

# 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 January – 30 June 2019***

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## List of abbreviations

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

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



## ROADMAP GOAL 1

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

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

### 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 Weapons and Ammunition ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 20/2015 and 10/2019) - partially harmonized;
- Rulebook on Conditions and Manner of Weapon Deactivation ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 9/2016 and 96/2016) - partially harmonized – not harmonized;
- Rulebook on Training in Handling Firearms, Repair and Conversion of Weapons and Trade in Weapons and Ammunition - not harmonized;
- Rulebook on the Spatial and Technical Conditions for Safe Storage and Keeping of Weapons and Ammunition - not harmonized;
- Rulebook on the Records Kept by the Competent Authority as prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition - not harmonized;
- Regulations on the Procedure for Issuing Documents, the Layout and Content of Forms required stipulated by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition - not harmonized;
- Rulebook on Records Kept by Legal Entities and Entrepreneurs - not harmonized;
- Rulebook on the Weapon Loaning Procedure - not harmonized;
- 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 - not harmonized;
- Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 87/2018) - partially harmonized;
- Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 107/14) – fully harmonized. It was prepared in cooperation with EU experts within the EU Project aimed at

strengthening the capacities of the Southeast Europe region in the field of controlling the export of weapons and military equipment. The criteria from the legally binding EU Common Position (Common Position 944/2008) have been fully implemented into the Law;

- Law on Defence ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 116/07, 88/09, 104/09 - other law and 10/15) – partially harmonized;
- Law on the Serbian Armed Forces ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 116/07, 88/09, 101/10, 88/15 - CC and 36/18) – partially harmonized;
- Law on the Production and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment regulating the production and trade in military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 36/18). The law sanctions all unauthorized activities in terms of manufacturing, trafficking or illegal activities on firearms.

#### Additional information

- With regard to the transfer of weapons in legal possession across the state border, in accordance with the Law on Border Control ("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 ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 48 of 22 June 2018) has been adopted.

### 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?*

- For the purpose of further establishing arms control in the Republic of Serbia, and in accordance with the new Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, the Minister passed a Decision in January 2019 and amendments to the Decision on 5 March 2019 on the establishment of the Working Group for the Implementation of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition. The task of the Working Group is to draft proposals of by-laws envisaged by the Law, to draft a proposal of an act establishing the Agency for Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition and to prepare the necessary documentation for the accession of the Republic of Serbia to the Convention for the Reciprocal Recognition of Proof Marks on Small Arms;
- Given the above, the Government, at its session on 21 June 2019, passed a Conclusion on adopting a proposal for submitting the application of the Republic of Serbia for the membership of the Permanent International Commission for Firearms Testing (C.I.P.). A proposal of a Rulebook on the manner of verification during testing, marking, individual testing or homologation, ammunition type control, testing of deactivated firearms and firearms whose purpose is permanently changed to civilian use, as well as the appearance of marks and proof marks has been drafted and submitted to the competent authorities for their opinion. Also, the Proposal of the Decision on the Establishment of the Agency for Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition was developed and referred for the opinion;
- Also, the Draft Law on Explosive Substances is under preparation, which will regulate the production and trade of explosive substances for civilian use;
- Within the framework of EU Council Decision 2018/2356/CFSP of 19 December 2016 in support of disarmament and arms control activities in South-East Europe and EU Council Decision 2018/1788/CFSP of 19 November 2018 in support of the implementation of the Regional Roadmap, in March 2019, cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia (MUP RS) and SEESAC started providing further support to the Republic of Serbia in the implementation of its international commitments and countering the threats posed by the spread and illicit trade of SALW;
- In accordance with the decision of the Minister of the Interior of 6 June 2019, an inter-ministerial Working Group was formed for producing the draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, with the aim of drafting amendments, i.e. passing a new Law on Weapons and Ammunition in line with the EU acquis. In this regard, within the support of SEESAC for the amendment and harmonization of the legal

framework of the Republic of Serbia with the relevant legal regulations of the European Union, 2 workshops were planned for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019, one local - in early September 2019 and one regional – in the middle of September 2019;

- 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 the title "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;
- The Republic of Serbia actively exchanges good practice with a special focus on the areas defined by the Roadmap through participation at meetings of all levels organized by the EU (EU-SEE Joint Committee on the Suppression of Illicit Arms Trade, French-German Coordination Initiative, SEESAC (SALW Commission meetings, SEEFEG and SEEFEN meetings, other expert meetings, trainings and courses), OSCE (SALW meetings, trainings and courses), meetings and visits with bilateral partners, etc.

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

#### **Guiding questions:**

*Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?*

*Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?*

- The Republic of Serbia signed the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), ratified it in October 2014 before its entry into force ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 14/14) and fully applies it. In accordance with the accepted international obligations under this Agreement, the Republic of Serbia submits regular annual reports (before 31 May of the current year for the preceding year) on the export and import of weapons and military equipment. These reports are transparent, without restrictive parts, and are publicly available to all Member States of the ATT;
- Article 347 of the Criminal Code ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No 85/05, 88/05 - corr., 107/05 - corr., 72/09, 111/09, 121/12, 104/13, 108/14, 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, and equipment for their manufacture or poison, shall be punished by imprisonment of one to five years. This article was amended during the reporting period, and it will come into force on 1 December 2019;
- Also, 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 great quantity of weapons, ammunition or means, or if a weapon or other means of great destructive power is 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 of the subject of the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the procurement and possession of which was previously approved by the competent authority shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years. (6) Weapons, its parts, ammunition, substances and means referred to in paragraphs 1-5 of this Article shall be confiscated. Therefore, this article is fully 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. Bearing in mind the above, this Article is partially harmonized with Article 5 of the Protocol due to the fact that removal of markings is not criminalized under the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.

#### 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, the Republic of Serbia will ensure that the legislation in the field of arms control is established and fully aligned with the regional framework of the European Union and other relevant international obligations, and also standardized throughout the region. It should fully harmonize its legislation with the EU acquis in all areas, as well as in the area of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives;
- In this sense, 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) – partially harmonized;
- Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (“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) – partially harmonized;
- Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 40/16) – partially harmonized;
- Law on Foreign Trade in Goods and Services which could be used for Capital Punishment, Torture or other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 40/16);
- 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) – partially harmonized;
- Criminal Procedure Code (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, no. 57/09, 49/10, 47/14, 02/15, 35/15, 58/15 and 28/18) – partially harmonized;
- Rulebook on detailed manner of weapon deactivation – partially harmonized.

#### Additional information

- There are no regulations governing the area of manufacturing, modernization, overhaul, marking and deactivation of weapons and equipment. Following the adoption of the regulation, it is necessary to provide technical support in the process of marking, labelling and deactivation of weapons and equipment.
- The process of production is not regulated and there is no permanent control and oversight of it, as well as for the safety and oversight over manufacturers.

- It is necessary to create a concordance table for EU Directives on firearms; EU Implementing Directive for alarm and signal weapons; EU Regulation on deactivation of firearms; EU Regulation on marking, EU Regulation no. 1236/2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Council Joint Action concerning the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-users (2000/401/CFSP); Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment; Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and Council on simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community; EU Instructions on Establishing and Operation of Joint Investigation Teams; harmonization of Regulation 258/2012 with the UN Firearms Protocol, Arms Trade Treaty, International Tracing Instrument, OSCE Best Practice Guide, MOSAIC standards.
- Law on Weapons (particularly the categorization) to be harmonized, along with the Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Code, Law on Personal Data Protection.

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

### **Guiding question:**

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

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

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

### **Guiding questions:**

*Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?*

*Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?*

- Both the Arms Trade Treaty and the Firearms Protocol are ratified;
- The Law on Weapons does not contain definitions of “illicit arms production” and “illicit arms trafficking”. On the other hand, the Criminal Code 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 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 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.
- A Report analysing the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code in Montenegro (UNODC, Ministry of Justice, MoI and Police Directorate) and its link to firearms trafficking has been conducted. The analysis also covers other relevant legal provisions in Montenegro.
- The purpose of this analysis is to show the compliance of arms legislation with international regulations, as well as the criminal justice response to the illicit firearms trafficking in Montenegro. The report contains an overview of the national arms legislation, certain provisions and articles of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, the relevant EU legislation (Directives and Regulations), the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (UN Firearms Protocol).
- The Report pays particular attention to the analysis of the provisions of the Law on Weapons in force and the by-laws adopted pursuant to it, as the main regulation in the area of weapons. The subject of the analysis is

the legal aspect related to weapons and its compliance, primarily with the UN Firearms Protocol. The report also analyses the relevant provisions of the Law on Courts, the Law on the State Prosecutor's Office, the Law on the Special State Prosecutor's Office, the Law on Internal Affairs, customs regulations. Particular attention was also paid to certain provisions of the Criminal Code concerning incrimination (criminal offences) of unlawful production, trade and other illicit activities related to weapons, as well as provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code concerning the conduct of criminal proceedings against the perpetrators of such criminal offences.

- The recommendations in this Report cover recommendations concerning the amendments to the Law on Weapons and those concerning the amendments to the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Law on Confiscation of Proceeds from Criminal Activity.
- When it comes to the recommendations to the Law on Weapons, the main concern is the obligation to harmonize (insert) definitions of illicit production and trafficking of weapons in the Law on Weapons, as well as adoption of a separate law which would govern the area of testing and marking weapons, and a law which would govern the area of production, modernization, overhaul, marking and deactivation of armaments and equipment.
- When it comes to recommendations for amendments to the Criminal Code relate to the fact that the Code does not contain definitions of illicit (unlawful) production and trafficking of weapons in accordance with Article 3 of the UN Protocol, nor does it clearly criminalize the illicit production and trafficking of weapons, their parts and ammunition in Article 403 of the Criminal Code. To a lesser extent, the recommendations also concern the amendments of the Law on Confiscation of Proceeds from Criminal Activity in terms of also extending confiscation measures to offences from Articles 403 and 433 of the Criminal Code.
- Finally, one part of the recommendations concerns amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code, which are related to the use of covert surveillance measures and other investigation measures, as well as to defining electronic evidence.

#### 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?*

- Challenges identified in the regulation of foreign trade of controlled goods in Montenegro, expert support needed in drafting the National Law on Manufacturing, Modernization and Overhaul of Weapons and Military Equipment, expert assistance needed in the harmonization of national legislation;
- Support was requested. The draft version of the Law on Production, Modernization and Overhaul of Armaments and Military Equipment was sent to BAFA and we are expecting their comments during October.

## 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 "On weapons" is aligned with the Regulation (EU) No. 258/2012 of The European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons, as amended by Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008.

- Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions" - is unique, not comparable
- Law No. 05/L-017 On amending and supplementing the Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions" - is unique, not comparable
- Law No. 04/L-022 "On the civil use of explosives" is partly aligned
- Law No. 05 / L-134 "On legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices" - is unique, not comparable
- 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?*

- Meetings on the drafting of Administrative Instruction related to the voluntary surrender of SALW.

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

#### **Guiding questions:**

*Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?*

*Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?*

- Constitutes part of the law on weapons;
- Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms are defined as criminal offence in the **Criminal Code No. 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.
- Support was received, upon request.

## SARAJEVO

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

#### **Guiding questions:**

*What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?*

*What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?*

#### **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:
  - The Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons, (Official Journal L 256, 13 September 1991, p. 51), including amendments to this Directive of 2008;
  - Protocol against the Illicit Production and Trade in Firearms, Parts, Assemblies and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, New York, accession on 1 April 2008, entry into force on 1 May 2008/Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, New York, 31 May 2001, Accession 1 April 2008, Entry into force 1 May 2008.

#### **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**

- Law on Procurement, Possession, Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition, Official Gazette of Bosnia Podrinje Canton Goražde, No. 10/17.

#### **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 and the Expert Knowledge of Persons Performing Repair and Altering (Official Gazette of HNC, No. 17/17);
- Rulebook on the Existence of Spatial, Technical and Safety 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?*

**MOFTER** – Decision on Updating and Publication of the Common List of Weapons and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 64/19) COMMON LIST OF EUROPEAN UNION MILITARY GOODS, adopted by the Council on 18 February 2019;

- **Sarajevo Canton Mol** - The procedure for adopting the Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition has been initiated aimed to further standardise the situation in this area. The next step after the adoption is the procedure for harmonization of the Rulebook in this field.

