

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) REGIONAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REPORTING PERIOD:	1 January - 31 December 2018
Submission Date	

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

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

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

Note on Sarajevo: Data on KPIs from Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska is still being collected and therefore has not been included in this print of the report.

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

CIVIL USE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
<p>EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →</p>	<p>Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation; Law on Export and Import of Ams and Military Equipment</p>	<p>Law on Weapons</p>	<p>Law on weapons</p>	<p>Law on weapons; Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking of weapons and ammunition; Law on marking of SALW and SALW ammunition</p>	<p>Law on weapons</p>	<p>Law on weapons; DCM 275 on safety conditions; DCM 292 on record-keeping development; DCM 348 on entry and selling of weapins; DCM 421 on licensing criteria</p>
Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	

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	Partially harmonized	Not harmonized	Not sure/not known		Partially harmonized	
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						
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential components under Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	N/A	Not harmonized	Not sure/not known	Fully harmonized	Not harmonized	
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/69 of 16 January 2019 laying down technical specifications for alarm and signal weapons under Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	N/A	Not harmonized	Not sure/not known		Not harmonized	

CIVIL USE OF EXPLOSIVES	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Explosive Substances	Law on Explosives, Law on Transport of Hazardous Substances	Law on the vicil use of explosives	Law on civil use of explosive substances (Županija ZH); Law on transport of explosive materials and flammable liquid gases (BD)	Law on explosives	Law on the civil use of explosives; DCM on procedures of issuing import/export and production licenses on civil use of explosives; DCM on rules and procedures on tracing and identification of explosives for civil use; DCM on procedures of issuing permits for import, exports and production of
Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors		Partially harmonized	Not sure/ not known	Not harmonized	Not harmonized	Not harmonized
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/214 of 30 November 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards adding aluminium powder to the list of explosives precursors in Annex II						
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/215 of 30 November 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards adding magnesium nitrate hexahydrate to the list of explosives precursors in Annex II						
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/216 of 30 November 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards adding magnesium powder to the list of explosives precursors in Annex II						

Directive 2014/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses	Not harmonized	Partially harmonized	Not sure/not known	Not harmonized	Not harmonized	
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MILITARY USE of FAE	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment; Decision on the establishment of the National Control List of Weapons and Military Equipment	Law on control of Import-Export of Military Goods and Dual-Use Goods	Law on the trade of strategic goods	Law on control of foreign trade in weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods; Law on Control of Foreign Trade of Dual-Use Goods	Law on control of Import-Export of Military Goods and Dual-Use Goods	Law on state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use; DCM on the approval of the updated list of military goods and of the list of dual-goods and technologies, which are subject to state control over import-exports; DCM on approving in principle the EU Code of Conduct on Arms
Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Partially harmonized	Partially harmonized
User's Guide to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment (2015 edition)						
Common Military List of the European Union	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized
Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering			Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Partially harmonized	Partially harmonized
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	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	N/A		Partially harmonized	N/A
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			Not sure/not known		Not harmonized	N/A
Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Fully harmonized	Partially harmonized

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

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

Criminal offences defined in the national law.

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

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

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The Law on Explosive Substances is being drafted. The Control List is harmonized with the EU's 2018 list; the harmonization with 2019 list is in progress.

Pristina: Not sure/not known - It is used as the law was adopted before the EU document but this does not imply that it is not harmonized. Practically, the EU documents are linked with each-other, therefore the laws are partially harmonized with them. Furthermore, each by-law derives from the respective law and if the law is harmonized so is the by-law. With the entry into force of the law on weapons in 2015, it means the approximation of the EU documents in the law on weapons.

KPI 2

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

BREAKDOWN

2.1. SALW Strategy is in place.

2.2. SALW Strategy is evidence-based.

2.3. SALW Strategy addresses the needs of men, women, boys and girls.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young man: man aged 18 to 35 year

Source of information:

SALW Commissions

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes, what is the Strategy implementation period?	/	2019-2024	2017-2021	2016-2020	2017-2021	2019-2024
If yes, is there an accompanying Action Plan for the implementation of SALW Strategy in place?	/	yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes, 2019-2021
Was there an evaluation of the SALW Strategy conducted or is it planned?	/	no	Yes	yes	Yes, evaluation conducted in 2018	Yes

SALW Strategy is evidence-based.

