ministry of the Interior and “EU for Serbia - Support for Safer Products” project, activities are planned for raising awareness and improved advocacy of legal entities licensed for the production and/or marketing of explosive materials regarding the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of explosives, as well as the risks of their diversion to illegal flows.
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?

- Manufacturers of arms and military equipment regularly undertake activities for awareness-raising and spreading information in order to prevent misuse and diverting to illegal flows. Particular work is dedicated to training of persons engaged in the activities of physical and technical security in the enterprises dealing with the production of arms 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?

- Through 14 “Open days” activities in the units of Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defence the awareness of all interested persons (visitors) was raised and they were informed of the obligation of proper safeguard of arms and military equipment and dangers of illicit possession and improper keeping of arms and military equipment (in particular pistols and their ammunition).

- In the reporting period, on 10 December 2019, the Ministry of Culture and Information announced 9 open competitions in the field of public information for 2020. The competitions are launched to provide financial support for media content that contributes to the public interest in the field of public information. The topic “Prevention of the misuse of firearms” has been defined, through closer competition criteria, as one of the priority topics in the competition for print media, television, radio and internet media. The competition is underway, while the results will be presented in next reports.

- Also, on 8 November 2019, the MoI approved cooperation on the Project: MoI approved cooperation on the project Concept of Support to be provided by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia towards fulfilling the assumed international obligations as defined in the Roadmap. Based on the MoI’s guidelines and expressed needs, the OSCE identified three components which would require support in accordance with the Roadmap Key Performance Indicators as follows:
  - Support in planning, designing and implementing the awareness raising campaigns on the dangers of SALW and the improved SALW control (Goal 4),
  - Establishment of the Deactivation legislative framework and its due practical implementation. (more in Goal 1),
  - Building the capacities of the Police Department in strengthening their K-9 capabilities in detecting weapons and explosives (Goal 5).

Within the component - Support in planning, designing and implementing the awareness raising campaigns on the dangers of SALW and the improved SALW control - it is planned to strengthen the capacities of the MoI and other state institutions for conducting awareness campaigns on the control of small arms and light weapons, thus contributing to the reduction of weapons in illegal possession, preventing the misuse of small arms and light weapons, while increasing the safety of citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

This component of the project is expected to have 2 results:
  - Increased capacities of MoI to effectively engage in SALW control and reduction of weapons in illegal possession, decrease in the number of abuses of legal weapons (Kick-off Workshop on advanced practices
to prevent misuse of SALW and on advocacy campaigns; Establishing a Working Group for analysis, planning, design and implementation of the awareness raising campaigns; Supporting the MoI to conduct awareness raising campaigns; Identifying and sharing success stories and publish on official webpages.

- Establishment of a MoI partnership with civil society organizations and a mechanism to raise public awareness to prevent the misuse of small arms and light weapons (Experts meeting on building partnerships with electronic and print media, and identifying mechanisms for preventing misuse of SALW; Establish a Social Media Platform and support media campaigns on prevention of SALW proliferation and responsible gun ownership; Conducting advocacy activities at national and community level.

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?

- As a continuation of responsible arms control, raising awareness of danger of weapons, education, promoting arms control and better advocacy, particularly from the aspect of protection and security of women, on 19 August 2019 the Ministry of the Interior and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for Serbia, started the cooperation on the project “Reduce Risk - Increase Safety – Towards ending SALW misuse in domestic violence context”. During the reporting period, members of the project committee representing the MoI were also delegated, who will be national coordinators representing the Republic of Serbia. This project is a unique and first example of UNDP support of this kind in the region.

- In terms of raising awareness and reducing the misuse of firearms in cases of violence against women, domestic violence, or other forms of gender-based violence, the Ministry of the Interior has since the beginning of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence (1 June 2017) focused on prevention activities enabling police officers for the first time to carry out risk assessments within their powers and impose urgent measures;

The project aims to improve the legislative and political framework in order to strengthen the prevention system by changing the social environment and raising awareness among men and women about the dangers of misuse of small arms and light weapons. In addition, it should contribute to the establishment of zero tolerance for violence and the elimination of violence against women in Serbia, as well as reducing the misuse of firearms in the context of violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence. The activities planned in this project should lead to the following results: legal and institutional measures that will effectively address the issue of domestic violence and other similar violence; changed perceptions of gender-based violence and public awareness of the dangers of SALW misuse in the context of violence; as well as raising capacity, reducing the risk of SALW misuse, and supporting women and children who have suffered violence.

- The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for Serbia - Team for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion is in charge of the implementation of the project, while the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the United Nations Population Fund in Serbia and others (Coordination Body for Gender Equality, non-governmental organizations dealing with violence against women ...) are the implementing partners.