## 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 Mol** - 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 Mol** - 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).



## SKOPJE

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

#### Guiding questions:

*What are the laws and bylaws regulating arms control?*

*What is the level of harmonization of each of the laws with the EU Acquis?*

- Law on Weapons ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 7/05, 47/06, 42/07, 86/08, 72/10, 158/11, 119/13, 164/13, 97/2018), Consolidated text of the Law on Weapons, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 142/2010);
- The Law on Weapons is fully harmonized with:
  - Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
  - Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
  - The Law on Weapons is partially harmonized with:
    - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable;
    - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable;
- The Law on Weapons is not harmonized with:
  - Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
  - Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential components under Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
  - Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/69 of 16 January 2019 laying down technical specifications for alarm and signal weapons under Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons.
- It is not certain whether the Law on Weapons is harmonized with Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.
- Regulation on the forms for arms and ammunition and on the manner of keeping records of arms and ammunition, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 93/2005, 94/2009, 2/2010 and 156/2010, 35/2014);
- Regulation on the program for training for the proper use, keeping and maintenance of weapons, the manner of conducting practical training for handling weapons, and the manner of conducting the professional exam for verification of the technical knowledge for proper use of weapons and knowledge of weapons regulations, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 83/2005, 135/2008, 56/2010 and 145/2014);
- Regulation on the minimum technical and security conditions to be fulfilled by facilities for practical training in handling weapons of legal entities, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 83/2005, 135/08);
- Regulation on the minimum technical and security conditions to be fulfilled by the facilities of civilian shooting ranges (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia No. 11/2007 and 135/2008);
- Regulation on the minimum technical and safety conditions to be fulfilled by the facilities in which production and repair, or trade and storage of weapons and ammunition is performed (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 111/2007);

- Rulebook on the type and manner of performing the medical examination for determining the medical ability for possession and carrying of weapons, the list of diseases and health conditions that make the person incapable of possessing and carrying weapons, and the manner and procedure for issuing a medical certificate, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 98/2005; and
- 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);
- Regulation on the manner of transferring weapons and ammunition across the state border (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 51/2007);
- Regulation on the manner of handing over, receipt and storage of weapons and ammunition in case of death of the owner of the weapon, and on the form and content of the weapons and ammunition certificate to be submitted to the competent authority (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 51/2007);
- Regulation on the types of weapons that may be purchased on the basis of license and on the purpose of certain types of weapons from A and D categories (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, no. 51/2007 and 2/2011);
- Regulation on the forms of requests and licenses for transport of weapons and ammunition for import, for transport of weapons and ammunition for export, for transfer of weapons and ammunition for import, for transfer of weapons and ammunition for export, for transfer of weapons and ammunition during transit, and for transport of weapons and ammunition during transit that are issued electronically (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, No. 94/2009 and 156/2010);
- Regulation on the criteria in relation to spatial conditions and material and technical equipment of the premises for taking the professional exam (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia No. 126/2014);
- Law on production and trade in arms and military equipment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 54/02, 84/07, 161/09, 145/10, 119/13, 164/13, 41/14, 192/15, 39/16 and 64/18) - is fully harmonized with the Common Military List of the European Union;
- The Law on production and trade of arms and military equipment is partially harmonized with:
  - Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment
  - User's Guide to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment (edition 2015)
  - User Guide on Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP on the definition of common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment (edition 2015)-
  - Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community
- The Law on production and trade in arms and military equipment is not harmonized with:
  - Directive 2009/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of procedures for the award of certain works contracts, supply contracts and service contracts by contracting authorities or entities in the fields of defence and security, and amending Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC
- Regulation on the production and trade of weapons and military equipment (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia 73/2004);
- Regulation on the manner of issuing the license for export-import, transit and brokerage services, and the form and content of the application and the licence for export-import, transit and brokerage services for arms and military equipment (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia no. 137/2014);
- Regulation on the content, form and manner of keeping the register of issued licences for export-import, transit and brokerage and rejected applications for obtaining licenses for arms and military equipment (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia no.115/2014).
- The Law on protection from explosive materials and the Law on trade of explosive materials are not harmonized with the EU legislation;
- The legislation of the Republic of North Macedonia is fully harmonized with Council Regulation (EC) no. No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.

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

### **Guiding question:**

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

- In May 2018, changes and amendments to the Law on Weapons were adopted, which cover the provisions of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable, and further harmonization will follow of the legislation with the Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable;
- For the full implementation of the Directive in the reporting period the working group still worked on the drafting of a Regulation on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms, the form and the content of the form for marking the deactivated firearms and the form and the content of the certificate for firearms deactivation;
- The working group for drafting a Law on trade and protection from explosive materials for the purpose of implementing the directives and harmonization with the legislation of the EU in the reporting period worked on the drafting of the law;
- A draft Law on the development, production and trade of military goods has been prepared, and it has been forwarded for a further procedure, i.e. it has been submitted to the competent institutions for their opinion, and then to a governmental procedure. The responsible agency is the Ministry of Economy - the Military Industry Directorate.

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

### **Guiding questions:**

*Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?*

*Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?*

- The Arms Trade Treaty was signed by the Republic of North Macedonia on 25 September 2013 and was ratified on 7 March 2014;
- The Republic of North Macedonia ratified the Firearms Protocol on 14 September 2007.
- Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms are defined as criminal offences in the Criminal Code of the Republic of North Macedonia, as follows:
  - **Manufacture and procurement of weapons and means intended for committing a crime (regulated by Article 395)**
    - (1) Whosoever manufactures, procures, hides or enables another to obtain 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.
- **Unauthorized manufacture, possession, mediation and trade in weapons or explosive materials (regulated by 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 (regulated by 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?*

- The drafting of the Law on explosive materials and the bylaws that will emerge from the law will require expert assistance as well as a study visit to Croatia or another jurisdiction that has already harmonized its legislation with the EU;
- The drafting of the Regulation on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms, the form and the content of the form for marking the deactivated firearms and the form and the content of the certificate for firearms deactivation will require expert assistance, and following its adoption, training of the legal entities that perform deactivation of firearms will be needed, as well as training of the members of the eight commissions and the employees of the Department for weapons, explosive and hazardous materials, security and detective activity agencies that are responsible for control and supervision of legal entities;
- After drafting the final version of the draft Law on explosive materials and drafting the Rulebook, support of an expert from SEESAC for the harmonization of the draft law and rulebook with EU directives and regulations will be sought.

## 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 No. 6/2014 “On the ratification of “The Arms Trade Treaty”;
- 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”\*;  
This law is partly aligned with the Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 "On setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items", as amended. CELEX Number 32009R0428, Official Journal of the European Union, L 134, dated 29/05/2009, pages 1–269”;
- DCM No. 91, dated 27/02/2019 “On the approval of the updated list of military goods and of the list of dual-use goods and technologies, which are subject to state control over imports-exports”;  
This Decision is partly aligned with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2268 of 26 September 2017 amending and supplementing Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009, “On setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items”, CELEX number 32017R2268; Official Journal of the European Union; L 334, dated 15/12/2017, p. 1-252”;  
“This Decision is fully aligned with “Common Military List of the European Union, adopted by the Council on 26 February 2018 (equipment covered by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment) (CFSP) (2017/C 097/01), CELEX Number 52017XG0328 (01; Official Journal of the European Union; C 97, 28/03/2017, p. 1–33”;
- 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.

### 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?*

- Pursuant to DCM No.50, dated 06/02/2019 "On approving the Small Arms and Light Weapons, their ammunition and explosives Control Strategy 2019 – 2024 and Action Plan 2019 - 2021", by order of MoI No. 399, dated 10/05/2019 "On establishing the working group for drafting the draft-law "On some addenda and amendments to the Law No. 74/2014 "On weapons", the working group has been established under the auspices of the Deputy Minister of Interior;
- While drafting the amendments to the Law No. 74/2014, the working group is working to harmonize the legislation on weapons with the acquis on weapons of the EU, following the amendments done to the EU legislation on weapons, tasks and goals set in the DCM No. 50 as well as the bottlenecks faced with by the police stations in its implementation, especially with regards to the issuance or revocation of firearms permits.

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

#### **Guiding questions:**

*Has the jurisdiction accessed, signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and Firearms Protocol?*

*Is 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 2) illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition 3) falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms defined as criminal offence in your criminal code?*

- Republic of Albania through Law No. 6/2014 "On the ratification of "The Arms Trade Treaty", published in the Official Journal No. 20, dated 28/02/2014 has ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and the Firearms Protocol;
- Law No.9838, dated 10/12/2007 "On the adherence of the Republic of Albania to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime";
- The activities against the manufacturing/trafficking of firearms/ammunition are performed pursuant to the law/normative acts, as follows:
  1. Law No. 7895, dated 27/01/1995 "Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania":
    - 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?*

- A need for support was identified related to the concordance tables of the current law “On weapons” with the Directive of the Council “On control of the acquisition and possession of weapons” (91/477/EEC) as amended by Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, of May 21st 2008, as amended by Directive 2017/853/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 and EU Regulation No. 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012;
- Support has been requested from SEESAC. With SEESAC support, we have developed the concordance tables and we are in touch for technical assistance regarding some identified elements.

## ROADMAP GOAL 2

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

<p><b>Roadmap Overall Targets:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Standardize and institutionalize data collection on firearms, by sex and age resulting in periodic regional FAE risk analysis and threat assessments;</li> <li>2. Increase analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis;</li> <li>3. Ensure exchange of operational and strategic information, data, intelligence, as well as evidence with Europol, Frontex and Eurojust;</li> <li>4. Institutionalize systematic collection of criminal justice data across the Criminal Justice Sector (at the level of Police and Customs, Prosecutors service, Court Service, Correctional and Penitentiary Services);</li> <li>5. Introduction of mandatory feedback exchange for all WB beneficiaries enabling improvement of proactive investigations at national, regional and international level;</li> <li>6. Ensure that every FAE recovered or seized is immediately traced automatically (domestically and internationally);</li> <li>7. All Police services of the Western Balkans connected and regularly input their data on lost and stolen firearms to INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System (iARMS);</li> <li>8. Fully integrate gender and age concerns in SALW/firearms control policies and ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW/firearms control.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Progress information on Goal 2 Overall Targets</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities and of the SALW control strategy;</li> <li>2. Data collection practices on the distribution and impact of SALW/firearms, and collection of criminal justice data;</li> <li>3. Activities addressing gender concerns and increasing participation of women in SALW control;</li> <li>4. Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point;</li> <li>5. Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA;</li> <li>6. Access to and use of iARMS;</li> <li>7. Participation in the Joint Action Day;</li> <li>8. Domestic and international tracing;</li> <li>9. Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory;</li> <li>10. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.</li> </ol>

### 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 ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 44/2019). The Strategy was adopted for the purpose of further harmonization with the Roadmap;



- This strategic document represents a continuation and expansion of activities aimed at strengthening the efficiency of all entities in the field of small arms and light weapons control in the Republic of Serbia. It is specifically aimed at continuing the harmonization of the legislation with international framework, further improvement of the control of domestic and foreign trade in firearms, reducing incidents caused by firearms and the number of illegal firearms possessed by citizens, removing surpluses of small arms and light weapons, ammunition, and explosives for civilian use in the Republic of Serbia and close multilateral and bilateral cooperation in this area. 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;
- The Strategy defines five specific goals for improving the control of small arms and light weapons:
  1. Harmonized and improved legal framework for the control of SALW and explosives for civilian use;
  2. Improved national mechanisms for reduction of SALW, ammunition and explosives for civilian use in illegal possession;
  3. Improved national capacities for stockpile management of SALW, ammunition and explosives for civilian use;
  4. Improved national capacities for the control, testing, marking and tracing of SALW, as well as for record-keeping;
  5. Strengthened cooperation at the international, regional and national level, as well as with the civil society sector.
- This Strategy is primarily based on data and recommendations received 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 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 the 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 area of control of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives envisaged by the Strategy, Roadmap and national legislation. The Council shall be chaired by the Chairperson of the Council who shall represent report on the fulfilment of the Strategy goals to the Government, and it shall consist of representatives of the ministry responsible for interior, ministry responsible for defence, ministry responsible for trade, tourism and telecommunications, ministry responsible for finance, ministry responsible for foreign affairs and ministry responsible for justice. Expert and administrative-technical tasks for the Council shall be performed by the Ministry of Interior;
- The Strategy also prescribes the appointment of **the National Coordinator for control of small arms and light weapons**, who shall, as the representative of the ministry of the interior, be a member of the Council. The Coordinator, who is at the same time the Chairperson of the Working Group for Implementation and Monitoring of the Strategy and Action Plan, shall be in charge of the operational implementation of the Action Plan. The Coordinator shall prepare the documents necessary for the functioning of the Council, manage the process of completing the questionnaires at the national level and propose initiatives for new policies in the area of control of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives;
- Since the Strategy was adopted on 13 June 2019, which is close to the end of the reporting period, the Council for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons has not been formally established. However, within the framework of the Strategy and Action Plan implementing activities, the proposals of all necessary acts have been developed:
  - Proposal of the Decision on appointment of the National Coordinator for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons,
  - Proposal of Decision on the establishment of the Council for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons,
  - Proposal of Decision on the establishment of the Working Group for Implementation and Monitoring of the Strategy and Action Plan,
  - Proposal for a Decision on the establishment of a team / working group for implementation, monitoring and exchange of all operational information related to firearms – Firearms Focal Point.
- All the aforementioned proposals of acts have been submitted to the competent organizational unit of the Ministry, for opinion and approval, for the purpose of implementing the procedure of adoption.