(Options: N/A (not/applicable), yes to a full extent, yes partially, no not at all)

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Data on SALW distribution and impact is regularly collected by competent institutions.	N/A	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, to a full extent	Yes, partially

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

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

COMMENTS:

Podgorica: The information provided in the table reflects the current SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan that entered into force in 2019.

Tirana: The information provided in the table reflects the current SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan that entered into force in 2019.

KPI 3

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police, Prosecution records and court database.

	Pending at the beginning of reporting period		Reported during reporting period		Total to be addressed in the reporting period		Dismissed		Solved with conviction – Adjudicated	Solved in another way (e.g. plea bargain)
	(a)		(b)		(c)= (a) + (b)		(d)		(e)	(f)
	cases	nr. of individuals	cases	nr. of individuals	cases	nr. of individuals	cases	charges against individuals	individuals	individuals
Belgrade										
Illegal possession of FAE	no data	805	no data	1,685	no data	2,490	no data	492	869	363
Trafficking of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Altering marking of firearms	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Other FAE related crime	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Podgorica										
Illegal possession of FAE	no data	48	no data	368	no data	416	no data	46	274	no data
Trafficking of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Altering marking of firearms	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Other FAE related crime	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Pristina										
Illegal possession of FAE	0	0	1,327	1,691	1,327	1,691	no data	no data	no data	no data
Trafficking of FAE	0	0	19	56	19	56	no data	no data	no data	no data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	no data	no data	no data	no data

Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	no data	no data	no data	no data
Other FAE related crime	0	0	262	311	262	311	no data	no data	no data	no data
Sarajevo										
Illegal possession of FAE	18	13	112	116	130	129	no data	1	9	no data
Trafficking of FAE	11	17	1	9	12	26	no data	no data	no data	no data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	2	2	2	2	4	4	no data	no data	no data	no data
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	no data	no data	0	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Other FAE related crime	2	2	16	14	18	16	no data	no data	5	no data
Skopje										
Illegal possession of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Trafficking of FAE	no data	no data	188	203	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Altering marking of firearms	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Other FAE related crime	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Tirana										
Illegal possession of FAE	98	68	386	249	489	317	37	23	197	no data
Trafficking of FAE	8	2	34	35	42	37	2	1	3	no data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	9	11	14	14	23	25	4	2	15	no data
Altering marking of firearms	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Other FAE related crime	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data

COMMENTS

Belgrade: Information under (d) "Dismissed charges against individuals" refers to the number of persons against whom criminal complaints were dismissed. Out of that number, pursuant to Article 283 of the Criminal Procedure Code - Deferring Criminal Prosecution, criminal charges were dismissed against 210 persons, while the process for deferring criminal prosecution is still in progress in relation to 105 persons. Pursuant to Article 284, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code, criminal complaints were dismissed against 51 persons. In accordance with Article 284, Paragraph 1, Points 1 to 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code, criminal complaints were dismissed against 126 persons. Within the reporting period, 431 persons were charged, but no judgements were issued. In case of 494 persons accused in previous years, no first instance judgements were issued until the end of the reporting period. Plea bargains were concluded with 363 persons during the reporting period. Out of the total number of reported persons, 1616 persons are men and 69 are women.

Podgorica: All terms given in the table are summed in one Article (Art. 403) of the Criminal Code. For criminal offence – illegal possession of firearms and explosives from Article 403 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro, 368 persons were charged in 2018 (318 persons in 2017, 268 persons in 2016), so with unresolved charges against 48 persons in the previous period, the work was done on charges against 416 people in total. State prosecutors dropped charges against 46 persons. 274 persons were convicted, out of those 101 received imprisonment, 136 received suspended sentence, 37 persons received community service, for 2 persons the indictment was referred, 2 persons were acquitted, for 1 person a rejecting judgement was made, for 2 persons the proceedings were discontinued.

Pristina: Data provided is based on the Police records for criminal offences of the Criminal Code of Kosovo. The records presented in the annual report of the Prosecution are not disaggregated by criminal offences but only in total. The court does not have records on persons but only on firearm-related cases.

Skopje: The criminal offences reported in 2018 comprised of: 187 criminal offenses of "illegal production, possession and trade in arms or explosive materials" and 1 criminal offence "falsifying of firearms" involving the replacement of a gas pistol barrel. Perpetrators included 203 individuals and 2 legal entities, while 2 criminal offenses were committed by unknown perpetrators. The data was obtained from the Ministry of Interior, Department for Criminal Intelligence and Analysis. Data from the prosecution office and the courts was not provided for the reporting period.