- The primary beneficiaries will be women survivors of domestic and gender-based violence and their families, the public, perpetrators of domestic violence misusing weapons, men, especially young men at risk of misuse of weapons, while policy-makers and professionals involved in tackling domestic and gender-based violence and weapon misuse, youth organizations that will be empowered to implement peer education activities are recognized as secondary beneficiaries.

- In terms of raising awareness and reducing the misuse of firearms in cases of violence against women, domestic violence, or other forms of gender-based violence, the Ministry of the Interior has since the beginning of
implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence (1 June 2017) focused on prevention activities enabling police officers for the first time to carry out risk assessments within their powers and impose urgent measures.

- Commitment and seriousness in the actions of the Ministry of the Interior is also shown in the results, according to which in the period between 1 July - 31 December 2019, a total of 14,341 urgent measures were imposed (4,449 measures of temporary removal of the perpetrator from the apartment and 9,892 measures of temporary prohibition imposed on the perpetrator to contact and approach the victim of violence).
- Also, in order to protect women against domestic violence, the MoI issued a document 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 July - December 2019, 40 illegal pieces of weapons were seized in criminal proceedings caused by events involving elements of domestic violence.
- With the aim of protecting women in cases of domestic violence, the MoI adopted an act on the conduct of all police officers in cases of temporary seizure of firearms in cases of domestic violence. In addition, the thesis was supplemented by which police departments will produce textual parts of the annual activity reports. The new thesis includes 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 offenses with elements of domestic violence in which the registered weapon was abused (weapon of committing an act or offense).
- Having in mind that children represent the most vulnerable group in the society, since 2017 the Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, has implemented the Program "Fundamentals of Child Safety" in all primary schools in the Republic of Serbia, primarily in the first, fourth and sixth grades. Within this Program, school children have the opportunity to learn about 8 topics, namely: child safety in traffic; police in the service of citizens; violence as a negative phenomenon; prevention and protection of children against drugs and alcohol; safe use of the Internet and social networks; prevention and protection of children against trafficking in human beings; fire protection and protection against technical and technological hazards and natural disasters.

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, significantly reduce the supply, demand and misuse of firearms through increased awareness, education, outreach and advocacy - 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.
- This type of support was requested by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications and received through the US Government’s EXBS program for the organization of business seminars.
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?_

- Awareness raising activities were neither held nor planned during the reporting period. There is a low level of awareness among institutions, particularly when it comes to trafficking of firearms via express/postal deliveries and internet portals; there is a low level of awareness among transport companies and delivery services of the risk of 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?_

- Awareness raising activities were neither held nor planned during the reporting period. There is low level of awareness of the risks of diversion of arms and their parts due to loopholes in the control of the production process; there is minimum regulation of this field, as well as minimum requirements relating to security, control and oversight over producers and legal entities using explosives; there is no regulatory framework 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?_

- Activities were implemented through the campaign “Respect life, return weapons”, but also through media presence and communications on seizures of illegal arms.

- There were no direct activities targeting young men. Young men are disproportionately represented among both perpetrators and victims of firearm related incidents; they make the majority of respondents who said they would like to own firearms for personal security.

- Activities included communications and direct outreach events by the police to discourage celebratory shootings (such as on the New Year’s Eve and major religious holidays). There is no assessment of annual cost incurred in the context of the consequences of such events.
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 low level of awareness of the widely spread misuse of firearms in domestic violence and gender-based violence. The institutional response is underdeveloped.
- The Operative Team for Combating Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women meets on a regular basis. A domestic violence database was set up and made operational and it enables the exchange of reports and information about domestic violence between the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of the Interior. It is made possible thanks to a complex software which enables an automated exchange of reports and information between the two key sectors, the Ministry of the Interior and the Police Directorate on the one hand, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on the other.
- The database includes all the legally required and necessary data on all the parties in a case of reported violence, including potential victims, offenders and children, the measures taken, misdemeanour and criminal charges, and the assessed risk levels.
- The database is a result of a joint initiative of the following two programmes – Social Welfare Information System, i.e. the social card, and the UNDP and EU gender equality project.

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?

- Yes, there is need for support in the implementation of activities targeting arms producers, dealers and licensed entities with the aim of raising awareness of the harmful effects of diversion of arms and precursors.
- Such support has not been provided yet.

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?

- There have been information meetings with private and legal entities (retail shops, security companies, shooting ranges, etc.) on the risks of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE, but these meetings are performed in a selective (individual) way with entities interested in receiving 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, there have been no manufacturers, only interested entities, but information has also been provided 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?
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?