## 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, and the courts, continuously collect firearms data. Although each authority has a standardized data collection procedure, data collection for all law enforcement authorities was not fully standardized and institutionalized in the first half of 2019. In the Ministry of the Interior, data collecting on the firearms distribution is standardized, and there is a plan to link data to other authorities to achieve uniformity. In this regard, the Ministry of the Interior possesses data on the age and sex of persons who commit firearms related criminal offences, that is, a criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia - *Illicit Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Trafficking in Firearms and Explosives* or other criminal offense involving the use of firearms, as well as data on the number of persons murdered and injured with firearms;
- Every year, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office compiles a consolidated statistical report for the territory of the Republic of Serbia including a reference to the criminal offense of *Illicit Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Trafficking in Firearms and Explosives* under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The Republic Public Prosecutor's Office keeps records with reference to persons;
- Basic and higher courts act as first instance courts for criminal offense of *Illicit Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Trafficking in Firearms and Explosives* under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The "Mega Libra" system is used for data processing. Data collection in the Supreme Court of Cassation is not standardized and institutionalized in the first half of 2019. When the need arises to collect data for particular criminal offences, it is done through courts of appeal;
- Misdemeanour courts decide in the first instance proceedings on misdemeanours under the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, while in the second instance procedures the Misdemeanour Court of Appeal decides upon appeals. Data collecting in misdemeanour courts is done through the automated case management system "SIPRES";
- When it comes to institutionalized and systematized collection of criminal justice data across the criminal justice sector at the national level, it is necessary to establish an efficient system of information exchange between all law enforcement authorities and thus the Ministry of the Interior with the Prosecutor's Office and the courts and Customs Administration, in terms of information on seizure of small arms and light weapons, submitted reports and the outcomes of the court proceedings. The aforementioned information exchange system also needs to include the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications (MTTT), as the authority in charge of export and import licenses for weapons and military equipment. In accordance with the above, in the Republic of Serbia, an efficient system of information exchange in the mentioned area has been established between the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance and MTTT as the umbrella ministry for the field of export and import. If, in accordance with entrusted competencies, authorized officers of the Customs Administration who perform control of passenger and/or goods traffic detect illegal small arms and light weapons, they will seize it and issue a Certificate on temporary seized goods and immediately, without delay, transfer them to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior;
- The Ministry of Defence 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 area of arms and military equipment, the bodies of the Ministry of Defence actively cooperate with other competent government authorities - in the process of issuing sales permits for arms and military equipment.

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

### Guiding question:

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

- In the reporting period, the Republic of Serbia made certain steps in relation to the integration of gender and age dimension into SALW/firearms control policies and ensuring the essential participation of women in its control. The new Strategy and the accompanying Action Plan for the period 2019-2020 defines measure 5.4. "Integration of gender-based principles in the Action Plan implementation" defined through activity 5.4.1 "Raise 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; as well as 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, gender-based principle is introduced, women participate in small arms and light weapons control;
- To protect women in cases of domestic violence, the Ministry of the Interior adopted an act on the conduct of all police officers in cases of temporary seizure of firearms in cases of domestic violence. In addition, police directorates will be obliged to produce annual written report on activities. The new segment 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 criminal offenses or offenses with elements of domestic violence in which the registered weapon was misused (weapon was used for committing a criminal offence or a misdemeanour). During the reporting period, the process of negotiating the cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP with respect to the support and implementation of the project "Reducing Risk - Increasing Security – toward Stopping the Abuse of Weapons in the Context of Domestic Violence" has been initiated.

#### 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;
- Firearms Focal Point is the team/working group for implementation, monitoring and exchange of all operational information and shall consist of 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. A representative of the Focal Point, i.e. the team/working group, shall be present at the Council meetings and the person appointed shall be the Assistant Head of the Criminal Police Directorate;
- Although the FFP has not been formally established, primarily due to the lack of a normative framework, which has been overcome with the adoption of the Strategy, it is in the process of being established operationally, which will enhance analytical capacity and institutionalize the analysis of firearms data. The Ministry of the Interior is committed to this process, which is largely under way. Steps taken towards its establishment are reflected in initially linked bases, so it could be said that there is initial functionality;
- The Ministry of the Interior will adopt the Operating Manual and establish the Standard Operating Procedures, which will ensure that all operational data 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 FFP establishment, the largest and most significant support to the Ministry of the Interior was provided by SEESAC/UNDP. In 2019, for the purpose of further technical support for the establishment of FFP, SEESAC/UNDP donated 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 the maintaining of iBase and software. Technical preparation for migration of databases towards FFP is underway. The representatives of the Ministry of the Interior also participated in

a Workshop on National Firearms Focal Points held in Tirana from 11 to 13 June 2019 to get familiar with EU best practices in this area;

- The Republic of Serbia exchanges operational and strategic information and data with the EU law enforcement agencies. The Republic of Serbia has operational cooperation with Europol on the basis of the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between the Republic of Serbia and Europol (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia – International Agreements no. 8/2014) that came into force in June 2014, together 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 since then the number of data exchanged has been increasing.

## 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 competent organizational unit of the Ministry 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 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 through the SELEC Centre;
- The information on illicit trafficking of weapons is exchanged through SIENA since July 2014, when the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation entered into force, until 1 July 2019 is 2151, whereas in the reporting period, the number is 282. In accordance with Europol rules, the Ministry of the Interior is currently engaged on 15 analysis projects, including AP Weapons and Explosives - Illicit Firearms Trafficking. In the period from 1 January until 1 July 2019, the Serbian police had a total of 42 contributions.

## 2.6 Access to and use of iArms

### **Guiding questions:**

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

- Police services in the territory of the Western Balkans are linked and regularly enter records on lost and stolen firearms into INTERPOL iArms. Police officers of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia, Directorate for Operational Police Cooperation, act upon the requests of foreign countries in INTERPOL's iArms system, in which they check firearms at the request of organizational units within the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia. Regular entry of data on lost and stolen firearms will be possible after the establishment of a single national database on lost and stolen firearms, from which the data will be automatically uploaded to the said database. By making insight into the iArms database, it was found that in the period from 1 January 2019 until 30 June 2019, the Republic of Serbia had a total of 23 tracing requests, out of which 13 were answered, 1 request is open and 9 are pending. In May 2019, two police officers attended the iArms user training course held in Sofia, Bulgaria.

## 2.7 Participation in the Joint Action Day

### **Guiding question:**

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

- Yes, Serbia attended the JAD in 2019.

## 2.8 Domestic and international tracing

**Guiding question:**

2. Was domestic and international tracing conducted for firearms and ammunition recovered and/or seized during the reporting period?

- No answer was provided.

## 2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

**Guiding question:**

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

- The ballistic laboratory of the competent organizational unit within the Ministry of the Interior is not accredited. During the reporting period, the process of negotiating the cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior and the UNDP with respect to the support and implementation of the project “Improving the capacity of the Ministry of the Interior in the field of preservation of evidence, investigation of crime scenes and ballistic laboratories and investigations into trade and criminal activities related to use began firearms” has been initiated.

## 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 the 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 also necessary to establish a unique database of recovered and seized weapons, ammunition and explosives (containing information on the subject of seizure, the institution that found and executed the seizure, the place where it was found and the location where it was kept until the completion of the court proceedings and after that). A necessary prerequisite is to establish a marking system and trace every 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?*

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

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

### **Guiding questions:**

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

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

### **Guiding question:**

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

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

## 2.4 Establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point

### **Guiding 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 FFP was not established during the reporting period, but the following equipment was donated and installed within the Scoping Mission with the aim of establishing the FFP operability: HPE ProLiant DL 360 Gen10 – Rack server; IBM iBase designer license; IBM i2 Analyst Notebook 8.9.0.
- A five-day regional training on IBM Ibase designer was organized from 20 to 24 May in Belgrade and it was attended by two officers from Mol / Police Directorate;
- A study visit to the FFP unit in Pristina was organized on 3 June in order to see the practical work of the FFP.
- Participation at TAIEX multi-beneficiary workshop on the topic of National Firearms Focal Point organized in cooperation with the Directorate-General for Internal Affairs – EMPACT - “FIREARMS”, 11-13 June 2019, in Tirana. The purpose of this workshop was to provide expert support in various areas, which were identified through a joint effort between the Western Balkans and EU officials, who are a part of the National Firearms Focal Point.
- Implemented activities and the plan of the Police Directorate of Montenegro in establishing the National Focal Point:
  - For the FFP to be the Criminal Intelligence Department in terms of data processing and analysis, due to the existing staff capacities and access to data from databases and ongoing cases;
  - 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;
  - The next steps are 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.

## 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?*

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

## 2.6 Access to and use of iARMS

### **Guiding questions:**

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

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

## 2.8 Domestic and international tracing

### **Guiding question:**

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

## 2.9 Accreditation of the ballistic laboratory

### **Guiding question:**

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

- No answer was provided.

## 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?*

- Support needed in the establishment of the FFP. This type of support was provided through the Scoping Mission.
- Disproportionate number of seizures by the police in relation to the number of cases investigated and adjudicated; the mandatory feedback on requests for information about activities is sporadic and uneven; responses to requests for information and requests for legal aid vary in terms of the deadlines and quality of the submitted data; at the same time, there is no feedback for information exchanged with international partners; the tracing of FAE is sporadic and uneven; marking is not done, information is not standardized and is not being exchanged.

## 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding the Roadmap and the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of SALW commissions. Training on gender issues. Workshop on the harmonization of the national legislation with the EU Acquis;
- The 2017-2021 SALW Strategy is in place, with harmonized action plan as per the Roadmap.

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

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

#### **Guiding question:**

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

- Training on gender issues. Workshop on the harmonization of the national legislation with the EU Acquis attended.

### 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 2016, being the first in the region, and it is operational;
- Activities on daily data collection, arms tracing, 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?*

- In 2019, requests have been accepted through Europol –SIENA, information has been exchanged through SIENA and in some instances through EULEX-IPCU.



## 2.6 Access to and use of iARMS

### **Guiding questions:**

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

- Pristina does not have direct access in iARMS, but through UNMIK ILO it has frequently sent information for inspection and registration of stolen/lost firearms. Data on stolen/lost firearms have been sent in order to register them 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 JAD Coordinator has been appointed and we have participated in JAD 2019. Pristina is very active in JAD and cooperates with other jurisdictions in the region and beyond, with neighbouring jurisdictions, and more specifically it had cooperation and operational meetings with North Macedonia.

## 2.8 Domestic and international tracing

### **Guiding question:**

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

- All firearms that have a serial number, whether from well-known or new manufacturers are sent for tracing. 87 requests have been sent for verification to Interpol and iARMS and all of them came back negative.
- On the other hand, 140 requests were received and verified.

