

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) REGIONAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January - 30 June 2019

Submission Date

15/10/2019

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

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

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

KPI 1	<p>Number of legal frameworks on arms control throughout the Western Balkans fully harmonized with the EU legislation, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The Firearms Protocol)</p> <p>BREAKDOWN</p> <p>1.1. Arms control legislative acts regarding the civil use of firearms and ammunitions harmonized with the relevant EU Directives on firearms and ammunition;</p> <p>1.2. Arms control legislative acts regarding the civil use of explosives harmonized with the relevant EU Directives on explosives;</p> <p>1.3. Arms control legislative acts regarding the military use of firearms, ammunition and explosives harmonized with the relevant EU Directives;</p> <p>1.4. Arms control legislative acts harmonized with the Arms Trade Treaty;</p> <p>1.5. Arms control legislative acts harmonized with the Firearms Protocol.</p>
	<p>Source of information: <i>EU Integration or legal departments.</i></p> <p><i>The following options show the level of harmonization of the national arms control legislative acts regarding the civil and military use of firearms/SALW, ammunition and explosives with the EU Acquis: Fully harmonized, Partially harmonized, Not harmonized, N/A (Not applicable), Not sure/Not known.</i></p>

CIVIL USE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
<p>EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →</p> <p>Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation; Law on Export and Import of Ams and Military Equipment</p>	<p>Law on Weapons</p>	<p>Law on Weapons</p>	<p>Law on weapons, Law on legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices.</p>	<p>Law on weapons; Law on marking of SALW and SALW ammunition; Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking of weapons and ammunition;</p>	<p>Law on weapons</p>	<p>Law on weapons; DCM 275 on safety conditions; DCM 292 on record-keeping development; DCM 348 on entry and selling of weapons; DCM 421 on licensing criteria</p>
<p>Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons</p>	Partially harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Partially harmonized	Fully harmonized	Partially harmonized
<p>Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons</p>	Partially harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Partially harmonized	Fully harmonized	Partially harmonized
<p>Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons</p>	Partially harmonized	Not harmonized	Not sure/not known	Not harmonized	Not harmonized	Partially harmonized
<p>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</p>	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Not sure/not known	
<p>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</p>						

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

CIVIL USE OF EXPLOSIVES	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
<p>EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →</p>	<p>Law on Trade of Explosive Materials; Law on Explosive materials, Flammable Liquids and Gases</p>	<p>Law on Explosives, Law on Transport of Hazardous Substances</p>	<p>Law on the civil use of explosives</p>	<p>Law on Explosive Substances for Economic Use of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods of the Socialist Republic of BiH (used by the FBiH MoI); Law on the Transport of Explosives and Combustible Liquid Gases adopted in 2007, Brčko District</p>	<p>Law on protection from explosive materials; Law on trade in explosive materials</p>	<p>Law on the civil use of explosives; DCM on procedures of issuing import/export and production licenses on civil use of explosives; DCM on the application procedure for registering explosives in the state register of explosives for civil use; DCM on rules and procedures on tracing and identification of explosives for civil use; DCM on procedures of issuing permits for import, exports and production of pyrotechnic materials, fireworks for civil use</p>
<p>Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors</p> <p>Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/214 of 30 November 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards adding aluminium powder to the list of explosives precursors in Annex II</p> <p>Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/215 of 30 November 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards adding magnesium nitrate hexahydrate to the list of explosives precursors in Annex II</p>	N/A	Partially harmonized	Not sure/ not known	Not harmonized	Not harmonized	Not harmonized

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/216 of 30 November 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards adding magnesium powder to the list of explosives precursors in Annex II						
Directive 2014/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>

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

<u>ARMS TRADE TREATY</u>	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature	X	X		X	X	X
Ratification, acceptance or approval <i>(For States Signatories)</i>	X	X		X	X	X
Accession <i>(For non-signatory States)</i>			X			

<u>FIREARMS PROTOCOL</u>	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature						
Ratification, acceptance or approval	X	X		X	X	X
Accession	X		X			

Criminal offences defined in the national law.

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

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	Yes: (Article 348 of the Criminal Code)	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially: the provision does not cover parts and components of firearms	Yes: (Article 278/5, 6 of the Criminal Code)
Illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	Yes: (Article 348 of the Criminal Code)	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially: the provision does not cover parts and components of firearms	Yes: (Articles 278/a, 282/a of the Criminal Code)
Falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms required by article 8 of this Protocol	Partially: removal of markings is not listed as a criminal offence under the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: (Article 278/7 of the Criminal Code)

COMMENTS

General Note from SEESAC: For transparency purposes, the comments for Sarajevo below are included as received by individual agencies/institutions of different cantons, Brčko District or Republika Srpska.

Belgrade: Taking into account that Article 348 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code stipulates that whoever without authorization manufactures, alters, sells, procures, exchanges or possesses firearms, convertible or deactivated weapons, their parts, ammunition, or explosive substances or mines and explosive devices shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine, it can be concluded that the said Article is harmonized with Article 5 of the Protocol with regard to the illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition. Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition prescribes that whoever creates false stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking of

weapons, devices and ammunition with the intent to use them as genuine, or who, with the same intent, alters such genuine stamps or markings or use such false or altered stamps or markings as genuine, shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to three years. Bearing in mind the above, this Article is partially harmonized with Article 5 of the Protocol due to the fact that removal of markings is not established as a criminal offence under the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.

Podgorica: The Montenegrin Law on Weapons does not contain definitions of "illicit arms production" and "illicit arms trafficking". On the other hand, the Criminal Code of Montenegro in Article 403 stipulates "Unlawful Possession of Weapons and Explosive Substances" as a criminal offence, where it is stipulated that anyone who without authorization (illicitly) keeps, carries, manufactures, repairs, converts, sells, procures, exchanges, transports or in any other manner trades in firearms, ammunition, explosive substances, dispersion or gas weapons shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three months to eight years. Therefore, there is an obvious legal gap in the Montenegrin legislation, because there are no legal definitions for "unlawful (unauthorized) production" and "trafficking" in neither the Law on Weapons and the Criminal Code while criminal legislation sanctions them. In other words, the legislator does not say what unlawful (unauthorized) production and trafficking of weapons is, and on the other hand sanctions such conduct through provisions of the Criminal Code. In addition, the wording in the Criminal Code is narrower than the one in the UN Protocol and the EU Directive.