Distribution of information brochures, through which we have informed citizens on the consequences of domestic violence, the duties and responsibilities of the Kosovo Police in addressing this type of violence and also the manner and form used to report such offences in the Kosovo Police.
During 2019, especially during the 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Towards Women, 13,000 self-awareness leaflets were distributed through a project implemented with the support of UN Women and OPDAT/ICITAP from the US Department of Justice.
The organization of self-awareness lectures on domestic violence in schools and other institutions in Kosovo. Through these lectures, we aimed at improving the self-awareness of the citizens and especially of the young generations, in order to prevent the recurrence of this concerning phenomenon in the future.
With regards to these negative phenomena, Kosovo Police, based on the needs and current situation, has continuously drafted programs and actions plans, which consist in protecting the lives of citizens and increasing their awareness. TV spots were broadcasted to encourage people to celebrate with their hearts and not with guns, and announcements were made on the dangers of using fireworks during the New Year celebrations.

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?

Kosovo Police has continuously carried out youth awareness activities, especially with high school students, regarding the consequences of negative phenomena, whether through lectures in school institutions or by publishing self-awareness and awareness literature.
452 lectures were organized during July-December 2019, in 277 schools and 5 local organizations with the participation of approximately 11,190 students and citizens, of which:
- 147 lectures were organized on the topic “Domestic Violence and Sexual Harassment”, involving 127 schools at national level and with the participation of 5,548 high school students.
- 288 lectures were organized on the topic “Stop Domestic Violence”, involving 138 schools at national level and with the participation of 5,652 high school students.
To commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, respectively during the 16 Days of Activism, we organized 17 lectures on domestic violence, of which 12 were organized in high schools with the participation of about 480 students, while 5 were held in other organizations with the participation of about 250 citizens.

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;
- Yes, 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

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?

- Activities from the previous report continue. Link to the 2nd Roadmap Regional Progress Report https://www.seesac.org/Roadmap-Monitoring/

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?

- Activities from the previous report continue. Link to the 2nd Roadmap Regional Progress Report https://www.seesac.org/Roadmap-Monitoring/

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

Guiding questions:
1. 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?
2. Where there any activities specifically targeting young men?
3. Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?

- Activities from the previous report continue. Link to the 2nd Roadmap Regional Progress Report https://www.seesac.org/Roadmap-Monitoring/

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?
• Activities from the previous report continue. Link to the 2nd Roadmap Regional Progress Report
  https://www.seesac.org/Roadmap-Monitoring/

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?

• Yes, project implementation is underway.

**SKOPJE**

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 2019, the organizational units for prevention have coordinated the implementation of preventive activities concerning the use of firearms and pyrotechnics with several target groups, such as businessmen (owners of restaurants/cafes, shops), private security agencies, representatives of local self-governments, hunting associations, [sport] fan groups, whereby several different forms of preventive action have been organized and undertaken.

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?

• Yes, there is no manufacture of weapons in the Republic of North Macedonia, only of ammunition. The Ministry of Interior holds working meetings with the ammunition manufacturer and, as part of the procedures for issuing Approvals for transfer of ammunition for the purpose of export, informs the manufacturer of the risk of diversion. If there is any doubt from any aspect in the course of the procedure, the Ministry of Interior conducts additional checks through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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?
• In 2019, the organizational units for prevention have coordinated the implementation of preventive activities concerning the use of firearms and pyrotechnics with several target groups, such as businessmen (owners of restaurants/cafes, shops), private security agencies, representatives of local self-governments, hunting associations, [sport] fan groups and primary and secondary school students, whereby several different forms of preventive action have been organized and undertaken, such as: meetings of local prevention councils, meetings of advisory groups of citizens, thematic meetings with citizens, thematic participation in TV and radio programs, implementation of prevention projects, educational lectures, public debates accompanied by creation of posters, leaflets, brochures and flyers, media reports and notifications treating the issues of use of weapons and pyrotechnics, especially during family and other celebrations, sports events and in the period prior to the New Year’s holidays.

• The Sectors for Internal Affairs (regional PDs), through their police stations and police units, and in compliance with their scope of competences arising from the Law on Police and the Law on Internal Affairs, are permanently undertaking preventive activities, and at the same time working on detection and prevention of the use of firearms and pyrotechnics.

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?

• Activities related to the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence were part of activities reported under 4.3.

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 has been requested to OSCE for the planning, design and implementation of public awareness raising campaigns. The OSCE Mission to Skopje has submitted a project proposal and a Memorandum of Understanding. One of the Project goals is about strengthening the national capacities for public awareness raising by organizing workshops, working group meetings, preparation of materials, guidelines and curricula. The Project will be implemented in the course of 2020.

TIRANA

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?

• Yes. The working plan of the General Directorate of State Police No. 4813 dated 10/06/2019 has been approved “On the implementation of goals set in the Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2019-2024 and Action Plan 2019-2021”.
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 was 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?
- 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?

- No answer was provided.

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?

- Several awareness-raising meetings were organized in framework of the community policing with different target groups, especially with school students, which, among others, addressed topics regarding the misuse of firearms in all 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?