## 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:
  - PRT-2.1 Physical examination, classification and identification of firearms and their components
  - PRT-2.2 Physical examination, classification and identification of bullets/projectiles
  - PRT-2.3 Physical examination, classification and identification of cartridge cases and bullets
  - PRT-2.4 Physical examination, classification and identification of hunting ammunition cases and their components
  - 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: Pristina is not member to Interpol and Europol and therefore it does not have direct access to iARMS and SIENA; the Judicial Authority and the Prosecution do not yet have a database

which can provide answers to requests; according to the information the Judicial Authority is waiting for a new database;

- Support has been requested and it has been received no a certain extent, but further support is still needed.

## 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 monitors armament control activities through steady data collection and analysis and submitting these data to the BiH Council of Ministers in its progress reports;
- The SALW Strategy has been adopted for the period 2016-2020, and it advises law enforcement 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?*

- In Tuzla Canton, data on lost and stolen firearms are entered into the database of the FBiH Police Directorate.

### 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 Firearms Focal Point has not been established.

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

#### **Guiding question:**

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

- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies** – Europol Cooperation Department uses the SIENA secure communication system to exchange information regarding firearms. 26 new requests were received through the Europol SIENA secure communication system related to illegal arms trade;

- **Republika Srpska Mol** has no access to Europol's SIENA application, as there is no single focal point with Europol in place, as foreseen under the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between BiH and Europol;
- **FBiH Mol** has used SIENA for exchange of firearm-related information with Europol.

## 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?*

- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DCPB) BiH** - Sector for International Operational Police Cooperation, NCB INTERPOL Sarajevo Section has access to the iARMS database and makes use of this database in line with its competences. All police agencies in BiH have access to this database. Currently, all police agencies have signed an Agreement on the use of the iARMS application except for two police agencies with which the signing of the Agreement is in the process. During the reporting period, the DCPB has handled several firearms related cases/requests. A total of 161 new cases were opened: 135 new cases opened at the request of INTERPOL Member States related to illegal arms trade, 6 of which were new cases at the request of police agencies from BiH. Also, during the reporting period, through the iARMS application, the Directorate received seven Trace Request from other INTERPOL Member States;
- **BiH Border Police (BP)** has concluded an Agreement with NCB Interpol Sarajevo on the use of the iARMS information system, used to carry out checks on stolen and lost weapons. Also, BiH BP takes part in the implementation of the Agreement on Establishment of the System for Electronic Exchange of Data from the Records of Police Bodies and Prosecutor's Offices Related to Weapons Records;
- **Bosnian Podrinje Canton** - one officer in the Police Directorate has the right to access iARMS, where during the reporting period information on lost and stolen firearms has not been regularly provided;
- **Brčko District BiH** has access to iARMS, allowing for data sharing with other police agencies;
- **SIPA** has access to iARMS, no data on firearms lost or stolen were submitted during the reporting period;
- **FBiH Mol** 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?*

- **SIPA** has appointed a Coordinator for JAD and its police officers participated in JADs during the reporting period;
- **DCPB** - No JAD activities were conducted during the reporting period as these are scheduled for the second half of 2019;
- **FBiH Mol** - appointed a Coordinator for JAD and participated in a JAD during the reporting period.

## 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?*

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

## 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** – the Ballistic laboratory is not accredited. At the level of the Forensics Unit - KTC, general documents (procedures, instructions, forms) have been prepared in accordance with ISO 17025. The next step is to prepare documents within the laboratory (including the Ballistic Expertise Laboratory) for accreditation of certain methods.

## 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?*

- **Posavina Canton** - Cooperation with the Border Police and activation of a form for collecting data and tracking firearms; Support required for procurement of computers for linking and instruments for searching and identifying weapons and explosives (endoscope and drug and explosive detector) – Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking (CIAT) project;
- **Brčko District BiH** - Support for the improvement of the electronic database for firearms records, that is, install an application searchable by gender, age and other necessary parameters.

## 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?*

- 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;
  - Setting the priorities of the SALW control intervention and implementation of the National Action Plan;
  - Identifying and developing operational measures of the SALW control intervention that result from the objective;
  - Coordination of the activities of all relevant stakeholders in support of the National SALW Action Plan;
  - Delivering timely information to all relevant stakeholders in support of the National Action Plan;
  - Monitoring all components of undertaken SALW measures and activities in support of the National SALW Action Plan;
  - Evaluating all components of SALW measures and activities in support of the National SALW Action Plan;
  - Organizing working meetings, with the frequency determined by the President of the National SALW Commission;
  - Submitting an annual report to the Government of RNM on its work and progress made in the implemented operational measures implemented as defined in the National Strategy and Action Plan;
- The National Strategy for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and Action Plan 2017-2021 (revised) was developed in 2018 and adopted by the Government of the RNM in February 2019.

## 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 on distribution and impact of SALW/firearms is not standardized and institutionalized;
- The collection of criminal justice data is 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 activities aiming to address gender concerns and increase participation of women in SALW control were implemented during the reporting period.

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

**Guiding 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 activities for establishing the FFP were initiated, it is located at the Department for crime intelligence and analysis at the Public Security Bureau at the Ministry of Interior, nevertheless the Firearms Focal Point has not been put into operation yet because there is still no integrated database established;
- The personal computers of the employees of the Firearms and Ballistics Division of the Department of Forensic Investigations and Expertise (OKTIV) were connected to the FFP network and the transfer of the information in XML format on the cartridge cases entered in the IBIS system was initiated.

### 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 regularly used in the exchange of information.

### 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?*

- North Macedonia has access to iARMS for exchange of information and checks on stolen and lost weapons.

### 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?*

- A JAD Coordinator was appointed during the implementation of the international action to combat the illicit trafficking in drugs, weapons and ammunition, "Western Balkan action days JAD 2019", organized by Europol, in the period 05.09-08.09.2019. It was implemented at three border crossings at the exit and entrance in the Republic of North Macedonia, where, besides the police officers on the ground, the MoI also had established

an operational headquarters for checking persons and vehicles and exchanging information with the operational headquarters in Europol, in The Hague, where our representatives were also present.

## 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?*

- Domestic and international tracing was conducted for each seizure of firearms and ammunition.

## 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?*

- The challenges and needs identified are:
  - Implementation of a new software solution for firearms registration and issuance of firearms licenses to legal entities and natural persons, as well as establishing a computerized system for registration and an online tracking of firearms on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia including the firearms warehouses of legal entities from the entry of firearms in the country at the border crossing point to the end-user buyer, in accordance with the EU Directive 2017;
  - In cooperation with and with support from UNDP in the past years a new application has been developed for registering firearms with two components A and B. In order to put into operation and improve the functionality of the WRMS system, i.e. to fully implement the requirements of the abovementioned Directive from 2017, and therefore the provisions of the Law on Weapons of the Republic of North Macedonia, it is necessary to develop an additional module for the WRMS, i.e. the component B, thus enabling firearms traders to maintain a register of firearms that they imported or purchased from another warehouse in the country and then resold, which will allow for tracking and identification of firearms (category, manufacturer, model, calibre and serial number and names and addresses of the persons who purchased and registered the firearms) at any time.
  - To address this challenge, financial support is needed to complete the development of the application architecture, then develop new functionalities arising from the amendments to the Law on Weapons, complete the development of registers, reports, etc., training of legal entities, border crossings, employees in the Firearms Department, which is the holder of this application, and other activities that will arise during the work;
  - Establishing a Firearms Focal Point, with an integrated database for information exchange.
- SEESAC has provided extensive support for installing and establishing the FFP, training of contact persons. SEESAC support is needed to connect all relevant databases;
- Support was requested from UNDP for the development of application for the registration, recording and monitoring of firearms throughout the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia. This application was partially developed in 2016, but for technical reasons it has not been fully completed.

**TIRANA****2.1 Coordination and monitoring of arms control activities, and of the SALW control strategy****Guiding questions:**

*Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how?*

*Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place? If so, is it based on sex and age disaggregated data?*

- The activity of SALW Commission is focused on preparing the Strategy on SALW Control and the Action Plan and has also contributed in the improvement of the Roadmap. It has attended all the activities held on the control of SALW in the Western Balkans.
- By DCM No. 50, dated 06/02/2019, it is approved the “Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives Control Strategy 2019-2024 and its Action Plan 2019-2021”;
- The inter-institutional group on SALW, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Interior, has been established. The Strategy is adopted but the information and data on SALW are not standardized;
- 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”.

**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 Albania can be extracted using the Firearms Information Management System (SIMA), but the data is not disaggregated by gender and age. Such data can be retrieved manually, but it is very time consuming;
- All cases related to firearms are referred to the Prosecution Office to initiate criminal proceeding.

**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?*

- By Order No. 1/585, dated 05/04/2019 of the General Director of State Police, 4 police force employees have attended the training entitled “Towards gender responsive SALW control”, held by SEESAC in Durres, in 23-24 of April 2019. This workshop was also attended by representatives of such institutions like Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (MoEFA), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Health (MoH), Albanian State Police (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 FFP has been established by Order of the General Directorate of State Police No. 496, dated 24/04/2019 “On the establishment and functioning of the FFP at the General Directorate of State Police”, comprised of representatives from all Police Departments, hosted within the Department of Criminal Police at the Directorate of Criminal Information Analysis. The Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives Control Strategy 2019-2024 and its Action Plan 2019-2021, has determined the establishment of a structure at sectoral level. We are reviewing the possibility of establishing the special FFP structure;
- Meeting of the Regional Steering Group on SALW held in March 05, 2019, in Belgrade, organized by UNDP and RCC (Regional Cooperation Council);
- The FFP is engaged in collecting the data required twice a year from SEESAC in the framework of the small arms and light weapons control process in the Western Balkans. Its representatives have conducted a visit to the FFP in Pristina to share experiences on the functioning of FFP there.

## 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?*

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

## 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 Firearms Focal Point has access to iARMS related to registration, verification of lost, found and seized firearms, through the Interpol Officer who is also the contact point;
- The entry of data in iARMS has already started. The General Director of the State Police has approved Order No. 245, dated 04/03/2019 on entering data in iARMS of all the lost or stolen weapons;
- On 20-23 May 2019, a regional training has been held by INTERPOL on iARMS, in Sofia, Bulgaria, with the Westerns Balkans countries, where the State Police sent 2 representatives.

## 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?*

- During the reporting period we have participated in the JAD operation. In the Directorate of Investigations at the Department of Criminal Police, there are two specialists that follow all the activities held by JAD.

## 2.8 Domestic and international tracing

### **Guiding question:**

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

- The Directorate of Investigations at the Department of Criminal Police continuously exchanges information with Europol regarding the trafficking of firearms and ammunitions;
- The FFP has entered all data into iARMS regarding firearms declared as lost in our country for purposes of tracing and it has prepared the data to enter all found and seized firearms for their tracing.



## 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 ballistics examination sector at the Forensic Police Institute is not accredited.
- A visit has been conducted to the National Ballistics Intelligence Service (NABIS) in UK, Manchester, regarding the implementation and adaptation of accreditation procedures, by witnessing in person the application of procedures for entry, examination and exit of ballistic evidence in such service;
- Two trainings have been conducted in Tirana; ISO 9001-2008 and ISO 17025;
- A work visit to the lab of Prague, Czech Republic, to witness in person the procedures of entry, examination and exit of exhibits in all the lab sectors;
- Based on the Order No. 469, dated 18/04/2019, the procedures for the accreditation of the Forensic Police Institute ISO/IEC 17025 have begun.

## 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?*

- 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 and first semester of 2019, took a lot of time and engagement of several structures to prepare the report.

## ROADMAP GOAL 3

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

<b>Roadmap Overall Targets:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure full implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on trafficking of FAE.</li> <li>2. Prevent trafficking (smuggling, illicit trade and transit) of FAE through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement units.</li> <li>3. Substantially strengthen control, monitoring and prevention of diversion of legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency.</li> <li>4. Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms.</li> </ol>
<b>Progress information on Goal 3 Overall Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information exchange between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated;</li> <li>2. Diversion of arms exports;</li> <li>3. Arms trafficking and border control;</li> <li>4. Control of explosive precursors;</li> <li>5. Use of EMPACT's and Europol's tools of investigations;</li> <li>6. Participation in regional meetings;</li> <li>7. Data collection for the Global Firearms Trafficking Study;</li> <li>8. Operational cooperation with FRONTEX, Europol, EU Member States and Interpol;</li> <li>9. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.</li> </ol>

### 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?*

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

#### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

**Guiding questions:**

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

- The annual report on export and import of weapons and military equipment was adopted by the Government in March 2019 and was submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia for informing, according to the provisions of the Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment. The report has been

published in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 38/19, and it is available at the website of the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications [www.mtt.rs](http://www.mtt.rs).