Pristina: Not sure/not known - It is used as the law was adopted before the EU document but this does not imply that it is not harmonized. Practically, the EU documents are linked with each-other, therefore the laws are partially harmonized with them. Furthermore, each by-law derives from the respective law and if the law is harmonized so is the by-law. With the entry into force of the law on weapons in 2015, it means the approximation of the EU documents in the law on weapons. This applies to Law No. 05 / L-134 "On legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices", Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions", and 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".

Sarajevo: Brčko District Police - 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 of BiH 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 of BiH.

Tirana: Regarding the Military use of FAE, Article 12 of the Law No 46/2018 on state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use stipulates the risk evaluation criteria for FAE exports, which are in line with the criteria set out in the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. Law 46/2018 stipulates the definition of brokering pursuant to the Common Position 2003/468/CFSP, the obligation to register for entities that conduct brokering activities, as well as the granting of individual licenses for brokering activities. DCM No. 604, dated 28/08/2003 "On approving in principle the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports" has been harmonized with the previous EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

Clarification: 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".

KPI 2

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

BREAKDOWN

- 2.1. SALW Strategy is in place.
- 2.2. SALW Strategy is evidence-based.
- 2.3. SALW Strategy addresses the needs of men, women, boys and girls.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young man: man aged 18 to 35 year

Source of information:

SALW Commissions

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes, what is the Strategy implementation period?	2019-2024	2019-2024	2017-2021	2016-2020	2017-2021	2019-2024
If yes, is there an accompanying Action Plan for the implementation of SALW Strategy in place?	Yes, 2019-2020	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes, 2019-2021
Was there an evaluation of the SALW Strategy conducted or is it planned?	/	No	Yes	Not conducted, but planned	Yes, evaluation conducted in 2018	Not conducted

SALW Strategy is evidence-based. (Options: N/A (not/applicable) ,yes to a full extent, yes partially, no not at all)						
	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Data on SALW distribution and impact is regularly collected by competent institutions.	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, partially
The Strategy is based on comprehensive data on SALW distribution.	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, partially
The Strategy is based on comprehensive data on SALW impact.	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes, partially
The Strategy clearly identifies main problems related to SALW.	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent
Goals and objectives fully address the problems identified.	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes, to a full extent
The implementation of SALW Strategy is monitored regularly.	Yes, partially	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent

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

COMMENTS:

Belgrade: At the initiative of the Ministry of the Interior, the Government of 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 accompanying Action Plan for the period 2019-2020 ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 44/2019). The Strategy includes basic mechanisms envisaged in the Roadmap, which have been set up to combat the illicit possession and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosives for civilian use in the Western Balkans. This Strategy is primarily based on data and recommendations obtained on the basis of the Evaluation of the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the Period 2010-2015. Situational analysis related to the small arms and light weapons control in the Republic of Serbia, prepared by the OSCE Mission to the Republic of Serbia in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior. In terms of gender and age equality, the level of implementation was assessed as YES, partially due to the fact that the Strategy was adopted on 13 June 2019, i.e. just before the end of the reporting period, and that not all monitoring and enforcement mechanisms have been put in place.

Tirana: During the reporting period a training for members of the national SALW Commission has been conducted by SEESAC in Durres on gender and SALW.

KPI 3

Number of cases, individuals and quantity of misused and trafficked firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) prosecuted and adjudicated in comparison to the number of law enforcement reports on seizures;

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police, Prosecution records and court database.

	Pending at the beginning of reporting period		Reported during reporting period		Total to be addressed in the reporting period		Dismissed		Solved with conviction – Adjudicated	Solved in another way (e.g. plea bargain)
	(a)		(b)		(c)= (a) + (b)		(d)		(e)	(f)
	cases	nr. of individuals	cases	nr. of individuals	cases	nr. of individuals	cases	charges against individuals	individuals	individuals
Belgrade										
Illegal possession of FAE	no data	685	no data	723	no data	1,408	no data	233	407	143
Trafficking of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Altering marking of firearms	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Other FAE related crime	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Podgorica										
Illegal possession of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	175	166	no data	no data	no data	no data
Trafficking of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Altering marking of firearms	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Other FAE related crime	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Pristina										
Illegal possession of FAE	1,076	1,076	1,156	1,817	2,232	2,893	11	11	478	129
Trafficking of FAE	42	53	42	53	84	106	0	0	7	2

Illegal manufacturing of FAE	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Altering marking of firearms	15	15	1	1	16	16	0	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Other FAE related crime	253	253	181	194	434	447	1	1	86	31
Sarajevo										
Illegal possession of FAE	14	14	86	84	73	65	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	8	<i>no data</i>
Trafficking of FAE	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	1	<i>no data</i>	114	83	3	3	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Altering marking of firearms	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Other FAE related crime	2	2	4	4	7	10	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	3
Skopje										
Illegal possession of FAE	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	102	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Illicit trafficking of FAE	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>		117	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>		<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Altering marking of firearms	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Other FAE related crime	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Tirana										
Illegal possession of FAE	134	98	184	103	318	201	21	22	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Trafficking of FAE	13	5	9	4	22	9	2	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	10	11	5	5	15	16	0	2	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Other FAE related crime	5	16	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>

COMMENTS

General Note from SEESAC: For transparency purposes, the comments for Sarajevo below are included as received by individual agencies/institutions of different cantons, Brčko District or Republika Srpska.

Belgrade: At the beginning of the January-June 2019 reporting period, pending cases related to 685 persons. During the reporting period, 723 persons were reported, so the number of persons to whom the number of pending cases related increased to 1408. These persons were reported on the grounds of criminal offense of Illicit Manufacturing, Holding, Carrying and Transport of Explosive Substances referred to in Article 348 of the Criminal Code. There were no criminal charges for the criminal offenses referred to in Articles 40 and 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 87 of 13 November 2018), since Article 46 of the Law stipulates that the Law shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, and shall become applicable within one year from the date of its entry into force. Therefore, the above statistics refer to the illicit possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives. During the reporting period, out of the total of 1408, cases solved related to 640 persons (adjudicated+ dismissal of criminal charges). The reported persons have been prosecuted and convicted of holding and carrying firearms, convertible or deactivated weapons, parts, ammunition, explosives or mine and explosive devices, because it was easy to prove that the criminal offence was committed. Criminal proceedings last longer when persons are being tried or prosecuted for criminal offences other than a criminal offense referred to in Article 348 of Criminal Code. The information under d) "Cases dismissed" refers to the number of persons against whom criminal charges were dropped. The above data are derived from the statistical report of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office (where data are kept by persons).