- Support is needed and requested in organizing and implementing national awareness campaign on the dangers of misuse and illicit possession of firearms.
ROADMAP GOAL 5

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

Roadmap Overall Targets:

1. Substantially increase number of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives.
2. Ensure that legal measures are in place allowing legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms.
3. Systematically use deactivation to reduce illegal firearms possession.
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.

Baseline information on Goal 5 Overall Targets

6. Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms;
7. Deactivation of firearms;
8. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.

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?

- In case of finding weapons in illegal possession, the Ministry of the Interior files criminal charges against the owner in accordance with Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, which prescribes sanctions for illicit possession and carrying of firearms, ammunition and explosives. In the reporting period, 1,061 firearms, 15,187 pieces of ammunition of different calibres, 58 hand grenades, 184 explosive devices and 42 kg of explosive found in illegal possession were seized.

- In the Republic of Serbia, the 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 to the Republic of Serbia, without compensation, on which occasion he/she will be issued a certificate of surrendering weapon. The certificate of surrendering weapon and transferring the ownership to the Republic of Serbia 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 the reporting period, the owners surrendered 18,278 pieces of registered weapons.

- During legalization campaigns, weapon owners (natural and legal persons) 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. The Law on Weapons and Ammunition prescribes the possibility of organizing periodic legalization campaigns in the Republic of Serbia. However, in the reporting period, no weapon legalization procedures or legalization campaigns were organized. 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 weapons (gas, starting and signal weapons) and old and deactivated weapons, for which they do not possess a document issued by the competent authority of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia, if they fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Law.

- The Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, which was in force during the reporting period, extended the deadline for the re-registration of weapons for which a document was issued under the previously applicable Law on Weapons and Ammunition until 5 March 2020. In this way, i.e. by extending the deadline, citizens are kept satisfied and continuous re-registration is carried out, as well as systematic data collection, for the purpose of controlling various aspects related to weapons. The re-registration procedure was promoted through the participation of representatives of the Ministry of the Interior in local television broadcasts and their appearances on TV stations having national coverage and radio programmes.

- In the reporting period, a total of 18,280 weapons were re-registered in accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition. Specifically, 10,973 natural persons re-registered 17,660 pieces of weapons whereas 25 legal entities re-registered 620 pieces of weapons, all of which 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, 211 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?

- In order to fulfil Goal 5 – By 2024, substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession in the Western Balkans – and bearing in mind the necessity of informing the public in order to raise the awareness of illegal possession of weapons (which is aimed at encouraging a bigger number of weapons to be surrendered during legalization efforts in the future), the mentioned activity could be done in cooperation with international organizations and bilateral donors.

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 under implementation. Citizens voluntarily surrendered 78 pieces of small arms and light weapons, 57 hand grenades, 37 parts of weapons, and 1,074 pieces of ammunition during the reporting period.
5.2 Deactivation of firearms

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

- Yes. 1 firearm was deactivated 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?

- Yes, further financial support is needed for the destruction of legitimately confiscated SALW, as well as those collected through the campaign “Respect life, return weapons”.
- Yes.

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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?

- The process of firearms legalization has continued during this period, including information campaigns that were organized through media channels or different meetings with participants involved in the process and also with participants that may influence the population.

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 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?

- Challenges include:
  - In order to legalize a weapon, both the applicant and the respective institution must follow long procedures.
  - The weapon’s registration system and the legalization procedures in the system are incomplete.

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3 The figure is taken from Montenegro’s KPIs Progress Report (KPI 11)
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 it 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 are 12 laws on guns in force and most of them envisage legalization and voluntary surrender. No campaigns were conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the reporting period.

#### 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

**Guiding question:**

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

- 11 weapons were reported as deactivated 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?

- Yes, project implementation is underway.

### 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 legalization of voluntary surrender of firearms campaign has been envisaged or conducted during the reporting period.

#### 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

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4 Data extracted from Bosnia and Herzegovina 3rd KPIs report
Guiding question:
Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period?

- No. Deactivation was not 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?

- No answer was provided.

TIRANA

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 has been no legalization and/or voluntary surrender campaign of firearms during the reporting period.
- During the reporting period 50,322 hunting weapons, or about 48.96% of them have been registered in the SIMA (record-keeping) system.

5.2 Deactivation of firearms

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

- No answer was provided.