### 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?*

- Implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on trafficking of FAE 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;
- In order to prevent trafficking, smuggling in firearms, ammunition and explosives, within the Ministry of the Interior there is a specialized unit for investigations in the field of 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, represent a problem with regional dimensions, due to which it was necessary to increase the capacities of this unit, particularly having in mind that the Ministry of the Interior as one of the priorities in its work, in addition to other forms of organized crime, emphasizes the fight against illegal trade and smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosive devices;
- In accordance with the Working Arrangement, the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior collects and analyzes 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, nationality of the person with whom the weapon and ammunition was 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 were 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). As the reporting is conducted on a monthly basis, in the reporting period, regular 6 monthly tables have been submitted;
- In accordance with the provisions of the Law on Border Control (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 24/18), weapons and ammunition can be transferred across the state border in accordance with the provisions of the law governing the acquisition, possession and carrying of weapons and ammunition. If, when crossing the state border, a citizen of the Republic of Serbia or a foreigner does not report weapons and ammunition, the authority responsible for border control shall seize weapons and ammunition and issue a certificate thereof. In addition to basic border checks, police officers also carry out a thorough border check of a person, his/her vehicle and personal objects that he/she has with him/her, if there are grounds of suspicion that they may endanger the security of the state border, public order and public health;
- In terms of familiarity with the regulations governing import, export, transport and transit, firearms, ammunition and explosives, as well as the techniques for detecting illegal trade, it is necessary to conduct ongoing training of customs officers. Annually, the Customs Administration conducts specialist training "Implementation of control of trade in strategic goods - identification of dual-use goods" according to the curriculum developed by the World Customs Organization, within which special attention is paid to the customs control of weapons and military equipment, with the aim to improve the knowledge of customs officers in this field, and therefore the effects of the control itself. In addition, it is necessary to provide suitable equipment for customs officers who perform controls at borders, as well as officers in the Department for Combating Smuggling so that smuggled firearms, ammunition and explosives could be detected more efficiently. With the aim of implementing all of the above, possibility of obtaining technical and financial assistance within bilateral and international projects should be considered. The competent representatives of the Sector for Tariffs of the Customs Administration have so far actively participated in the work of the Centre for Security Cooperation RACVIAC, as well as the meetings organised about this topic by UNDP-SEESAC.

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

### 3.5 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, a 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. The Ministry of the Interior is associated with the Weapons and Explosives Analysis Project.

### 3.6 Participation in regional meetings

**Guiding question:**

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

- In order to strengthen regional cooperation and enhance the intensity and quality of information exchanged with countries in the region, the Republic of Serbia will intensify its activities in regional expert networks and expert teams established in order to enhance cooperation between EU Member States and countries of the Western Balkans. On the basis of the signed Memorandum on the Establishment of a Group of Experts on Firearms of the Western Balkan Countries (SEEFEG), members of the Ministry of the Interior participate in the meetings of this group, as well as representatives of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office and the Customs Administration;
- In this regard, the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior took part in the XI regional meeting of SEEFEN, held in Sarajevo in the period 14-15 May 2019, as well as the regional meeting of the Group of Experts on firearms of the Southeast Europe (SEEFEG) held in Ohrid from 27 to 29 May 2019;
- Also, as significant meetings concerning the implementation of Roadmap, the Republic of Serbia organised, with support of SEESAC, the first local coordination meeting on 8 May 2019, while it took part in the first Regional meeting from 20 to 22 May 2019.

### 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 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?*

- 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;
- With regard to operational cooperation with Europol, in this period the Republic of Serbia has had an operational cooperation in 15 cases, while in terms of operational cases there have been 17 through Europol channels for Western Balkans and 65 with EU Member States;
- 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, within which monthly tables are delivered with the following data: individual number cases of detected weapons and ammunition, nationality of the person with whom the weapons and the ammunition were detected, type of the detected weapons, quantity of seized weapons, number of parts of the 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, was it detected at a border crossing or near the state border, was it detected at the entrance or exit from the Republic of Serbia, as well as which organizational unit of the Border Police Directorate detected the weapons or ammunition (which border crossing and type of border crossing);
- Regarding the feedback from all actors in the Western Balkans in order to improve proactive investigations at national, regional and international levels, within the framework of the Berlin Process and the EU Western Balkans Summit in London, in July 2018, the Republic of Serbia signed the Joint Declaration: Principles of Cooperation in the Field of Information-Exchange for Law Enforcement. The implementation of documents endorsed at the EU Western Balkans Summit in London is monitored by the Berlin Process Security Commitments Steering Group. In 2019, representatives of the Ministry of the Interior attended the second Steering Group meeting, which was a preparatory meeting for the EU Summit on WB in Poznan.

### 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, it is necessary to significantly reduce the flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives into the Western Balkans, both inside and out of it, and to establish a unified system for the exchange of information among the police, the prosecution and the judiciary on the cases related to firearms for which the investigation was initiated and the verdict was reached;
- In this sense, the Republic of Serbia needs support in creating preconditions, making analysis, as well as adopting new by-laws, accompanied by technical support and training. In addition, the support is needed in adoption of the legal framework which regulates the area of explosives precursors.

## PODGORICA

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

**Guiding question:**

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

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

### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

**Guiding questions:**

*Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period?*

*Was an annual report on arms exports published?*

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

### 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?*

- No answer provided.

### 3.4 Control of explosive precursors

**Guiding question:**

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

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

### 3.5 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?*

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

### 3.6 Participation in regional meetings

**Guiding question:**

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

- Several regional platforms enable the exchange of good practices among stakeholders in the Western Balkans at different levels through: SALW Commissions process, RASR, EMPACT, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC, RIEP; EU P&P; one joint border crossing has been established; joint actions and operations led by EMPACT, as well as

Interpol; sporadic implementation of TAIEX and CEPOL trainings – including CEPOL exchange programmes for officials; trainings at the national level are rarely organized.

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- No answer 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?*

- No answer provided.

### 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 equipment for detection of firearms, ammunition and explosives (equipment is mostly outdated);
  - Internal compliance procedures have not been established;
  - Not enough systematic professional trainings/specialization.
- One part of the trainings and professional exchanges of data was under the support system provided by SEESAC.

## PRISTINA

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

**Guiding question:**

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

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

### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

**Guiding questions:**

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

- N/A

### 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 has been a reported case, where 99 pistols were confiscated;
- Activities have been carried out on strengthening border control.

### 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.

### 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?*

- The supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and Europol were not used.

### 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, it regularly participates in 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?*

- Cooperation was conducted on information exchange and not on joint operations.

### 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 prosecuted and adjudicated;
  - Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms;
  - Direct use of the supporting tools for investigations provided by EMPACT and Europol.
- Support has been requested and has been received to a certain extent, but there is still a need for further support, especially as regards the establishment of special systems and their interconnection.

## SARAJEVO

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- **Sarajevo Canton Mol** – Information is exchanged in writing;
- **Tuzla Canton** – there is an information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated.

### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

**Guiding questions:**

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

- No answer was provided on the cases of diversion of arms export;
- **BiH MOFTER** prepared and submitted into parliamentary procedure a Report on Issued Documents and Rejected Requests for Issuance of Documents for Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods for 2017, including the Realization of Issued Licenses from 2017, as well as a Report on Issued Documents and Rejected Requests for the Issuance of Documents for Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods for 2018;
- Publication of the Report on Licenses Issued is made within the framework of the Regional Arms Exports Reports 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?*

- No answer was provided regarding the cases of firearms trafficking;
- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies** - During the reporting period, assisted the BiH Border Police in their activities to prevent migrant crisis and border control.

### 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?*

- **DCPB** has used Europol's supportive investigative tools, specifically Europol's mobile team;
- **RS MoI** - did not use ancillary investigative tools offered by EMPACT and Europol, during the reporting period, as the RS MoI does not have direct access to Europol's SIENA application, due to absence of a single focal point with Europol in accordance with the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between BiH and 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?*

- Jurisdiction representative regularly participated in such regional meeting;
- **SIPA** representatives have regularly taken part in the following regional meetings: SALW Commission, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG.

### 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?*

- In May 2019, a preparatory meeting was held in Warsaw at the FRONTEX Headquarters regarding the JAD WB 2019, which is also related to EMPACT – firearms. In June 2019, contacts with Europol and FRONTEX were made on a daily basis during the implementation of the Operational Action "Joint Operational Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Rapid Response Plan of the Integrated Internal Security Management Initiative". Also, daily exchanges of information were carried out with Europol, including FRONTEX;
- **RS MoI** - In the reporting period, RS MoI has not cooperated with Europol on illicit trade in these firearms;
- **BD BiH** have continuous contacts related to operational cooperation; however, in the mentioned period no specific activities were accomplish on the ground but did make a number of contacts based on inquiries and requests for certain weapons and ammunition.

### 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?*

- **Sarajevo Canton Mol** - Establishing a system of data exchange between the police, the court and the prosecution on weapons cases could be enhanced by electronic data exchange, that is, by enabling direct checks in these records. Also, a problem has been identified with the prosecution cases concerning longer waiting period for the prosecution to check allegations from criminal reports, which allows for further handling of weapons owned by the person who was reported for the crime committed. One of the proposed solutions in these cases would be for the prosecution to act urgently in case of a criminal report filed against the gun owner;
- **BDBiH** - Strengthen existing capacities for legal arms trafficking, strengthen controls and oversight in acquisition, sale and trade in weapons, and organise campaigns to reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

## SKOPJE

### 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 information exchange system in place between police, prosecutor's office and court on FAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated.

### 3.2 Diversion of arms exports

**Guiding questions:**

*Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period?*

*Was an annual report on arms exports published?*

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

### 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?*

- No cases of firearms trafficking were reported during the reporting period;
- There were no activities focused on strengthening border control conducted during the reporting period.

### 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 for explosive precursors in place.

### 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, participation in an operational meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria.

### 3.6 Participation in regional meetings

**Guiding question:**

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

- Representatives of North Macedonia regularly attend the meetings of the SALW Commissions of the Western Balkans, all meetings, training events organized by SEESAC, and participate in the meetings organized with SEEFEG and SEEFEN. North Macedonia has regularly participated in all conferences of SEEFEG since its establishment. Two conferences are held annually, this year the first was held on 28.05.2019 in Ohrid, and the next one will be held on 17.10.2019 also in Ohrid. In the period 14-15.05.2019 North Macedonia participated in the eleventh SALW Commissions meeting in Sarajevo, organized by SEESAC.

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- North Macedonia collects 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?*

- We had operational cooperation with Europol, through the Sector for International Police Cooperation. Besides the mutual exchange of data on persons, vehicles, firearms, etc. (through SIENA) we also regularly participate in international actions "Western Balkan action days JAD" that have been successfully implemented in this area for four years now. The Sector for International Police Cooperation - NCB INTERPOL - Skopje, by the act no. 23.6.1/114/17/OV/SD-965 as of 13.02.2019, in reference to the criminal offence "murder" of the person Istrefi Inajet at the "Baren" Restaurant in Ruti, Switzerland, on 25.12.2018, submitted double casts of cartridge cases and projectiles for comparison with the Collection of cartridge cases and projectiles of OKTIV. Based on the analyses conducted so far, no matches were detected in the firing marks.

### 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?*

- Europol and SEEFEG have provided financial support for operational meetings for specific cases.

## 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?*

- A project has recently started its implementation on Case Police Management, which will enable the exchange of information online between the State Police, Prosecution Office and Court.

### 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 were reported during the reporting period.
- No annual report on arms exports has been prepared. Inputs for the regional arms export report 2017 have been provided.

### 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?*

- 10 cases of firearms and ammunitions trafficking, and 13 offenders have been identified during the reporting period. The Forensic Police Institute has received only one case of a GLOCK firearm, of 9 mm calibre (9x19) in the BCP of Kakavija, Gjirokastra on 22/04/2019;
- A total of 4 cases have been identified for "illegal possession and manufacturing of military weapons and ammunitions", Article 278 of CC. 2 pistol firearms have been identified, a sport weapon and 712 rounds of 7.62 calibre, type 56 and 9 rounds of 9 mm calibre.