Podgorica: 505 weapons temporarily seized, 251 of which were firearms. 129 firearms found in illegal possession of citizens and seized.

Pristina: The Court has provided data only on the cases and individuals at section (e) and (d). It does not have information on the number of persons involved in these cases and for that reason, the number of cases has been calculated based on the number of individuals. The Police has reported the number of cases and individuals while the Prosecution has not reported any data.

Cases dismissed - Data on cases and charges against individuals have only been provided by the Police.

Sarajevo: *Sarajevo Canton Mol* - During the reporting period, two cases of unauthorized possession of firearms and ammunition committed by two individuals were registered. Court proceedings are pending against these individuals. ***BiH Border Police*** - In the reporting period, there were two cases of temporarily seized weapons, ammunition and explosive devices used in criminal offences. Two reports on committed criminal offences were submitted to the competent prosecutor's offices for four criminal offences. Reports filed against four persons: 2 BiH nationals, 1 Slovenian national and 1 national of North Macedonia. Also, for the same period in 2019, 3 misdemeanours were recorded, including a certain amount of weapons and ammunition seized for these misdemeanours. ***Central Bosnia Canton*** - 17 cases were reported which include in addition to illegal possession of firearms, several other concurrent criminal offences. ***Brčko District Police*** - A total of 15 cases were recorded in the reporting period in which the firearms and ammunition were found, as follows: 5 semi-automatic rifles, 2 automatic rifles, 2 pistols, 2 gas pistols and 148 bullets. The cases where the possession of a weapon was reported or the use of firearm or explosive device was evident, but was not found during official police activities, were as follows: Reported stolen gun; reported robbery at gunpoint in 2 cases; causing general danger by using a gun and placing an explosive device; reported possession of a firearm not found during the search; firing a gun into a traffic sign, no weapon found; report on a dog shot from a firearm, but no weapon found. Therefore, in the reporting period, there were 15 registered cases of use or possession of a firearm. In 9 cases, a perpetrator was identified and the weapon confiscated, while in 6 cases neither the perpetrator nor the weapon could be identified. ***RS Mol*** - Article 361 of the Republika Srpska Criminal Code prescribes the criminal offence of Illegal Manufacturing and Trade of Weapons or Explosive Substances: Whoever, without authorization, manufactures, remodels, possesses, sells, purchases, exchanges, exports or imports any firearms, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, ammunition or explosive substances. In 2018, one criminal offence committed by an unknown perpetrator remained unresolved. From January to June in 2019, 111 criminal offences of Illegal Manufacturing and Trafficking of Weapons or Explosive Substances were recorded and consequently 75 reports against 80 individuals were submitted to the competent prosecutor's office.

Skopje: In the reporting period 102 criminal offenses "illegal production, possession and trade in arms or explosive materials" were detected, for which criminal reports were filed for 203 perpetrators. The data submitted are from the Ministry of Interior.

Tirana: The data presented in the table, in the columns "Pending at the beginning of reporting period" refer to cases submitted by the Prosecution Office. The Police reported 10 cases and 13 individuals involved in trafficking of FAE and 272 cases and 326 individuals involved in illegal manufacturing, possession of FAE.

27 murders have happened during the reporting period (not all of them with firearms), involving 37 offenders. 38 cases of illegal possession of hunting/sport weapons, involving 38 offenders, have been recorded. 14 cases of violation of rules on explosives and incendiary substances have been identified, involving 347 offenders (the number of offenders is high because protests have been held in Tirana during this period and in some electoral premises, where incendiary substances, "molotov" bombs, pyrotechnic materials, etc., have been used). 5 armed robberies, involving 16 offenders, have been identified under other crimes with firearms. Moreover, 29 cases of destruction of property with explosives, involving 6 suspected offenders, have been identified. 85 cases of suicide (not only with firearms) have been identified, of which 31 have been women.

PROSECUTION OFFICE: There have been 86 cases sent for trial by the Prosecution Office 78 illegal possession, 2 illegal trafficking and 6 of illegal manufacturing of FAE. In the column named "Solved with conviction - adjudicated", the data have been entered as per the indicators for individuals sent for trial by the Prosecution Office. Whereas with regards to the columns "Solved with conviction - adjudicated and "Solved in another way (e.g. plea bargain)" decided/approved by the court, these data are kept in the judicial cases administration system at the courts. The statistical database of the prosecution office does not contain any specific data related to the row named "Other FAE related crimes".

KPI 4

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

BREAKDOWN

- 4.1. Number of cases of FAE seized inland;
- 4.2. Number of firearms seized inland;
- 4.3. Number of pieces of ammunition seized inland;
- 4.4. Quantity of explosives seized inland;
- 4.5. Number of cases of FAE seized at the border;
- 4.6. Number of firearms seized at the border;
- 4.7. Number of pieces of ammunition seized at the border;
- 4.8. Quantity of explosives seized at the border.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Firearms Focal Points, criminal police, border police or similar

		Inland seizures	Seizures at the border	Comments
Region				
Cases of seized FAE:		1,225	78	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	1,859	27	
	Ammunition (pieces)	47,518	5,092	
	Explosives (grams)	124,264	14	
	Explosives (pieces)	82	0	
Belgrade				
Cases of seized FAE:		671	77	The number of cases of inland seizure of firearms, ammunition and explosives is the number of criminal offences under Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia - illicit manufacturing, possession, carrying and trafficking in weapons and explosive substances, whereas the number of cases of seizures at the border is the number of detected cases of seizure at the border. Reported quantity of firearms, ammunition and explosives seized inland is the total quantity for the Republic of Serbia, including the seizures at the border i.e. the number of cases of seizure in which criminal complaints have been filed pursuant to Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia. That is why this quantity of firearms, ammunition and explosives is automatically included in the total number of inland seizures. The number of cases of seizure at the border is obtained by using Application 12G, which has been updated by the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior since 2009. Application 12G is updated on a daily basis by police officers of the Border Police entering data on seizures of weapons and ammunition.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	627	14	
	Ammunition (pieces)	15,762	3,377	
	Explosives (grams)	5,077	0	
	Explosives (pieces)			
Podgorica				
Cases of seized FAE:		175		245 firearms were seized, as follows: 104 handguns (56 legal, 48 illegal), 63 hunting rifles (37 legal, 26 illegal), 8 revolvers (2 legal, 6 illegal), 4 small calibre rifles (4 legal), 9 automatic rifles (9 illegal), 1 MP5 (1 illegal), 2 semi-automatic rifles (2 illegal), 14 carabines (8 legal, 6 illegal), and 40 rifles (15 legal, 25 illegal). 80 peices of various types of mines and explosive devices were seized (improvised explosive devices, hand grenades, blasting caps, etc.)
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	245		
	Ammunition (pieces)	6,942		
	Explosives (grams)	0		
	Explosives (pieces)	80		
Pristina				
Cases of seized FAE:		379	1	Explosives consist of recovered hand grenades. Most cases were identified at the border but all of them were considered as illicit possession.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	493	7	
	Ammunition (pieces)	5,530	985	
	Explosives (grams)	0	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	27	0	