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 was provided.
ROADMAP GOAL 6

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roadmap Overall Targets:</th>
<th>1. Systematically destroy all surplus stockpile FAE in an environmentally benign manner.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Systematically and publicly destroy all seized FAE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline information on Goal 6 Overall Targets:</td>
<td>1. Destruction of confiscated and surplus stockpile of FAE, in accordance with safety and environmental standards;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Challenges, needs identified, and support required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Progress information on Goal 6 Overall Targets

BELGRADE

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE took place during the reporting period?
If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?
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, the Ministry of Defence destroyed 23.4 tons of ammunition (of different calibres), fuses and explosives as part of the demilitarization process. Demilitarization costs were covered by the funds from an international assistance programme (NATO Support and Procurement Agency – NSPA).
- In the first reporting period no surplus weapons or equipment were sold to authorized persons. In the second half of 2019, however, out of identified surplus weapons and ammunition, the defence system disposed of the following quantities through sale to authorized persons: 34,881,333 pieces of 7.62 x 39 mm ammunition (various types) and 50,000 pieces of 14.5 x 114 mm (armour piercing) ammunition.
- In the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior organised destruction of surplus stockpiles of firearms, ammunition and explosives, thus keeping the trend of continuous destruction of surpluses alive. Owing to this, the Republic of Serbia remained a regional leader in terms of destruction of firearms and ammunition.
- Specifically, a commission for collecting and classifying weapons that became the property of the Republic of Serbia was formed on the basis of the decision of the Cabinet of Minister of 13 August 2018. On 9 August 2019 the Commission completed the weapon classification process and designated relevant quantities depending on further use thereof.
- Destruction of ammunition. On 16 August 2019, a Standard Letter of Agreement on the Destruction of Ammunition between the Ministry of the Interior and the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) was approved and signed.
- Accordingly, based on a government conclusion and the above Letter, a total of 54,111 pieces of ammunition were destroyed at the Technical Overhaul Institute NH “Đurđe Dimitrijević-Dura” in Kragujevac on 17 December 2019.
- Destruction of firearms. Based on the Serbian Government Conclusion from December 2019 and a Standard Letter of Agreement on the Destruction of Firearms between the Ministry of the Interior and the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) of 18 December 2019, 15,430 firearms were destroyed at the Recycling Centre in Železnik, Belgrade, on 23 December 2019.
- Specifically, the following was done:
Destruction of unusable ammunition held by the Ministry of the Interior in the quantity of 54,111 rounds (23,675 rounds of 7.7 mm and 30,436 rounds of 12.7 mm - TRZK);  
Destruction of weapons collected through the work of the Commission for taking over and classifying weapons that became the property of the Republic of Serbia (found, surrendered or confiscated in criminal, misdemeanour and administrative proceedings) in the amount of 14,001 various SALW pieces, as well as 1,429 pieces of unusable Mol service weapons. A total of 15,430 SALW pieces destroyed;  
Disassembly of ordnances at the Technical Overhaul Institute of Kragujevac – 1,847 shaped charge rifle grenades.

- In the upcoming period, destruction of stockpiles of special-purpose resources has been planned to take place under the project “Demilitarization of surplus ordnance through the NATO Trust Fund”. On the proposal of the Ministry of Defence, a contract was signed to this end and the implementation of this activity is expected to begin in the upcoming period. It has been planned for this project to include the entire surplus ordnance held by the Ministry of the Interior.
- From 2003 until late 2019, a total of 141,507 firearms were destroyed. Owing to the results achieved over the last few years and efforts made by the Ministry to make citizens safe and to fulfil the assumed international obligations in this area, the Republic of Serbia remains positioned as a regional leader, at the same time continuing to fight organised crime and terrorism.

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?

- For Goal 6 - Systematically reduce the number of surplus and destroy the confiscated small arms and light weapons and their ammunition – the Republic of Serbia is determined to continue destroying the surpluses in its fight against weapon proliferation and misuse and organized crime and considering the high financial costs of the destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition, the Republic of Serbia needs further support from international or bilateral partners.

**PODGORICA**

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

**Guiding questions:**

- Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?  
  If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?  
- Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- Yes. The Ministry of the Interior and the Police Directorate have no surplus stockpile of firearms and ammunition.
- Yes, destruction of the confiscated firearms, ammunition and explosives was conducted. This public event was organized on 11 July to mark the International Gun Destruction Day by the Ministry of the Interior of Montenegro, with the support of the EU and SEESAC. 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.
- A total of 990 pieces of SALW and 269 parts of firearms were destroyed through melting. In addition to the voluntary surrendered firearms, also destroyed were the firearms following the completed court proceedings.
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 financial support is needed for the destruction of surplus FAE stockpiles for the Army of Montenegro.
- Yes, partly. In the reporting period, the unexploded ordnance stockpiles were reduced by 154.00 tonnes, of which 24.6 tonnes were reduced through sale, and 129.4 tonnes were destroyed. The destruction was implemented through the NATO Trust Fund and the ITF Fund. 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 Fond, 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**

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

**Guiding questions:**
- Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?
- If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?
- Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If yes, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- There are currently no surpluses of firearms and ammunition in Kosovo.
- A lot of improvements are needed with regards to environmental protection during destruction processes.
- Yes, 594 weapons were destroyed in November through the process of melting. The process was public and financed by UNDP.