### 3.4 Control of explosive precursors

**Guiding question:**

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

- At the State Police, there is a structure at the headquarters and local structures which in cooperation with AKSHE follow up, control and monitor the activity with explosives.

### 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?*

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

- During the first semester of 2019 Albania has participated in all the regional meetings of the SALW Commissions processes, RASR, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC;
- The Border Police has participated in the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEEFEN on the trafficking of firearms, in Sarajevo, Bosnia, from 13/05/2019 to 16/05/2019.

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- Albania has not 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?*

- We have had cooperation with FRONTEX; Pursuant to the Law No. 61, 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”, on May 22 2019, in Albania 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;
- The National Contact Office of Interpol Tirana has had 2 cases of firearms tracing. It has cooperated with Interpol Athens/Greece in one case where the firearm, a “GLOCK” pistol with serial number HGS591, has been seized in the Border Crossing Point of Kakavija/Gjirokastra on 22/04/2019, which had been declared as stolen in Greece;
- Another case has been identified with Interpol Podgorica/Montenegro related to a firearm seized in Albania.

### 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?*

- We have encountered difficulties in the preparation, translation and publication of the National Report. During the period 2008-2013, the report was published with the assistance of SEESAC and State Department EXBS Program, US Embassy.

## ROADMAP GOAL 4

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

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

### Progress information on Goal 4 Overall Targets

#### BELGRADE

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- In order to prevent illicit diverting of the legally exported weapons, the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications regularly holds seminars for business entities registered for export of armament and military equipment with the aim to raise awareness of the risks of exports to particular destinations, it conducts case-by-case risk assessments at inter-ministerial level and exchanges information regionally and internationally. On 25 March 2019, a seminar for the industry was held during the reporting period.

#### 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 armament 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 armament and other military equipment.

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

##### **Guiding questions:**

*Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE?*

*Where there any activities specifically targeting young men?*

*Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?*

- During the period January - June 2019, through specialized courses, 34 persons from the Serbian Armed Forces were additionally trained to perform duties of operators in whose scope is working with armament and military equipment. This training covered mostly young people who are for the first time introduced to the obligation to receiving, storing, safeguarding and record-keeping the flows of armament and military equipment;
- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Serbia implemented activities aimed at raising the awareness of young men about the dangers of misuse of small arms and light weapons/firearms. In the first half of 2019, the Ministry supported the project "Reporting on security in accordance with the ethical code of journalism", sponsored by the magazine "Odbrana i bezbednost" (Defense and Security). The project covered the topic "Youth, Peace and Security" (clarifying the UN Security Council Resolution 2250, i.e., youth participation in providing security). The aim of the project was, inter alia, to raise the security culture among young people and to encourage and educate young people to deal with personal and collective security. The content will be delivered through the magazine "Odbrana i bezbednost" (Defense and Security) once a month for the period from August 2019 to March 2020;
- In the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior did not carry out any concrete activities in the field of raising the level of awareness of natural persons and legal entities and entrepreneurs who were authorized by this Ministry to engage in arms trafficking, training on the use of firearms, weapons repair and conversion;
- Primarily, the Ministry of the Interior promotes awareness-raising of the dangers of illicit possession and misuse of weapons by means of participation of its representatives in broadcasts of local television stations, as well as on television stations with national frequency and radio broadcasts. In the reporting period, several articles were published in order to prevent violence and gender equality, in daily newspapers and weekly newspapers, as broadcasts, in 10 in electronic media and 36 in print media;
- Regarding the proposal of the OSCE Support Project in 2019 which includes, inter alia, planning, design and implementation of SALW awareness-raising campaigns, as well as enhanced SALW control, Ministry of the Interior took the matter into consideration, and the matter was approved after the reporting period.

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

##### **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, particularly from the aspect of protection and security of women, the Ministry of the Interior and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for Serbia, have begun negotiations on cooperation on the project "Reducing Risks - Increasing Security - towards Stopping



Weapons Misuse in the context of domestic violence". The Ministry of the Interior has been recognized as a key contributor to the reduction of weapon-related criminal offences, which will give it a status of national partner in the implementation of this project. The start of this project is expected in the third quarter of 2019;

- 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 are also shown in the results, according to which in the first half of the year, a total of 12,479 urgent measures were imposed (3,789 measures of temporary removal of the perpetrator from the apartment and 8,690 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 Ministry of the Interior issued a document on the treatment of all police officers in cases of temporary seizure of firearms in cases of domestic violence. According to the records, between January and June 2019, 27 illegal pieces of weapons were seized in criminal proceedings caused by events involving elements of domestic violence;
- 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;
- In the 2018/2019 school year the Program "Fundamentals of Child Safety" was implemented in all primary schools in the Republic of Serbia, in which a total of 66,466 lectures were held.

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

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

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

## PODGORICA

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

**Guiding question:**

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

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

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

**Guiding question:**

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

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

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

**Guiding questions:**

*Were any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE?*

*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?*

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

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- There is a low level of awareness on the widespread misuse of firearms in domestic and gender-based violence and the institutional response is not developed. The Operational Team for Combating Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women holds regular meetings. A functional database on domestic violence has been designed and established, and it enables the exchange of reports and notifications on domestic violence between the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Interior. It is a complex software solution that enables automated exchange of reports and notifications between two key sectors, the Ministry of Interior and the Police Directorate on one hand, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on the other.

- The database contains all statutory, necessary data on all participants in the case of reported violence, potential victims, perpetrators and children, on measures taken, misdemeanour and criminal charges and the estimated degree of risk.
- The database is the result of a joint initiative of two programmes - the Social Welfare Information System, namely the social card and UNDP and EU project for gender equality.

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

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

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

### PRISTINA

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

**Guiding question:**

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

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

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- So far, 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?*

*Were there any activities specifically targeting young men?*

*Were any awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on dangers of celebratory shooting during the reporting period?*

- Leaflets were distributed, and advertising spots were broadcast in the media to increase the public awareness on the possibility of celebratory shootings resulting in death. Also, an awareness campaign was carried out on the legalization process and it has continued throughout the entire reporting period. Banners have been prepared and were distributed at police stations.
- The 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. Projects include: “Youth education and safety”, “Education on dangers”, “Together for enhanced safety”, Fireworks (pyrotechnic substances) are not toys;
- With regards to negative phenomenon of celebratory shooting, the 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. The police community officers have contacted and informed the owners of restaurants that organize weddings and events and have requested from them to inform the organizers of such events on the safety measures that should be implemented during the wedding ceremony. Furthermore, they have requested the weddings schedule. During their meetings with village administrators and citizens, the sectoral police and the sector administrators have continuously sent the message of stopping celebratory shooting. We consider that citizens participating in different events in restaurants have an increased awareness and are using weapons at a lower degree.

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- There have been trainings on the gender issues and women empowerment in this area. The project “Domestic Violence Phenomenon” started, providing lectures at schools throughout the country, more specifically at 9th grades;
- Up to now, the domestic violence sector and the security forums sector, in cooperation with ICITAP, have held 04 round tables on domestic violence. These round tables were organized at high schools in several cities of Kosovo with the participation of students, school teachers, council of parents, representatives from the commune assembly, KSF, representatives from the Islamic community, representatives from security forums at commune level etc.;
- Participation in the campaign organized by RROGRAEK organization (Network of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Women’s Organizations of Kosovo), which aims to increase awareness on domestic violence and gender-based violence in these communities. Participation in the campaign organized by RTK/2 on domestic violence (meetings, round table and interviews);
- Participation in the lectures organized by the Agency on Gender Equality, which acts within the Office of the Prime Minister, on the topic of domestic violence and the standard operating procedures for protection from domestic violence, in several cities of Kosovo. Participation in the Exhibition “Dhuna nuk fshehet brenda mureve (Violence cannot hide within walls)”, which introduced in front of the citizens of Pristina, the duties and responsibilities of the Kosovo Police in handling domestic violence cases and the procedure of reporting domestic violence cases at the Kosovo Police.

#### 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;

#### 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?*

- **Sarajevo Canton Mol** – There is a verbal initiative to set up notifications for gun owners and license holders at locations for issuing personal documents about their obligations in the event of a change of residence, personal information, etc., so as to raise awareness about statutory obligations among gun owners and license holders. The Rulebook on Technical Requirements for Establishing Civilian Shooting Ranges is also in the process of being drafted and adopted;
- **Tuzla Canton** – Awareness of licensed individuals and legal entities (retail outlets) on dangers of misuse and illegal sale of firearms and ammunition through planned visits and controls. Also, through the planned exercise of control and visits to security agencies, the consequences of unlawful actions in the procurement and use of firearms and ammunition are made known.
- **Central Bosnia Canton** – no such activities were implemented during the reporting period.

#### 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?*

- **MOFTER** – During the reporting period, two workshops were held (29 May 2019, Sarajevo and 10 and 11 September 2019, Konjic) with representatives of the military industry. The aim of the workshops was to support business entities in BiH in learning about the regulations and best practices applicable in the field of arms control, military equipment, obligations arising from economic entities from the above regulations, applying international restrictive measures, as well as the process and procedure for issuing foreign trade documents for the sale of weapons, military equipment and special purpose goods.

#### 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. *Were 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?*
- **Sarajevo Canton Mol:**
    - Public awareness activities include public campaigns through leaflets and media outlets. A proposal has been made to amend the Rulebook on the training programme and the manner of training for the proper handling and knowledge of regulations regarding the holding, keeping and carrying of firearms. According to the proposal, the awareness of the users of legal weapons could become an integral part of the training in the future awareness raising of legal weapons users about the consequences of abuse and first contact with traumatic injuries resulting from firearms;  
For tackling young men, there are used public campaigns, leaflets, media outlets and Community Policing;
  - **BDBiH:**
    - There were no special campaigns organised during the reporting period, however, as a part of the Community Policing project, the police informs the population through work in local communities,

- schools, non-governmental organisations on the dangers arising from unauthorised possession and improper use of weapons and ammunition;
- In the coming period, activities are planned to inform citizens about all the risks and challenges arising from the unauthorised possession and improper handling of this type of weapons and ammunition;
  - For tackling young men, targeted campaigns were conducted in schools, faculties, sports clubs, and places generally frequented by younger men interested in gun ownership;
  - Also, a campaign will be implemented in the coming period through Community Policing, to cover the issue of celebratory shooting, which is common in our areas.
- **RS Mol:**
    - In the period from 23 May to 15 June 2019, an information campaign was organised in primary and secondary schools in RS for students to deal with cases of finding discarded weapons and mines and EOD;
  - **Posavina Canton** – Every year, over the radio, citizens are warned of the consequences of illegal and uncontrolled use of firearms.

#### 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?*

- **Sarajevo Canton Mol** – Education, lectures for applicants for the purchase of firearms;
- **BDBiH** – Seminars and specific campaigns have been organised in this regard, especially with experts from the judiciary and the police presenting the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence and discussing gender-based violence, primarily cases of violence against women committed by men, with common firearms abuse, often resulting in fatal consequences.

#### 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?*

- **Sarajevo Canton Mol** - It is possible to use financial support for promotional activities for all the above points and possibly seek financial assistance for the construction of a civilian shooting range in accordance with the EU norms.

## 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?*

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

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- In the Republic of North Macedonia there is no production of firearms, only production of ammunition. The Ministry of Interior holds working meetings with the ammunition manufacturer and, in the process of issuing export authorizations for transfer of ammunition, 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?*

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

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

**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?*

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

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

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

- We plan to implement campaigns in line with our Strategy and Action Plan, in relation to all items of Goal 4;
- We need support for implementation of these activities, campaigns for different categories of citizens;
- No support was received during the reporting period, although it was requested during meetings with donors.

## 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?*

- The National Commission for 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 General Directorate of State Police has developed an awareness-raising program related to SALW by using different methods like publishing police force results on firearms, discussions in the media, a leaflet will also be drafted, for all categories of the population, etc.

#### 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?*

- Data is not available as no producers currently in the country.