KPI 4

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

BREAKDOWN

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Firearms Focal Points, criminal police, border police or similar

		Inland seizures	Seizures at the border	Comments
Region				
Cases of seized FAE:		3,549	181	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	4,807	139	
	Ammunition (pieces)	#VALUE!	6,835	
	Explosives (grams)	141,257	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	95	9	
Belgrade				
Cases of seized FAE:		1,526	105	Reported quantity of firearms, ammunition and explosives seized inland is the total quantity for the Republic of Serbia, including the seizures at the border.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	1,761	27	
	Ammunition (pieces)	65,668	2,919	
	Explosives (grams)	13,542	0	
Podgorica				
Cases of seized FAE:		165	5	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	723	31	
	Ammunition (pieces)	4,137	331	
	Explosives (grams)	50,000	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	91	0	

Pristina			
Cases of seized FAE:		1,608	68
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	1,473	52
	Ammunition (pieces)	23,941	2,113
	Explosives (grams)	28,115	0
Sarajevo			
Cases of seized FAE:		65	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	188	7
	Ammunition (pieces)	8,638	993
	Explosives (grams)	49,600	0
	Explosives (pieces)	39	
Skopje			
Cases of seized FAE:		185	3
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	148	0
	Ammunition (pieces)	5,378	4
	Explosives (grams)	0	0
	Explosives (pieces)	4	0
148 firearms were seized, as follows: 86 pistols, 7 revolvers, 11 automatic rifles, 3 semi-automatic rifles, 1 machine gun, 22 hunting rifles, 2 grenade launchers, 2 small caliber rifles, 1 military rifle, 3 gas rifles, 1 gas pistol, 4 pistols for audio-visual signalization, 1 hand-held missile launcher, 3 hand-made pistols and 1 semi-automatic pistol. Also, 5382 pieces of ammunition were seized, and 4 plain detonators. Also 6 hand grenades, 1 mine, 12 grenades, a muffler, 3 firearm parts, 27545 firecrackers, 90 fireworks and one firecracker "cannon blast" were seized.			
Tirana			
Cases of seized FAE:			
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	514	22
	Ammunition (pieces)	325 (magazines)	475
	Explosives (grams)	0	0
	Explosives (pieces)	0	9
9 mines were seized.			

KPI 5

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

BREAKDOWN

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

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

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

KPI 6

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

BREAKDOWN

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Arms export control/Licensing authorities

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Arms export licenses issued and realized.	473	6	no data	0	1
Ammunition export licenses issued and realized.	194	0	no data	17	5
Cases in which arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.	147	no data	no data	0	6
Cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	no data	0	0
Cases in which ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	no data	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: Arms export licenses issued and realized include temporary and free export.

Podgorica: Delivery verification certificates were not requested for the issued arms export licenses realized.

Skopje: According to the Law on Weapons, there is no obligation to request for delivery verification for the receipt of arms and ammunition. The legal entities in the procedure for exporting ammunition shall submit an end-user certificate. In 2018, no arms exports were conducted.

Tirana: The realized licenses presented in the table are not in all cases 100% complete. Out of 5 licenses for ammunitions, 3 were fully realized, whereas 2 are still under in process of being realized. The license granted for arms is in realization process. Delivery verification is part of the export control procedure and is required in all SALW exports.

KPI 7

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana	Details
Have FFP tasks been assigned?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Pristina: The duty of the FFP is to provide intelligence and analytical products, which shall be used by Groups responsible for assigning and coordinating duties, Investigators, Prosecutors; Risk analysis together with NCBM; Examination of the general situation
Are the weapons, criminal and ballistic and any other relevant databases connected?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Pristina: SACONS, IBIS, KPIS
Is the FFP collecting data?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Pristina: Quick reports, investigators' reports, statistics etc.
Is the FFP analyzing data and producing knowledge products?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Pristina: Intelligence package; Problem profiles; Subject profiles; Risk and threat analysis; Periodical reports; Provides inputs to SOCTA report
Is the FFP sharing information?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Pristina: With OCID, DIA, Prosecution Office, NCBM, Border Police etc.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

Belgrade: The FFP will be established and become operational following the adoption of the Strategy and the set up of the Council, as a formal and legal requirement. Although the FFP was not formally established as a team or group in 2018, the MoI took all necessary measures and initiated the process of its establishment. In this regard, in 2018, it was proposed that the operational and auxiliary composition of the FFP should include officers from relevant organizational units of the MoI. For the purpose of establishing the FFP, the MoI received several software tools, equipment and training. FFP Operational Instructions will be developed after the adoption of the Strategy for SALW Control. At the same time, the analysts who will be a part of the FFP team will attend 4 necessary trainings for system operating and data exchange.