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?

- A registration system for disposed weapons should be established. The cooperation between the Prosecution’s Office and Court, on weapons to be disposed, is not at the adequate level.
- We have requested support and it was provided.

**SARAJEVO**

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

**Guiding questions:**
- Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?
- If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?
Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If yes, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- During the reporting period, the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina destroyed surplus mines and explosives stockpiles. Surplus mines and explosives stockpiles destruction was carried out at destruction sites of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and capacities of civilian companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A total of 850 tons of different types of mines and explosives or 3,362,791 pieces were destroyed.
- The destruction of mines and explosives was carried out in a safe and environmentally friendly manner in military and civilian capacities.
- In addition to destroying surplus stockpiles of mines and explosives in the possession of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with orders issued by courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina destroyed weapons and mines and explosives seized from criminals in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministry of Defense adequately informs the public about the process of destruction of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives.
- 3,479 pieces of weapons and parts of weapons were destroyed in the second half of 2019. This number of weapons includes the total number of weapons collected through amnesty, voluntary surrender as well as seized illegal firearms.

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?

- A lack of financial and material resources was identified in the destruction of surplus mines and explosives stockpiles in the possession of the AF BiH, as well as the destruction of weapons and mines and explosives that were seized by the judicial authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the perpetrators of criminal acts.
- The Ministry of Defense requested and received assistance from international organizations (UNDP) and partner countries (USA through the US Embassy in BiH) to carry out the above activities.

SKOPJE

6.1 Destruction of confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:

Did any destruction of surpluse stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period?
If yes, was the surpluse destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?
Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

- No destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE took place during the reporting period;
- Yes. On 9 July 2019, in coordination with the Seized Assets Management Agency and in the presence of the government commission responsible for disposal [destruction] of drugs and weapons, a public destruction (burning) of firearms exercise took place in the furnaces of the industrial facility “Feni” in Kavadarci. Firearms that were destroyed were previously confiscated on the basis of final court judgments and Decision on destruction rendered by the relevant court. Firearms were previously collected from the warehouses of the courts and stored in the military barracks “Gjorche Petrov”, from where they were transported to the industrial facility.
- The Commission for disposal of effectively confiscated weapons destroyed:
  o Assault rifles - 31
  o Hunting rifles - 142
- Air guns - 54
- Handguns - 358
- Cold weapons (white arms) - 88
- Stun gun – 1

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 confiscate and surplus stockpile of FAE

Guiding questions:
Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period? If yes, was the surplus destroyed in compliance with the safety and environmental standards?
Did any destruction of confiscated FAE take place during the reporting period? If so, was it a public destruction of firearms and ammunition?

• During the reporting period, there have been no activities on the destruction of surplus firearms and ammunition.

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.
ROADMAP GOAL 7

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roadmap Overall Targets:</th>
<th>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).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ensure safe and secure SALW/firearms and ammunition storage facilities designated based on identified needs and in accordance with international standards.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baseline information on Goal 7 Overall Targets

| 1. Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities; |
| 2. Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities; |
| 3. Activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities; |
| 4. Challenges, needs identified, and support required. |

Progress 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 of the Republic of Serbia conducted inspections of legal entities and entrepreneurs which are registered as providing training in firearms handling, repairing and converting of weapons and trading in weapons, essential components of weapons and ammunition. Inspection was also carried out of other legal entities and entrepreneurs, which, due to their respective 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 136 inspections were carried out. Inspection capacities were not enhanced during this period;
- The Ministry of the Interior also conducted regular inspections of legal persons and entrepreneurs offering private security services. What is inspected is the fulfilment of the conditions for and the manner of performing activities, the application of powers and keeping records in accordance with the relevant law, as well as the application of regulations on holding and carrying private security weapons. In exercising inspection of how the relevant law is applied, authorized police officers performing duties stipulated by private security regulations have the right and the duty to inspect, inter alia, the manner of keeping and carrying firearms.
- During the reporting period, 249 inspections of legal persons and entrepreneurs offering private security services were carried out. Due to established irregularities, 380 motions to institute misdemeanour proceedings were made.
- With a view to improving the inspection system in this area, eleven (11) by-laws (rulebooks) were adopted in 2019 based on the amendments to the Law on Private Security (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos.
Based on the amendments to the Law on Private Security:
- Rulebook on detailed requirements for the issuance of authorization to provide training in performing private security and steward service jobs (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 15 of 8 March 2019);
- Rulebook on the curriculum and the manner of providing training in how to perform private security jobs (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 15/19 of 8 March 2019);
- Rulebook on the content, appearance and manner of use of the private security officer’s identification card (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 3 of 15 January 2016, No. 30 of 25 April 2019);
- Rulebook on the colour and elements of the uniform worn by the security officer (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 49 of July 8, 2019);
- Rulebook on the manner of exercising the security officer’s powers (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 59 of 23 August 2019);
- Rulebook on the certification exam for performing private security and steward service jobs (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 74 of 18 October 2019);
- Rulebook on the manner of performing technical protection jobs and using technical equipment (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 91 of 23 December 2019).