#### 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?*

- The State Police structures are implementing for several years now an awareness-raising program from ICITAP. In the framework of this program the police officers conduct discussions in the schools related to the risk of using drugs, bullying, firearm possession, etc. Students of 6th grade from secondary schools benefit from this program;
- As part of the local police structure, 20 community policing officers will be trained by SCPA Program who conducts awareness-raising activities, among others for firearms as well;
- Based on a decision, for this period, the Government of Albania has approved 150 security officers in high schools, who are part of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, but are trained at the Security Academy and cooperate with the Community Policing officers for security issues at schools and firearms;
- The use of firearms in weddings or celebrations is not a problem in the Republic of Albania. There might be very rare cases and in deep mountainous areas where this phenomenon can happen. However, the police structures are monitoring this phenomenon as well;
- Awareness-raising and informative campaigns have been held in cooperation with media to reduce the use of fireworks. There is an Order of the MoI, MoF and MoD "On prohibiting the use of fireworks of several categories from natural persons, which are not as per the EU standards".

#### 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?*

- Training held by SEESAC entitled "Towards gender responsive SALW control", on 23-24 April 2019 in Durrës for members of SALW Commission.



#### 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 answer was provided.

## ROADMAP GOAL 5

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

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

### Baseline information on Goal 5 Overall Targets

#### BELGRADE

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- 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, ammunitions and explosives. In the reporting period, **627 pieces of firearms, 15,762 pieces of ammunition of different calibre, 75 bombs and 33 explosive devices that were found in illegal possession were seized;**
- Through legal procedures, **6,127 pieces of firearms were seized** from legal weapon owners who had registered weapons but no longer fulfilled conditions prescribed by the Law;
- 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 18,932 pieces of registered weapons;**
- During legalization campaigns, the weapon owners (natural persons and legal entities) may surrender all types of weapons and ammunition to the nearest police directorate or police station without having to prove the origin of weapons and ammunition and will not be held responsible for the illicit possession and carrying of firearms;
- 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 have been carried out. During legalization campaigns, natural and legal persons can register self-defence weapons (pistols and revolvers), hunting weapons (hunting rifles and carbines), sports weapons (small pistols and revolvers, small guns, air weapons and string weapons), convertible weapon (gas, starting

and signal weapons), old and deactivated weapons for which they do not possess a document issued by the competent authority of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia, and if they fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Law;

- The Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition 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 by the participation of representatives of the Ministry of the Interior in the broadcasts of local television stations, as well as on national frequency television stations and radio shows. The Ministry provided answers to the questions of journalists of different Medias regarding the procedure itself, the manner and requirements for the re-registration of weapons;
- In the reporting period, a total of **43,727 weapons were re-registered** in accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition. 25,127 natural persons re-registered 43,313 pieces of weapons and 32 legal entities re-registered 414 pieces of weapons that they had already possessed in accordance with previously applicable Law on Weapons and Ammunition.

## 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

### **Guiding question:**

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

- If the owner of a registered weapon wants to, he/she may at his/her own expense file a request for weapon deactivation to legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized to manufacture weapons or legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized to repair and convert weapons (authorized gunsmiths). **In the reporting period, 164 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, and in order to influence a bigger number of surrendered weapons in upcoming legalization procedures, the mentioned activity could be realized in cooperation with international organizations and bilateral donors.

## PODGORICA

### 5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

#### **Guiding question:**

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

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

### 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

#### **Guiding question:**

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

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

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

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

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

## PRISTINA

### 5.1 Legalization and voluntary surrender campaign of firearms

**Guiding question:**

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

- The process of firearms legalization has continued during this period, including information campaigns that were organized through media channels or different meetings with actors involved in the process and also with actors 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.
  - Insufficient knowledge of the technical staff of entities that perform the verification, marking, categorization and general identification of weapons.
- Support has been requested and has been received to a certain extent, 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?*

- **Sarajevo Canton MoI** – This possibility is foreseen under Articles 8 and 8.5. There is no information available if the campaign had been implemented or not;
- **Tuzla Canton** – The Law on Weapons and Ammunition allows citizens to voluntarily surrender firearms and illegally owned firearms, without legal consequences;
- **Central Bosnia Canton** – yes;
- **Posavina Canton** – Following the adoption of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, legalisation and voluntary surrender of illegal firearms were made possible in the Posavina Canton;
- **BDBiH** – Article 72 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Brčko District of BiH regulates that any legal or natural person possessing explosives, weapons or ammunition (especially from the war) may voluntarily report it to the police for surrender. According to this Article, amnesty is formally in force at all times;
- **RS MoI** – yes. 488 pieces of firearms have been surrendered voluntarily.

## 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

### **Guiding question:**

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

- During the reporting period, deactivation was used a method to reduce illegal firearms possession in Sarajevo Canton MoI, Bosnia Podrinje Canton and Central Bosnia Canton. It was not used in Tuzla Canton.

## 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?*

## 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?*

- In the reporting period, the citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia had the opportunity to apply for legalization of weapons that they possess illegally.

## 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

### **Guiding question:**

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

- 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 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?*

- No law on legalization, voluntary surrender of firearms or amnesty in general has been approved in Albania during the reporting period. 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 riffle 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 riffle 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.

### 5.2 Deactivation of firearms

**Guiding question:**

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

- Deactivation was not used as a method for SALW reduction. Legal provisions have been identified and designed in the amendments being conducted in the law "On weapons".

### 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 .

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

### 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?*

- Through the process of demilitarization, by the end of June 2019, the Ministry of Defence destroyed 208 tons of ammunition of different calibres, ammunition components and explosives. Demilitarization costs were covered by the engagement of funds from the International Assistance Program - NSPA. In the reporting period, no surplus weapons and ammunition have been sold to authorized persons;
- In the reporting period, there were no destructions of surplus firearms, ammunition and explosives organised by the Ministry of the Interior. During the same period, negotiations with SEESAC were initiated for the destruction of ammunition, i.e. the harmonization and implementation of the agreement related to the destruction of ammunition. This agreement was signed after the reporting period and its implementation should start by the end of 2019. **It involves the destruction of the unusable ammunition of the Ministry of the Interior, namely: 23,675 pieces of 7.7 mm ammunition and 30,436 pieces of 12.7 mm ammunition;**
- In 2018, the Ministry of the Interior established the Commission for taking over and classifying weapons that became the property of the Republic of Serbia, with the task of classifying these weapons. Once the Commission fulfils its task, a national procedure will be implemented and the Government will adopt a Conclusion to refer the quantities in question to the Ministry of the Interior for use. Upon the completion of the procedures, the quantities intended for destruction will be destroyed. Negotiations with SEESAC have been initiated to organise the destruction. Funds are provided and destruction is expected to take place by the end of 2019;
- In the upcoming period, another destruction of special-purpose resources is planned within the project "Demilitarization of surplus ordnance through the NATO Trust Fund". Based on the proposal of the Ministry of Defence, a contract has been signed and the implementation of this activity is expected to begin in the upcoming period. It is planned to include the overall surplus ordnance of the Ministry of the Interior in this project.

##### 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, and bearing in mind the high financial costs for the destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition on the one hand, and the willingness of the Republic of Serbia to destroy the surpluses in its fight against proliferation and weapons misuse and in the fight against organized crime on the other hand, the Republic of Serbia needs 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?*

- 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;
- So far, 320.60 tonnes of armaments out of the planned 459.48 tonnes have been neutralized within the “NATO Trust Fund” programme. The remaining quantity of 138.88 tonnes of armaments was planned for destruction in the second half of 2019;
- The Ministry of Interior and the Police Directorate have no surplus weapons and ammunition.
- No destruction of confiscated FAE took place during the reporting period.
- The destruction of weapons was planned to be public, on the occasion of the International Gun Destruction Day on 9 July. The destruction event was conducted by the Ministry of Interior (MoI) of Montenegro, with the support of the European Union and SEESAC.

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

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

- Further support is needed in ensuring funds for destruction of surplus armaments for the needs of the Army of Montenegro;
- Support was partially received. 116.69 tonnes of armaments/ammunition are on the list for destruction through the ITF Fund, out of which for 74.24 there are funds provided by donors, and the remaining 42.45 tonnes will be destroyed after securing the funds in the upcoming period.

## 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 no surplus stockpiles.
- The destruction of confiscated weapons and ammunition was not performed due to a misunderstanding between respective institutions. Meetings have been held on this issue and an agreement was reached on the disposal, which shall start in November 2019.

## 6.2 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

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

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

- **MoD:**
  - Throughout the reporting period, destruction of surplus ammunition and EOD took place on destruction sites of the BiH Armed Forces or civilian facilities in BiH and abroad. A total of 735 tonnes of various ammunition and EOD were destroyed, of which 164 tonnes destroyed in civilian facilities. The destruction was conducted in accordance with safety and environmental standards;
  - In line with the orders of the courts in BiH, the BiH AF engaged in the destruction of arms and ammunition and EOD seized by judicial authorities in BiH from perpetrators of crimes;
- No destructions were conducted by the MoS.

### 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?*

- **Sarajevo Canton Mol** - It is possible to use financial assistance to engage public in the process of weapons destruction, as a part of a media campaign;
- **MoD** – There is a lack of financial and material resources to implement these activities. As a result, we are beneficiaries of international assistance from international partners under UNDP projects in BiH and USA in BiH that work on the destruction of surplus mines and EOD.

## SKOPJE

### 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?*

- No destruction of surplus stockpile of FAE take place during the reporting period;
- No destruction of confiscated FAE was carried out during the reporting period. On 09.07.2019, in coordination with the Agency for Real Estate Management and in the presence of a government commission responsible for destruction of drugs and firearms, destruction of firearms was carried out, i.e. firearms were burned in the furnaces of the industrial factory "Feni" in Kavadarci. The firearms destroyed had been seized on the basis of final court verdicts and decisions for destruction of the firearms issued by a competent court.

### 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, the Ministry of Defence has disposed a quantity of 9,492 pieces of SALW, stockpile surplus, coming out from the Armed Forces. The armament has been disposed of in the Mechanical Plant of Gramsh, in full compliance with the rules and standards required by the legislation and technological project approved;
- Moreover, 6800 pieces of SALW ammunition have been disposed (equal to 8.84 tonnes), which have been collected by the EOD company during the clearance of hotspots. The disposal of ammunition has been carried out in the shooting range of Biza, which is approved in full compliance with the safety and security standards and rules determined in the "Service Manual for Disposing Ammunition and Explosives" ML-400-5-2;
- During the reporting period, there was no sufficient surplus accumulated for disposal;
- The Ministry of Defence has received a quantity of 11,125 SALW from the Ministry of Interior, which is currently being stored and administered in the AF warehouses. Such SALW quantity has not yet been disposed of by the Armed Forces due to the lack of the legal framework for such purpose;
- The Ministry of Defence is initiating an amendment to the Law No. 74/2014 "On weapons" in order to enable the disposal of FAE delivered by Mol.

## 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?*

- Completing the legal framework for the disposal of FAE delivered by the Ministry of Interior;
- The Ministry of Defence has all the necessary capacities to dispose FAE. The financial support can be afforded with the MoD funds.

## ROADMAP GOAL 7

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

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

### 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 conduct inspection of legal entities and entrepreneurs which are registered for implementing training in firearms handling, repair and conversion of weapons, in dealing with the trafficking of weapons, basic parts of weapons and ammunition. Inspection was also carried out of other legal entities and entrepreneurs, which, in accordance with their activities, acquire and possess weapons, with special emphasis on safe keeping and storage of weapons and ammunition, as well as proper keeping of prescribed records. During the reporting period, **a total of 78 inspections were carried out.** Following the conducted inspection, in two cases legal procedure was initiated for rendering a decision on prohibiting the further activity they had been authorized to perform by this Ministry. No motions to institute misdemeanor charges were petitioned;
- In accordance with the adoption of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, the competent organisational unit of the Ministry of the Interior increased its capacities with the new 2019 Rulebook on job classification in the Ministry of the Interior and the Department for Weapons was established. It consists of two sections: Sections for Inspection and Control of Weapons and Section for Inspection and Control of Testing, Branding and Marking of Weapons. This Department increased its administrative capacity in the form of opening five new positions;
- During the reporting period, the Ministry conducted constant 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 that have an approval for the production and/or trade of explosive substances. At the monthly level, inspection of the production and storage facilities of explosive

materials was carried out. During the reporting period, **427 approvals for 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 Manufacture and Trade of Weapons and Military Equipment, the Law on Export and Import of Weapons and Military Equipment and the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, 2,642 approvals were issued for transportation and transit of explosive materials for civilian use and pyrotechnics, hunting and sporting weapons and ammunition, weapons and military equipment;
- The Law on Private Security entered into force on 5 December 2013. After the adoption of all bylaws, the full implementation of the Law started on 1 January 2017. Accordingly, the inspection of private security is carried out by the Ministry of the Interior, as well as by other competent inspection services in accordance with the defined scope. The Ministry of the Interior carries out inspection of the fulfilment of the conditions and manner of performing activities, the application of powers and keeping records in accordance with the relevant law, as well as the implementation of regulations on the holding and carrying of private security weapons. Authorized police officers performing duties stipulated by the regulations on private security, in exercising inspection over the implementation of this Law, have the right and the duty, among other things, to supervise the manner of keeping and carrying firearms as well;
- During the reporting period, **231 inspections were carried out in accordance with the Law on Private Security**. Due to established irregularities, 341 motions for instituting misdemeanour proceedings against legal entities and entrepreneurs engaged in private security were petitioned.