Sarajevo				
Cases of seized FAE:				<p><i>General Note from SEESAC: For transparency purposes, comments below are included as received by individual agencies/institutions of different cantons, Brčko District or Republika Srpska.</i></p> <p>BiH Border Police - As a result of criminal offences, 39 pieces of ammunition of different calibre were temporarily seized as follows: 8 pieces of pistol ammunition, 31 pieces of shotgun ammunition. Also, one gun and one "other" were seized. Tuzla Canton Mol - The "Seizures at the border" refer to the quantities of seized weapons and ammunition at the Tuzla International Airport - 1 firearm and 14 pieces of ammunition. Canton 10 Mol - From 1 January to 30 June 2019, 1 piece of various explosives (1 hand grenade) was seized. RS Mol - In the first half of 2019, the Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior recorded 111 criminal offences of "Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking of Weapons or Explosives". During the same period, the specified quantity of weapons and ammunition were seized.</p>
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	256	2	
	Ammunition (pieces)	16,151		
	Explosives (grams)	4,045	14	
	Explosives (pieces)	16		
Skopje				
Cases of seized FAE:				<p>77 firearms were seized: 49 pistols, 4 revolvers, 2 automatic rifles, 11 hunting rifles, 2 sporting rifles, 1 small caliber rifle, 1 hand-made rifle, 1 gas rifle, 5 pistols for audio-visual signalization, and 1 gas pistol. The 2 explosives are two plain detonators. Other seizures: five hand grenades, a mine, 100,168 pieces of firecrackers, 8,111 pyrotechnic and light rockets, 14 fireworks and two firecrackers "cannon blast".</p>
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	77	0	
	Ammunition (pieces)	1,733	9	
	Explosives (grams)	192	0	
Tirana				
Cases of seized FAE:				<p>The Source of information is the ballistics examination sector at the Forensic Police Institute in Tirana. Explosives are not examined at the ballistics sector but at the Chemistry sector at the Forensic Police Institute.</p> <p>At the border 2 pistol firearms have been identified, a sport weapon and 712 rounds of 7.62 mm calibre, type 56 and 9 rounds of 9 mm calibre.</p>
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	161	4	
	Ammunition (pieces)	1,400	721	
	Explosives (grams)	120,000	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	0	0	

KPI 5

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

BREAKDOWN

- 5.1. Number of firearms seized at the borders of the European Union (EU);
- 5.2. Quantity of ammunition seized at the borders of the EU;
- 5.3. Quantity of explosives seized at the borders of the EU;
- 5.4. Number of firearms seized throughout the EU;
- 5.5. Quantity of ammunition seized throughout the EU;
- 5.6. Quantity of explosives seized throughout the EU;
- 5.7. Number of firearms seized at the borders of the EU and traced to the Western Balkans;
- 5.8. Quantity of ammunition seized at the borders of the EU and traced to the Western Balkans;
- 5.9. Quantity of explosives seized at the borders of the EU and traced to the Western Balkans;
- 5.10. Number of firearms seized throughout the EU and traced to the Western Balkans;
- 5.11. Quantity of ammunition seized throughout the EU and traced to the Western Balkans;
- 5.12. Quantity of explosives seized throughout the EU and traced to the Western Balkans.

EXPLANATIONS:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

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

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

KPI 6

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

BREAKDOWN

- 6.1. Number of arms export licenses issued and realized;
- 6.2. Number of ammunition export licenses issued and realized;
- 6.3. Number of cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted through post-shipment control procedures;
- 6.4. Number of cases in which ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted through post-shipment control procedures.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

Explosive: for the purpose of this report, the term “explosive” is used to define a solid or liquid substance or mixture of substances which, by intrinsic chemical reaction

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

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

Source of information: Arms export control/Licensing authorities

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Arms export licenses issued and realized.	30	9	no data	0	34
Ammunition export licenses issued and realized.	26	0	no data	7	34
Cases in which arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.	0	no data	no data	0	0
Cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	no data	0	0
Cases in which ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	no data	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade : Delivery verification certificates requested and issued for 30 licences.

Podgorica : 22 licenses were issued, out of which 9 were partially realized; 1 ammunition license was issued. Delivery verification certificates were not requested for the issued arms export licenses realized. There were no cases of diversion reported.

Sarajevo : No information available of any diversions during the import of weapons and ammunition to the Western Balkan countries

Tirana : 34 export licenses for arms and ammunition have been issued. No cases of arms and ammunition diversion have been identified during the transport procedure. National Authority for Control of State Exports (AKSHE): The realized licenses presented in the table are not in all cases 100% complete.

In such case the license has been fully realized.
Delivery verification is part of the export procedure and is required in all cases of SALW exports.