Based on the amendments to the Law on Detective Activity:
- Rulebook on training, learning job skills and certification exam for performing detective jobs (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 27 of April 12, 2019);
- Rulebook on termination of validity of the Rulebook on records kept in the area of detective activity;
- Rulebook on the content, appearance and manner of use of the detective’s identification card (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 3 of 15 January 2016, No. 30 of 25 April 2019);
- Rulebook on spatial and technical conditions for carrying out the detective activity (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 37 of 29 May 2019).

During the reporting period, the Ministry conducted continued inspection pursuant to the Law on the Transportation of Explosive Substances and the Law on Explosive Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases. Inspection was conducted of all legal entities authorized for the production of and/or trade in explosive substances. Monthly inspections of the explosive materials’ production and storage facilities were carried out. During the reporting period, 585 authorizations for the procurement of explosive materials were issued and inspection of their use was carried out.

Based on the Law on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, the Law on the Production of and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment, the Law on Export and Import of Weapons and Military Equipment and the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, 3090 authorizations were issued in the second half of 2019 for transportation and transit of explosive materials for civil uses and pyrotechnic compositions, hunting and sporting weapons and ammunition, and weapons and military equipment.

7.2 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

Guiding question:

How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

During the reporting period, the loss/theft of 23 weapons owned by legal entities and 567 weapons owned by individuals were reported.
7.3 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 the reporting period, the Ministry of Defence conducted regular inspections and control of storing facilities, storage and use of weapons and ammunition in warehouses, training centres and shooting ranges. Controls did not identify any irregularities that would significantly affect the overall safety. All facilities and warehouses storing firearms are secured by guards or watchmen, as well as certain technical protection measures.
- During the period July – December 2019 through specialized courses, 18 persons from the Serbian Armed Forces were additionally trained (total of 52 in 2019) to perform duties of operators in whose scope is working with arms and military equipment. This training covered mostly young people who are for the first time introduced to the obligation of receiving, storing, safeguarding and record-keeping of the flows of arms and military equipment.
- The Ministry of the Interior continued activities aimed at expanding adequate storage capacities (in accordance with international standards) for storing small arms and light weapons and ammunition. On the basis of a Government conclusion from May 2019, the Ministry of the Interior took over the “Duvanište” Warehouse Complex near Smederevo from the Ministry of Defence.
- On 9 July 2019 SEESAC/UNDP informed the Serbian Ministry of the Interior that the Government of the United States, the Department of State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) had officially approved the allocation of funds in the amount of USD 1,000,000 for the improvement of the “Duvanište” Warehouse Complex near Smederevo.
- The donor funds were approved for essential furnishing of several warehouse facilities, the construction of a security fence and an entrance gate, external light installation, cameras, on-site inventory equipment, and targeted (adequate) training in physical security and stockpile management of weapons and ammunition.
- The Ministry of the Interior approved the above cooperation project and designated its points of contact, which marked the commencement of the project and preparatory activities.

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?

- **In order to fulfil Goal 7 – Significantly decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives** - both the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia have identified the needs for further physical and technical capacity building of warehouse complexes and locations;
- The Ministry of Interior has adopted a standpoint that the safe storage of small arms and light weapons can be achieved by adapting a number of warehouse premises (microlocations-police stations), in which weapons and ammunition seized under relevant 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 request support from international organizations (through donations) for the construction of a wire fence in Technical Overhaul Institute Kragujevac (there is a project in place), whereas the modernization of the technical protection systems at the locations of Smederevo and Pančevo requires the allocation of funds for the project development and subsequent financing of necessary works.
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)?

- Yes, partly – the inspection and oversight of legal entities and entrepreneurs engaged in hunting, target shooting, providing security of persons and property, production, trade, repair and modification services, transport of arms and ammunition is not conducted continually. The regulations are in place for the terms of production activity, while the deactivation of firearms is not fully regulated; there is minimum regulation, inspection and oversight in place for the manufacturing and trade in explosives for civil use.

7.2 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

Guiding question: How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

- There were no firearms or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state institutions or private entities during the reporting period. The inspection of the electronic database showed that 8 pistols were missing, and 1 pistol was reported lost for civilians.

7.3 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?

- There were no activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosives storage facilities.

7.4 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?