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

Skopje: The activities for establishing the FFP were initiated. The FFP will be located at the Department for Crime Intelligence and Analysis, at the Public Security Bureau of the Ministry of Interior. The FFP will be put into operation once the integrated database is established.

Tirana: FFP has been established as a virtual unit, with a group of specialists from relevant departments focused on the analytical and intelligence tasks. An organic structure of the FFP is yet to be established.

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

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
FAE related incidents recorded by police:	5,310	281	1,608	306	<i>no data</i>	55
FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge:	5,249	22	460	47	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge:	3,855	22	522	31	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor:	492	46	23	8	<i>no data</i>	27
FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge:	10	7	19	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>

COMMENTS:

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

Additional information: the number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms is: 18 murders, 10 attempted murder, 20 aggravated murders, 3 attempted aggravated murders, 164 robberies, 56 criminal offences of illegal manufacturing, holding, carrying and trafficking in weapons and explosives, 11 criminal offences of endangering safety, 10 criminal offences of causing general danger, 4 criminal offences of killing and abusing animals, 3 criminal offences of domestic violence, 2 criminal offences of illegal hunting, 2 aggravated larceny and 2 serious offences against general safety, and one case of the each of following criminal offences: kidnapping, grand larceny, illegal production and placing on the market of narcotic drugs, violent behaviour, preventing an official in discharging duty and illegal crossing of state border and people smuggling.

Tirana: For FAE related incidents registered at the police, we have included statistical data on criminal offences of “firearm-related homicides”, “armed robberies” and “suicides”.

KPI 9	<p>Number of cases of operational cooperation sourced from intelligence information including ballistic intelligence in the fight against firearms related crimes, with authorities in the region, EU member states and agencies as well as international law enforcement agencies;</p> <p>BREAKDOWN</p> <p>9.1. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation at the jurisdiction level; 9.2. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation in the Western Balkans; 9.3. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with Frontex; 9.4. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with Europol; 9.5 Number of bilateral intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with EU Member States that do not involve Europol; 9.6. Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with Interpol.</p>
	<p>Source of information: <i>Police agencies</i></p>

Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
At jurisdiction level	9	<i>no data</i>	12	7	<i>no data</i>	5
In the Western Balkans	1	9	2	2	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
With Frontex	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	1	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	1
With Europol	1	17	1	248	9	<i>no data</i>
With EU Member States	1	3	2	2	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
With INTERPOL	<i>no data</i>	81	0	126	18	<i>no data</i>

COMMENTS:

Belgrade: 537 messages regarding the given subject were exchanged through Europol's channels, while 282 messages were received through INTERPOL channels, on which occasion 591 pieces of firearms have been checked.

Podgorica: Cases of operational cooperation with the Western Balkans include: Tirana 1, Skopje 3, ILECU 1, UNMIK 1, Belgrade 2, Sarajevo 1. During 2018, a total of 17 contributions were sent to Europol's Analytic project Firearms and Explosives, 15 of which contained operational data. Cases of operational cooperation with EU MS include: Brussels 1, Amsterdam 1, Praga 1.

Sarajevo: During 2018, 124 new illegal arms trafficking cases were opened through Interpol, of which 12 requests for monitoring were received via the iArms application. Also, through the iArms application, 12 requests for monitoring were sent to other Interpol Member States (Brcko District Police). Also, through EUROPOL's SIENA system, 246 requests were received (new requests, information, etc. related to illegal arms trafficking).

Tirana: In July 2018 Albania signed an agreement with EUROPOL on the deployment of the Europol liaison officer in Tirana. On 5 October 5 2018, Albania signed an agreement with EU on border management.