KPI 7

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana	Details
Have FFP tasks been assigned?	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p>Pristina: The duty of the FFP is to provide intelligence and analytical products, which shall be used by Groups responsible for assigning and coordinating duties, Investigators, Prosecutors; Risk analysis together with NCBM; Examination of the general situation</p> <p>Tirana: The Order of the General Directorate of State Police No. 496, dated 24/04/2019 "On the establishment and functioning of the Firearms Focal Point", sets out the following tasks and responsibilities:</p> <p>a. Analysing gun crimes through iBase program, by using the data administered in the computer systems, including the ballistic ones; b. Administering data through iBase program for lost and stolen firearms; c. Investigating and tracing firearms; d. Administering data through SIMA program for licenses and registered firearms; e. Drafting information related to criminal groups and their connections to the firearms trafficking; f. Drafting analytical products that have been analysed; g. Profiling of criminals and criminal groups; risk or threat assessment; h. Exchanging information with investigators, prosecutors and judges of firearm-related cases; i. Supporting operational structures with analysed and scrutinised information; j. Exchanging information with Interpol and Europol; k. Drafting statistics and reports on recorded crimes, firearm-related incidents, etc.; l. Sending information on ballistic evidences seized on the crime scene by the Ballistics Examination Sector at the Forensic Police Institute.</p>
Are the weapons, criminal and ballistic and any other relevant databases connected?	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	<p>Podgorica: Data analysis applications are linked to data on registered weapons, duty service (seized weapons), request (weapons requested), and a temporary database of weapons that are under expert examination at the forensic centre has been created.</p> <p>Pristina: SACONS, IBIS, KPIS</p>
Is the FFP collecting data?	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p>Pristina: Quick reports, investigators' reports, statistics etc.</p> <p>Tirana: The FFP collects information on all the firearms and ammunitions examined at the lab from the ballistics examination sector. The FFP collects the information twice a year as required by SEESAC under the Roadmap implementation in the Western Balkans.</p>
Is the FFP analyzing data and producing knowledge products?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Pristina: Intelligence package; Problem profiles; Subject profiles; Risk and threat analysis; Periodical reports; Provides inputs to SOCTA report
Is the FFP sharing information?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Pristina: With OCID, DIA, Prosecution Office, NCBM, Border Police etc.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

Belgrade: Firearms focal point (FFP) was not formally established in the first half of 2019. Following the adoption of the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024, as a formal and legal framework, conditions have been met for its establishment. In the reporting period, the competent unit of the Ministry of the Interior submitted a new, updated proposal of the Firearms Focal Point composition, with the aim of drafting a decision on its composition. In 2019, for the purpose of further technical support for the establishment of FFP, SEESAC provided hardware equipment. In addition, members of the Ministry of the Interior underwent the training to work with databases, which was delivered in Belgrade in the period 20-24 May 2019. The aim of the training was operation of iBase and software. Technical preparation for migration of databases towards FFP is underway.

Podgorica: The process of establishing the FFP has been initiated. The needs have been identified and the process of training officials through regional trainings has started.

Implemented activities and the plan of the Police Directorate of Montenegro in establishing the National Focal Point are as follows:

- The firearms focal point to be established within the Criminal Intelligence Department in terms of data processing and analysis, due to the existing staff capacities and access to data from databases and ongoing cases.
- Data analysis applications are linked to data on registered weapons, duty service (seized weapons), request (weapons requested); a temporary database of weapons that are under expert examination at the forensic centre has been created.
- The next steps include linking the ballistics laboratory with the focal point and updating the historic data on expert examination in past 5 years, linking with the International Cooperation Department, finding the premises and equipping the office.
- In addition to the above, it is necessary to issue instructions for the actions of police officers in the seizure and recovery of firearms, and of the analysts who will be examining them and drafting reports.

Skopje: The focal point was not put into operation because an integrated database has not been established yet. During the reporting period, activities were undertaken to connect the ballistic databases, and they are not entirely connected to the planned integrated base of the FFP.

Tirana: The ballistics database (ARSENAL system) is not connected to any other system at the State Police and outside because it is a closed system; The ballistics sector at the Forensic Police Institute currently collects information on firearms, cartridges, missiles and case description. The Ballistics Sector exchanges information with the Sector on Trafficking at the General Directorate of State Police.

KPI 8	<p>Number of inter-institutional cooperation cases at operational level, including investigation, prosecution and pretrial phases;</p> <p>BREAKDOWN</p> <p>8.1 Number of FAE related incidents recorded by police;</p> <p>8.2 FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge;</p> <p>8.3 FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge;</p> <p>8.4 Number of FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor;</p> <p>8.5 Number of FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge.</p>
Source of information:	<i>Police information system; prosecutor database</i>

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
FAE related incidents recorded by police:	152	108	379	344	<i>no data</i>	173
FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge:	3,171	90	571	34	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge:	1,506	90	162	16	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor:	233	<i>no data</i>	12	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	48
FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge:	6	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>

COMMENTS:

General Note from SEESAC: For transparency purposes, the comments for Sarajevo below are included as received by individual agencies/institutions of different cantons, Brčko District or Republika Srpska.

Belgrade: FAE related incidents recorded by the police includes the number of misdemeanours; FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge refer to the number of pending cases; FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor refer to cases dismissed against a person.

In the legal system of the Republic of Serbia, the investigating judge (a judge for preliminary proceeding) is not competent to dismiss charges. In the reporting period, the Misdemeanor Courts in the Republic of Serbia had a total of 3171 pending cases. This number represents the number of cases transferred from 2018 and cases received in the period from January until June 2019. In 3 cases the petitioner of the motion to institute the misdemeanor proceedings withdrew the motion, 451 cases were discontinued or ended in acquittal, and in 46 cases the motion to institute the misdemeanor proceedings has been rejected. The public prosecutor dropped the criminal charges in relation to 233 persons. The above data are taken from the Statistical Report of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office (where records are kept by persons). Additionally, the number of criminal offenses committed with the use of firearms. i.e. data on the structure of criminal offences committed with the use firearms from the records of the Ministry of the Interior are as follows: 2 cases of each of the following criminal offences: murders, aggravated murders, attempted aggravated murders and serious bodily harm, 6 attempted murders, 63 robberies, 44 illegal manufacturing, holding, carrying and trafficking in weapons and explosives, 4 cases of each criminal offences of endangerment of safety and killing and wanton harming of animals, 3 criminal offences of domestic violence, 13 criminal offences of causing of general danger, and one case of the each of following criminal offences: light bodily injury, disparaging the reputation of Serbia, larceny, aggravated larceny, illegal hunting and preventing an official in discharging duty according to the Law on Public Peace and Order.

Podgorica: 15 criminal offences of causing general danger have been registered (Article 327 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro, paragraph 1 – committed by causing fire and using explosive devices), out of which 9 or 69% have been solved. 38 events caused by fires or explosive devices which the competent state prosecutors have not qualified by the end of this reporting period have been registered. There have been 75 petitions for initiating misdemeanour proceedings under the Law on Weapons. There have been 15 petitions for initiating misdemeanour proceedings under the Law on Public Peace and Order, Article 13 – use of firearms or explosive devices, without authorization.