## 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 10 pieces of weapons owned by legal entities was 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, regular inspection and control of the accommodation, storage and disposal of weapons and ammunition in warehouses, training centers and shooting ranges was carried out. During control, no irregularities were identified that significantly affect the overall safety in a negative way. All facilities and warehouses storing firearms are protected by the guardian and security officer service authorities, along with the application of certain technical protection measures;
- During the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior took further steps in order to expand the adequate storage capacity (in accordance with the international standards) for storing small arms and light weapons and ammunition. On the basis of the Conclusion of the Government of May 2019, the Ministry of the Interior took over the "Duvanište" Warehouse Complex near Smederevo from the Ministry of Defence;
- In accordance with the proposal of donor support, the cooperation with Government of the United States, the Department of State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement – PM/WRA and the Ministry of the Interior was approved with the aim to improve the "Duvanište" Warehouse Complex near Smederevo. Funding of 1,000,000 US dollars was approved by the US Government, while the project will be implemented with the technical support of SEESAC;
- The allocated donor funds were approved for the elementary furnishing of several warehouse facilities, the construction of a security fence and an entrance gate, external light installation, cameras, on-site inventory equipment, as well as targeted, appropriate training in physical security and stockpile management of weapons and ammunition. The funds provided would also finance advanced training on physical security and

stockpile management of weapons and ammunition to be attended by 20 to 25 employees of the Ministry of the Interior. This project is expected to be launched in the third quarter of 2019.

### 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 need for further physical and technical capacity building of warehouse complexes and locations;
- The Ministry of the Interior has adopted a standpoint that the safe storage of small arms and light weapons can be achieved by adapting a number of warehouse premises (microlocations-police stations), in which weapons and ammunition from the procedures are stored, as well as weapons and ammunition that became the property of the Republic of Serbia (weapons waiting for collection), all in order to ensure adequate record keeping and security of weapons;
- The Ministry of Defence has committed to allocate funds from international organizations (through donations) for the construction of a wire fence in TRZ Kragujevac (for which there is a project), while for the modernization of the system of technical protection at the locations of Smederevo and Pančevo it is necessary to allocate the funds for the development of projects, and later to finance the necessary work to be done.

## PODGORICA

### 7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

**Guiding question:**

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

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

### 7.2 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 answer was provided.

### 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 such activities were conducted.

#### 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?*

- Army of Montenegro- MoD: It is necessary to ensure funds for adaptation of the existing facility (military facility “Brezovik”) and procurement of equipment for demilitarization of ammunition, with the aim of extracting the gun powder for laboratory testing of the gun powder stability and demilitarization of ammunition with unstable gun powder. In order to increase the level of safety and security of storage facilities, it is necessary to continue with the reconstruction of the storage facility “Brezovik” in line with the main design, by conducting the following works:
  - construction of the fence around the entire storage facility (around 4300m in length – project not designed);
  - perimeter security and video surveillance – €360,000;
  - warehouse ventilation and air conditioning – €365,000;
  - electrical wiring (high-current) – €300,000;
  - hydrant network – €270,000;
  - traffic infrastructure - €370,000;
- Reconstruction of the storage facility “Zidovici” in Pljevlja, with the following:
  - development of the main reconstruction project – €12,000;
  - construction of the fence – €150,000;
  - hydrant network, perimeter security and video surveillance – €50,000;
- On 13 May, the police storage facility Rogami was upgraded by installing security fences and video surveillance in accordance with high European and NATO standards.

## PRISTINA

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

**Guiding question:**

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

- Regular inspections and controls are performed by the Department for Public Safety. Approximately 50 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?*

- 4 firearms and 60 rounds of ammunition 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.
- Support has been requested and has been received.

## 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** - MOFTER BiH Inspectorate has conducted over 40 inspections with legal entities engaged in the production of weapons and military equipment in the mentioned reporting period;
- **Sarajevo Canton Mol** - The "Rulebook on the conditions required for issuing a permit to perform the activities of trade in weapons, essential components of weapons and ammunition, brokerage in the trade of weapons, essential components of weapons and ammunition, establishment of civilian shooting ranges, manner, storage and keeping of weapons, essential components of weapons and ammunition, the manner and determination of the conditions, composition, right to compensation and amount of compensation of the Commission of the competent police administration in the Police Directorate of the Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Interior" regulates the establishment of a Commission for direct control over the sale, possession and carrying of weapons, storage and placement of weapons and ammunition, keeping of prescribed records for repair, retail, shooting ranges, hunting grounds and training centres;
- **Tuzla Canton** – Yes, for retail, hunting grounds and security agencies;
- **Bosnia Podrinje Canton** – Yes, in accordance with the Cantonal Law on Procurement, Holding, Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition, at the level of the Police Directorate of the Bosnia Podrinje Canton Mol Goražde, a commission was established to inspect trade facilities and hunting associations (hunting grounds). Also, in terms of fire protection, inspectors of the Bosnia Podrinje Canton Ministry of Interior Goražde inspect the manufacturers and trade facilities engaged in the production and sale of weapons and ammunition;
- **Posavina Canton** - Controlling the holding and holding and carrying of a weapon is a regular task of the police.

### 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?*



- **Sarajevo Canton Mol** – Three cases of reported firearms stolen. Personal gun stolen from a private residence by unidentified perpetrator during the reporting period
- **SIPA** – one case of weapons lost.

### 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?*

- **MoD** – During the reporting period measures have been taken to improve the security and safety of the BiH AF storage facilities reflected through measures taken by the commands and units of the BiH AF and the improvement of technical security measures. Specifically, reconstruction of 3 mines and EOD warehouses is underway in the Krupa storage site for mines and EOD under the EXPLODE+ project implemented by UNDP BiH. This will significantly increase the level of safety at the site.
- **Sarajevo Canton Mol** – yes;
- **Tuzla Canton** – Yes, regular controls are performed as a part of fire protection;
- **BDBiH** – Yes, Brčko District Police is currently initiating the process of relocation to the new police building, where the work capacities of staff will be significantly improved, and thus warehousing and depositing capacities for the disposal of evidence and weapons will be brought to the level of European standards as prescribed in this field.
- **RS Mol** – Through the OSCE Ministerial Service, the Police Directorate delegated to the OSCE that weapons storage and depositories be reconstructed in eight police directorates (excluding police directorates in Istočno Sarajevo and Bijeljina, as weapons and depositories here were reconstructed in 2018).

### 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?*

- **Bosnian Podrinje Canton** – General requirements: equipping premises for safe disposal and storage of seized and found weapons, adequate vaults to deposit weapons. Also, all this is necessary for the disposal and storage of official weapons and ammunition. Needs have been expressed previously. In addition, computer equipment is needed for the relevant department with the Police Administration of the Bosnian Podrinje Canton Goražde Mol, dealing with weapons issues and involved in the registration and recording of legal weapons, as well as criminal police department dealing with investigations into firearms, ammunition and mines and EOD.

## SKOPJE

### 7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

**Guiding question:**

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

- During 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 at the Military Industry Directorate, Ministry of Economy, are still vacant.

## 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?*

- 21 pistols and 1 hunting rifle were stolen, and 1 pistol was reported as lost.

## 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?*

- **Project "Reduction of the risk of proliferation of weapons and ammunition" in cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of North Macedonia and OSCE:**
  - Summary: The project was launched in November 2017 by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of North Macedonia in cooperation with OSCE. The project aims to increase the security of existing stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and ammunition, managed by the Ministry of Interior, in order to reduce the risk of proliferation.
  - The project involves the implementation of two components: COMPONENT I: Assistance of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Macedonia in developing comprehensive internal regulation in the area of standards for the storage and handling of weapons and ammunition at police stations at the level of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Macedonia, in accordance with the generally accepted international standards in the field. (Development of SOP - Standard Operational Procedures in the area); COMPONENT II: Increasing the physical protection of the weapons storage facilities in 16 police stations for border surveillance and providing controlled access to them through a modern technical information system of security protection measures.
  - Activities implemented in the period 01 January - 30 June: COMPONENT I: • A working group comprised of experts of various profiles at MoI, in cooperation with domestic and international experts engaged by the OSCE, developed a document "Standard operating procedures for safe storage and handling of weapons at the MoI". The document is signed by the Minister of Interior and it is an official legal document regulating the mentioned area at the MoI. A working group of MoI experts, experts from the MoI Training Centre and an external expert developed a Manual for the safe handling of weapons at the MoI. The Manual was developed in support of the SOP document for safe handling of weapons at the MoI and it is also implemented in the cadet training programme of the Police Academy. • With OSCE support, it is planned to print a sufficient number of copies of these two documents and distribute them to all organizational units of the MoI and the Training Centre. According to the principle of "Train the Trainer", implementation of training for practical application of the SOP in all organizational units of the Ministry of Interior is planned in the following period. COMPONENT II: • A project design has been developed for the renovation of the weapons storage facilities in 16 police stations of the Border Police, in accordance with modern and internationally established standards for physical and information and telecommunication security (Tanushevci, Blace, Mazdracha, Rogachevo, Belanovce, Pelince, Sopot, Bogorodica, (road and rail), Mihajlovo, Vitolishte, Markova Noga, Zhirovnica, Kamenica and Pehcevo, as well as RC for GR (Regional Center for Border Affairs) South at Kavadarci. • A public call has been announced for selection of companies that, in accordance with the developed project design for each police station

individually will start the renovation of the weapons storage facilities at the selected police stations. Renovation activities are expected to begin in the second half of 2019.

### 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.
- Consider the possibility of providing additional funding with support of the OSCE for extending the project in the area of renovation of the weapons storage facilities at other police stations of greater importance to the MoI of the Republic of North Macedonia.

## TIRANA

### 7.1 Inspection systems for all relevant legal entities

**Guiding question:**

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

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

### 7.2 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 following weapons and ammunitions have been reported as lost:
  - Light weapons: 3 pieces
  - 7.62 mm calibre type 56 rounds: 3,691 pieces
  - 7.62 mm calibre type 54 rounds: 700 pieces
  - 5.56 mm calibre: 1,000 pieces
  - Launching hand grenades together with the respective primers: 40 pieces
- During the previous period, 11 firearms declared as stolen or lost from state and private entities have been entered into iARMS.

### 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 2018, three facilities for the storage of firearms and ammunition stockpile and evidence rooms for the storage of material evidence were upgraded with the support of SEESAC. The main supply centre in Mullet, the evidence rooms in Tirana and Durres;
- During the reporting period investments have been planned to be carried out in 2 storage facilities where ammunition is administered. The investments will be carried out in bilateral cooperation with the partners. Current status:
  - With regards to the investments planned to be carried out in 1 ammunition warehouse, we are waiting to endorse the contract with the company selected to conduct works and for funds to be disbursed from the donor;
  - Regarding the investment in 1 ammunition warehouse, we have currently prepared the draft estimate and the preparatory preliminary works have been carried out. We are waiting for further steps from the donor
- We are cooperating with SEESAC on:
  - Increasing the security measures in 1 ammunition storage facility to improve the external fencing and CCTV;
  - Providing metal racks to store the weapons used by the AF structures.
- On 14/10/2019 there will be a training of 20 experts of weapons and ammunitions at the State Police on physical security and stockpile management.

#### 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?*

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