- The Army of Montenegro – the Ministry of Defence: The safety and security of storage facilities was increased. In 2019, “Brezovik” storage facility was not reconstructed according to the main project design due to a lack of funding. For the same reason, the main project design was not developed for the reconstruction of “Židovići” storage facility in Pljevlja. The Army of Montenegro gave up developing the main project design for the construction of an ammunition storage facility near Bar.
- International support is needed for the implementation of safety and security measures relating to SALW/ammunition storage facilities in line with international standards.
- No support was received in the reporting period.
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 DPS (Department for Public Safety). Approximately 40 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 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

Guiding question: How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

- 49 firearms were reported lost or stolen from state entities.

7.3 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.

7.4 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?

- Further trainings for inspectors and technical equipment for inspection are needed.
- Yes, we have requested support and we have received support in this area.

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)?
• **MOFTER** - The MoFTER of BiH Inspectorate performed about 45 inspections of legal entities engaged in the production of weapons and military equipment during the reporting period.

7.2 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

**Guiding question:**

How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

• No cases of stolen or lost firearms from state institutions or private entities were reported during this period.

7.3 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?

• No answer was provided.

7.4 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?

• Yes, project implementation is underway.

**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 the reporting period, the Ministry of Interior continuously performed inspections of the legal entities engaged in the activity of trade in weapons, ammunition and parts of weapons, then of the legal entities engaged in the activity of repairs and deactivation of weapons, of civilian shooting ranges, legal entities that provide private security services in the form of service provision and security services for own needs.

• The Ministry of Economy (which is responsible for controlling legal entities that have obtained authorizations to perform production and trade in military weapons and military equipment) has not yet established an inspection system for control of the legal entities that are authorized to perform the activity of production and trade in weapons and military equipment. The planned and systematized positions for the inspection supervision in the Directorate for Special Purpose Production in the Ministry of Economy are still pending.
7.2 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

Guiding question:

How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

- Yes, a total of 38 weapons have been reported stolen or lost during the reporting period, and international notices were published for these weapons that have been stole within the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia.

7.3 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 the reporting period, as well as before, control and technical inspections have been regularly performed over the facilities for storage of SALW, ammunition and mines and explosives devices by professionals from the Army of the Republic of North Macedonia in accordance with an Order for performing that type of tasks.

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 the reconstruction and upgrading of the existing warehouses of the Ministry of Interior, their physical and technical security.

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)?

- State Police:
  - During the reporting period, 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;
  - The Department of Public Safety has approved the Inspection Plan with Prot. No. 868, dated 20/02/2020 “On the inspection of the implementation of legal responsibilities from the SHNT structures, entities authorized for permitted activities with weapons, explosives for civil use and fireworks”, in order to check the implementation of the tasks from local units in the Local Police Directorate and Police Stations, under the program of the General Directorate of State Police on the control of SALW and awareness-raising activities.
  - 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.

- **AKSHE:**
  - 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 Firearms/SALW or ammunition reported lost or stolen from state or private entities

**Guiding question:** How many firearms/SALW or ammunition were reported lost or stolen from state or private entities during the reporting period, if any?

- 13 cases have been reported during this reporting period. The data of these weapons have been entered in the IArms system.

### 7.3 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?

- **State Police:** The reconstruction of the State Police ammunition tunnel/storage facility, near the Supply Centre in Mullet, Tirana, was completed in 2019.
- **Ministry of Defence:** During the reporting period, work has started on the implementation of the investment project in a SALW and ammunition warehouse, an activity which aims to increase the security of such storage facilities. With regards to this project, we are cooperating with SEESAC on:
  - Increasing the security measures in 1 ammunition storage facility to improve the external fencing and camera supervision.
  - Providing metal safes to store the weapons used by the foot patrol structures.

Current status in 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, responsible for the implementation of the project, has been announced;
- Work for project implementation began in December 2019.

### 7.4 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?

- **State Police:**
  - Increase human resources and technical and administrative capacities of state institutions to inspect, monitor, oversee and evaluate the SALW situation in Albania.
  - Carry out awareness-raising campaigns to educate the young generation on the dangers of firearms (different topics in schools, elaboration and distribution of leaflets, media discussions), etc.
• Projects to improve the security infrastructure of the weapon storage facilities of the State Police, focusing especially on increasing the safety conditions of personal weapons carried in residence premises by the employees of the State Police.
• Provide the cards used to produce hunting weapons or firearms permits, which should be obtained by all citizens carrying a legal firearm.
• Training on the operation of the “Firearms Marking Device”, a project implemented with UNDP/SEESAC.

• Ministry of Defence:
• Ongoing investments in 1 ammunition storage facility, as well as in other warehouses where weapons and ammunition are stored and administered, in order to upgrade the conditions of storage and physical security. Such upgrades will be carried out with the financial support from the state budget allocated to the MoD and the financial support of donors.