Pristina: FAE cases dropped by the prosecution: notes provided by the police.

Sarajevo: *Sarajevo Canton Mol* - Two cases of firearms-related incidents were recorded by the police and two individuals were prosecuted. Court proceedings were initiated, and the individuals were prosecuted and adjudicated by a competent court. ***Central Bosnia Canton Mol*** - Proceedings are ongoing for 15 incidents. ***Canton 10 Mol*** - Criminal reports were filed in 5 cases. ***RS Mol*** - During the reporting period, 167 criminal offences were committed using or threatening with firearms (criminal offence Robbery) and 23 misdemeanours under public peace and order, Article 16 Unauthorized Use of Weapons.

Skopje: During the reporting period only one case was reported of firearms firing during family celebrations. No other data was provided within the deadline for completing the report.

Tirana: Regarding the number of FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor, the figure 48 includes the number of cases that the prosecutor has taken a decision on: in 21 cases the decision was to not start a criminal proceeding and in 27 cases the decision was to drop the case/charges against 22 individuals/persons. The statistical databases and prosecution office registers do not have any data for the following rows: FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge; FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge and number of FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge. These data are related to the amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure (entered into force on 1 August 2017), which are kept in the judicial cases administration system at the courts.

KPI 9

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

BREAKDOWN

- 9.1. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation at the jurisdiction level;
- 9.2. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation in the Western Balkans;
- 9.3. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with Frontex;
- 9.4. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with Europol;
- 9.5 Number of bilateral intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with EU Member States that do not involve Europol;
- 9.6. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with Interpol.

Source of information:

Police agencies

Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
At jurisdiction level	18	<i>no data</i>	0	23	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
In the Western Balkans	17	7	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
With Frontex	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
With Europol	15	<i>no data</i>	0	26	9	<i>no data</i>
With EU Member States	13	7	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
With INTERPOL	81	40	0	<i>no data</i>	18	<i>no data</i>

COMMENTS:

Belgrade: Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation at jurisdiction level refers to the number of initiated operational processing in the territory of the Republic of Serbia - 18, which are under the jurisdiction of various organizational units of the Ministry of the Interior. Out of the total number of initiated operational processing, 4 refer exclusively to Article 348 of the Criminal Code, while the others refer to Article 348 of the Criminal Code and other criminal offenses, whereas 6 operational processing are closed. When it comes to the number of information delivered through INTERPOL (1 24/7) and EUROPOL (SIENA) channels and the number of messages exchanged, in the period from 1 January 2019 until 30 June 2019 in the field of arms trafficking, a total of 247 messages were exchanged through the EUROPOL (SIENA) channel, of which 74 were sent and 173 received. 65 cases of operational cooperation were recorded through EUROPOL channels. During the same period, a total of 42 inputs were made to the AP Weapons and Explosives database. Operational cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX) cannot be presented through the number of cases, given that cooperation 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. As the reporting is conducted on a monthly basis, in the reporting period, regular 6 monthly tables have been submitted.

Podgorica: At jurisdiction level, all requests for firearms tracing are conducted through Interpol's IARMS system (stolen or missing firearms – notices for firearms tracing). Cases of operational cooperation with the Western Balkans include: Tirana 2, Skopje 3, Belgrade 2. From the Police to Europol's Analytics Project Weapons and Explosives, there were in total 52 replies, 4 messages of informative type and 4 requests for checks sent. Cases of operational cooperation with EU Member States include: Praga (2), Berlin (3), Zagreb (2).

Pristina: 4 cases of information exchange at the jurisdiction level and 3 cases with the Western Balkans are reported.

Sarajevo: *Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DCPB)* - From 1 January to 30 June 2019, the DCPB handled 161 cases opened following the requests of INTERPOL, EUROPOL and national law enforcement agencies. In this regard, 26 new cases have been opened as requested by EUROPOL, 130 as requested by INTERPOL and five as requested by national law enforcement agencies.

Tirana: There are no data on international operations carried out with the aim to combat crimes related to firearms trafficking

KPI 10	<p>Number of incidents involving firearms and victims affected by the misuse of firearms, disaggregated by gender and age, in each jurisdiction of the Western Balkans;</p> <p>BREAKDOWN</p> <p>10.1 Number of incidents committed with legal and illegal firearms;</p> <p>10.2 Number of persons murdered with firearms, by gender and age;</p> <p>10.3 Number of persons injured with firearms, by gender and age;</p> <p>10.4 Number of persons who committed suicide with firearm, by gender and age.</p>
	<p>Source of information: <i>Police/Ministry of Interior</i></p>

All incidents committed with firearm:				
	Legal firearm	Illegal firearm	Not known	Total
Belgrade	32	22	116	170
Podgorica	122	129	15	266
Pristina	0	13	0	13
Sarajevo	18	47	9	74
Skopje	<i>Data unavailable</i>			
Tirana	8	165		173
TOTAL				

Region	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
TOTAL	52	15	0	67	50	9	0	59	63	3	79	156

Belgrade	Age	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
		M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
	18-20	1			1	1			1				0
	21-30	2			2	6	1		7				0
	31-40	2			2	1			1				0
	41-50	2	1		3	1			1				0
	51-60		1		1	1			1				0
	60+				0	1			1				0
	N/A				0				0			73	73
	TOTAL	7	2	0	9	11	1		12			73	73

Podgorica												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0		0	1	0		1	0	0		0
19-35	3	0		3	7	0		7	2	0		2
36-60	0	0		0	4	0		4	5	0		5
61+	1	1		2	0	0		0	5	0		5
Age N/A				0				0				0
TOTAL	4	1		5	12	0		12	12	0		12

Pristina												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18				0				0				0
19-35	5	1		6				0	3			3
36-60	2	1		3	2			2	1			1
61+		1		1				0	1			1
Age N/A		1		1				0				0
TOTAL	7	4		11	2	0		2	5	0		5

Sarajevo												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	1			1		1		1				0
19-35	4	1		5	5	1		6	3	1		4
36-60	10	3		13	7	1		8	18	1		19
61+				0		2		2	24			24
Age N/A				0	1	3		4	1			1
TOTAL	15	4	0	19	13	8	0	21	46	2	0	48

Skopje												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18		0		0				0	0	0		0
19-35	1	0		1				0	0	0		0
36-60	2	0		2				0	0	0		0
61+	3	0		3				0	0	0		0
Age N/A				0				0	0	0	6	17
TOTAL	6	0		6	0	0		0	0	0	6	17

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

COMMENTS:

General Note from SEESAC: For transparency purposes, the comments for Sarajevo below are included as received by individual agencies/institutions of different cantons, Brčko District or Republika Srpska.

Belgrade: Statistical data on the number of criminal offences committed using weapons in legal or illegal possession are provided for the period after 1 February 2019, which is the date when these parameters started to be entered. All incidents committed with firearm refer to the total number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms and the number of misdemeanors under Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Law on Public Peace and Order. The number of murdered persons refers to the victims of the criminal offences of murder and aggravated murder, as well as to the cases for which an incident report was sent to the Prosecutor's Office and stated from special records. The Ministry of the Interior has data on the number of persons who committed suicide with firearms (without data on gender and age), and that number for the first half of 2019 is 73 persons (48 suicides committed with legal and 25 with illegal firearms). The nomenclature for the age structure of persons murdered or injured with firearms has been altered in relation to the initial table provided in KPI 10 in order to display the records of the Ministry of the Interior in the manner in which they are kept.

Podgorica: The total number of incidents is 108, where the police seized 251 firearms, out of which 129 in illegal possession. The origin of weapons is unknown in 15 cases due to cases not being solved and this number of weapons is included in the total number of incidents.

Sarajevo: RS MoI - During this period, 167 criminal offences were committed using or threatening with firearms (criminal offence Robbery) and 23 misdemeanours under public peace and order, Article 16 Unauthorized Use of Weapons.

Skopje: The number of people injured with firearms refers to persons wounded by stray bullet. In the reporting period there were no cases of persons wounded by stray bullet.

Tirana: The decisions of the ballistics expertise sent by the judicial police officer along with the evidences at the Forensic Police Institute, do not determine the age of the persons involved in firearm-related injuries, murders

KPI 11

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

BREAKDOWN

- 11.1 Number of firearms voluntarily surrendered;
- 11.2 Number of ammunition voluntarily surrendered;
- 11.3 Number of firearms legalized;
- 11.4 Number of firearms deactivated.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

Source of information:	Police agencies
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	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Number of voluntarily surrendered firearms:	18,932	29	1,415	784	no data	4
Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces):	no data	174	560	5,341	no data	155
Number of firearms legalized:	0	0	682	1,069	23	0
Number of firearms deactivated:	164	2	7	7	0	0

COMMENTS:

General Note from SEESAC: For transparency purposes, the comments for Sarajevo below are included as received by individual agencies/institutions of different cantons, Brčko District or Republika Srpska.

Belgrade: In the reporting period, the Republic of Serbia was not collecting data on ammunition legally acquired and surrendered by the citizens. In the Republic of Serbia, ammunition can be freely acquired in the market on the basis of the issued weapon document, so it is not purposeful to keep such statistics. In the reporting period, legalization was not carried out.

Podgorica: 50 explosive devices were also surrendered, mostly hand grenades.

Pristina: Voluntarily surrendered firearms consist of weapons that shall be legalized while legalized firearms are in process of final legalization. Deactivated firearms are in process of legalization.

Sarajevo: Sarajevo Canton Mol - Voluntary Surrender of Weapons Pending Inheritance Proceedings. **CANTON 10 Mol** - Voluntarily surrendered from 1 January to 30 June 2019 included 17 different mines and EOD (1 M80 launcher “Zolja” (Wasp), 12 hand grenades, 1 trombone mine, 1 grenade, 1 grenade for rocket launcher and 1 explosive device). **Brčko District Police** - 25 weapons in legal possession voluntarily surrendered for destruction, of which 4 pistols, 11 hunting rifles and 10 air rifles or 25 in total, were destroyed in the reporting period. Also, 1202 ammunition pieces and 15 mines and EOD were handed over.

Skopje: 411 requests for legalization of firearms have been submitted, of which 23 have been decided during the reporting period and the rest are pending. During the reporting period, the Ministry of Interior did not issue any certificates for permanently deactivated firearms, but issued 98 certificates for temporary blocking of firearms.

Tirana: Despite the fact that Albania has not have a law on voluntary surrender of weapons and ammunitions during the reporting period, different citizens, based on their free will, have appeared at the police structures to surrender weapons and ammunitions possessed or found in various locations. Three cases have been identified at the jurisdiction of the Local Police Directorate of Tirana (Police Station No. 1 with two cases. One at the Police Office at Students Campus where a rifle was surrendered on 21/03/2019 and another case on 06/05/2019 related to a machine gun surrendered at the Police Station No. 1; the other case was at the Police Station No. 5 in Kamza, where on 10/05/2019, both a rifle and a machine gun have been surrendered). One case has been identified at the Local Police Directorate of Shkodra on 03/05/2019 where a machine gun, two magazines and 155 bullets have been surrendered.

KPI 12

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

BREAKDOWN

- 12.1. Quantity of reported firearms/ammunition/explosives confiscated;
- 12.2. Quantity of firearms/ammunition/explosives confiscated and destroyed;
- 12.3. Quantity of firearms/ammunition/explosives confiscated and disposed of in another ways;
- 12.4. Quantity of surplus firearms/ammunition/explosives;
- 12.5. Quantity of surplus firearms/ammunition/explosives destroyed;
- 12.6. Quantity of surplus firearms/ammunition/explosives disposed of in another way.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

Quantity of:	Confiscated	Confiscated and destroyed	Confiscated and disposed of in another way	Surplus at the beginning of reporting period	Surplus destroyed	Surplus disposed of in another way
Belgrade						
Firearms/SALW	6,754	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Ammunition (pieces)	15,762	no data	no data	no data	1,201,040	no data
Ammunition (tonnes)	/	no data	no data	470	208	no data
Explosives (grams)	/	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Explosives (pieces)	/	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data

Podgorica						
Firearms/SALW	251	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (pieces)	6,942	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (tonnes)	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (grams)	8,700	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (pieces)	80	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Pristina						
Firearms/SALW	493	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	5,530	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	<i>no data</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	<i>no data</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	27	0	0	0	0	0
Sarajevo						
Firearms/SALW	159	70	<i>no data</i>	12	12	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (pieces)	2,761	5,396	675	365	3,424,975	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (tonnes)	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	7,476	735	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (grams)	<i>no data</i>	1,000	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (pieces)	15	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Skopje						
Firearms/SALW	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (pieces)	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (tonnes)	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (grams)	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (pieces)	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Tirana						
Firearms/SALW	165	0	0	9,492	9,492	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (pieces)	2,121	0	0	6,800	6,800	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (tonnes)	N/A	0	0	8.84	8.84	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (grams)	120,000	0	0	<i>no data</i>	0	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (pieces)	N/A	0	0	<i>no data</i>	0	<i>no data</i>

COMMENTS:

General Note from SEESAC: For transparency purposes, the comments for Sarajevo below are included as received by individual agencies/institutions of different cantons, Brčko District or Republika Srpska.

Belgrade: During the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior confiscated a total of 6754 pieces of weapons, out of which 627 are weapons from illegal flows, as well as 119 bombs and explosive devices. The number of pieces of confiscated ammunition shown in the table refers to ammunition from illegal flow. In the first half of 2019, the Ministry of the Interior did not destroy surplus weapons and ammunition.

Podgorica: MoI Police Directorate – 80 pieces of various types of mines and explosive devices were confiscated (improvised explosive devices, hand grenades, blasting caps). MoI - Group for unexploded ordnances collected 6 tonnes of UXO (not confiscated but recovered), mostly projectiles and air plane bombs left over from the wars. 30 cluster aerial bombs were destroyed.

Army of Montenegro – In the period from 31 December 2018 to 30 June 2019, the surplus armaments have been reduced by 244.9 tonnes, out of which buyers took over 53.62 tonnes, while 191.28 tonnes were destroyed, according to the “NATO Trust Fund” programme. The following was destroyed: Acoustic bottom-influence mine M82 240 pieces. So far, 320.60 tonnes of armaments out of the planned 459.48 tonnes have been neutralized within this programme. The remaining quantity of 138.88 tonnes of armaments is planned for destruction in the second half of 2019.

Sarajevo: Bosnia Podrinje Canton - During the first half of 2019, 7 SALW pieces were recovered, seized or confiscated, according to the records of the Police Directorate of the Bosnia Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior Goražde. During the first half of 2019, according to records, a total of 4 recovered or confiscated SALW pieces were destroyed. **Brčko District Police** - A total of 57 barrels were confiscated, of which 25 were collected based on voluntary surrender and 32 were seized as a result of proceedings pending or as war remnants. Of these, 31 firearms were destroyed, while 26 are still in police possession. A total of 1202 pieces of ammunition were collected, of which 1185 pieces were voluntarily surrendered and the remaining 17 were seized during the conduct of proceedings. All ammunition was destroyed. Further, 13 pieces of explosives were collected as a result of voluntary surrender, while two were seized as a result of proceedings. Mines and EOD taken over by the Civil Protection Department of the Brčko District of BiH. **MoD** - A total of 1026 tonnes of various ammunition, mines and EOD were destroyed in 2019. A total of 5,456,739 pieces of various ammunition, mines and EOD were destroyed by using all methods.

Tirana: Firearms and ammunitions confiscated include data on seizures inland and at the border.

The ammunition mentioned in the columns named “Surplus at the beginning of the reporting period” and “Surplus destroyed”, is ammunition collected by EOD company during the operations for clearance of different hotspots.

KPI 13

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

BREAKDOWN

- 13.1 Number of SALW and ammunition military storage facilities;
- 13.2 Number of SALW/firearms and ammunition law enforcement storage facilities;
- 13.3 Number of firearms and ammunition civilian storages;
- 13.4. Number of military storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards;
- 13.5. Number of law enforcement storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards;
- 13.6 Number of firearms and ammunition civilian storages in line with safety and security international standards.

EXPLANATIONS:

- *International standards refer to the following: International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) and NATO AAPT1/AAPT2.*
- *For a military storage to be in line with safety and security international standards, it needs to comply with with NATO AAPT1/AAPT2 if the jurisdiction is a NATO member, or with the IATG otherwise.*
- *For a law enforcement storage to be in line with safety and security international standards, it needs to comply with the IATG.*
- *Civilian storages refer to all legal entities licensed to store weapons, including: weapons and ammunition manufactures/producers, importers, sales shops, private security companies, hunting associations, shooting ranges.*

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards	
		IATG	AAPT1/AAPT2 - NATO
Belgrade			
Military storage facilities	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Law enforcement storage facilities	318	9	N/A
Civilian storages	199	<i>no data</i>	N/A
Podgorica			
Military storage facilities	3	1	1
Law enforcement storage facilities	1	0	N/A
Civilian storages	0	0	N/A
Pristina			
Military storage facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Civilian storages	36	36	N/A
Sarajevo			
Military storage facilities	44	<i>no data</i>	5
Law enforcement storage facilities	39	12	N/A
Civilian storages	37	20	N/A
Skopje			
Military storage facilities	12	8	4
Law enforcement storage facilities	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	N/A
Civilian storages	250	0	N/A

Tirana			
Military storage facilities	3 (25 warehouses)	N/A	1 (6 warehouses)
Law enforcement storage facilities	28	4	N/A
Civilian storages	98	<i>incomplete data</i>	N/A

COMMENTS:

General Note from SEESAC: For transparency purposes, the comments for Sarajevo below are included as received by individual agencies/institutions of different cantons, Brčko District or Republika Srpska.

Belgrade: Number 318 in the table refers to the number of SALW storage facilities: 317 facilities of the Ministry of the Interior, out of which 9 facilities are in line with international security standards and 1 facility of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance.

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

Sarajevo: Brčko District Police - Firearms and ammunition storage facility currently does not meet all the safety requirements prescribed for the disposal and safekeeping of these types of weapons. However, the committee in charge of oversight did inspect new storage facilities within the new police building, and made certain suggestions in terms of technical deficiencies, which will be removed or refined in the coming period. As such, the conditions will be brought to the level prescribed by the EU standards in this field. **MoD** - Mines and EOD have been stored at 14 sites of the BiH Armed Forces: in 5 perspective locations, 7 non-perspective locations and 2 other sites. Surplus weapons were stored at 30 sites of the BiH Armed Forces.

Tirana: Storage facilities administered by the State Police: Mullet 2 units, Local Police Directorate of Tirana (Police Station No. 1), 1 unit, Local Police Directorate of Durres 1 unit.