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

All incidents committed with firearm:				
	Legal firearm	Illegal firearm	Not known	Total
Belgrade	0	0	311	311
Podgorica	45	203	33	281
Pristina	0	58	0	58
Sarajevo	24	52	0	76
Skopje	<i>Data unavailable</i>			
Tirana	<i>Data unavailable</i>			
TOTAL				

Region	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
TOTAL	111	15	0	126	66	9	0	75	59	3	154	216

Belgrade												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
18-20	2	0		2	1	0		1				0
21-30	7	0		7	10	0		10				0
31-40	13	1		14	5	1		6				0
41-50	8	2		10	4	1		5				0
51-60	4	2		6	1	0		1				0
60+	2	2		4	2	1		3				0
N/A	0	0		0	0	0		0			137	137
TOTAL	36	7	0	43	23	3		26			137	137

COMMENTS:

Belgrade: The Mol does not possess statistical data for the year 2018 regarding the number of criminal offenses (incidents) committed with legal or illegal weapons, which is why the total number of criminal offences committed with firearms is provided. This type of data will be available for all criminal offences committed after 20 March 2019. The Ministry of the Interior possesses data on the number of persons who committed suicide with firearms (not disaggregated by gender and age) in 2018 - 137 persons (100 suicides committed with legal firearms and 37 committed with illegal firearms). The age breakdown with reference to the number of persons murdered and injured with firearms has been modified compared to initial table under KPI10 to reflect the way data are kept in the Ministry of Interior.

Skopje: The number of people injured with firearms refers to persons wounded by stray bullet.

Tirana: Data corresponding to empty cells are not collected at the moment.

KPI 11

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

BREAKDOWN

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Number of voluntarily surrendered firearms:	24,449	147	2	1,421	51	0
Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces):	no data	5,147	0	13,967	43	0
Number of firearms legalized:	0	0	18	673	4	0
Number of firearms deactivated:	313	6	0	29	1	0

COMMENTS:

Belgrade: In 2018, there was not weapons legalization campaign.

Podgorica: 12 explosive devices were also surrendered, mostly hand grenades

Pristina: The legalization process started on 17 December 2018.

Skopje: The changes to the Law on Weapons of 28 May 2018 envisage legalization of weapons, with a duration of one year, or until 3 June 2019.

Sarajevo: 61 pieces of mine-explosive devices (one RRB "Gold", 49 hand grenades, 6 grenades, 2 air bombs, 2 lighters) and 1400 grams of explosives were voluntarily surrendered.

Tirana: There were no amnesty or voluntary surrender campaigns conducted in 2018.

KPI 12

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

BREAKDOWN

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

Quantity of:	Confiscated	Confiscated and destroyed	Confiscated and disposed of in another way	Surplus at the beginning of reporting period	Surplus destroyed	Surplus disposed of in another way
Belgrade						
Firearms/SALW	14,556	no data	no data	20,330	no data	no data
Ammunition (pieces)	59,957	no data	no data	3,920,025	no data	220,210
Ammunition (tonnes)	/	no data	no data	57	57	no data
Explosives (grams)	/	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Explosives (pieces)	119	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data

Podgorica						
Firearms/SALW	754	1,357	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (pieces)	4,468	27,000	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	31,486	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (tonnes)	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (grams)	50,000	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Pristina						
Firearms/SALW	1,473	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	23,941	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	28,115	0	0	0	0	0
Sarajevo						
Firearms/SALW	232	860	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	7	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (pieces)	4,394	12,196	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	9,920,984	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	<i>no data</i>	8,211	2,141	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (grams)	2,400	2,400	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Skopje						
Firearms/SALW	114	0	0	<i>no data</i>	590	0
Ammunition (pieces)	<i>no data</i>	0	0	<i>no data</i>	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	<i>no data</i>	0	0	<i>no data</i>	0	0
Explosives (grams)	<i>no data</i>	0	0	<i>no data</i>	0	0
Tirana						
Firearms/SALW	<i>no data</i>	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	0	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (pieces)	<i>no data</i>	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	0	<i>no data</i>
Ammunition (tonnes)	<i>no data</i>	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	22.8	<i>no data</i>
Explosives (grams)	<i>no data</i>	0	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	0	<i>no data</i>

COMMENTS:

Belgrade: During the reporting period, the MoI confiscated a total of 14,556 pieces of weapons, out of which 1,567 are illegal weapons, as well as 119 bombs and explosive devices. The number of pieces of confiscated ammunition shown in the table refers to illegal ammunition. In 2018, surplus firearms/SALW and ammunition consisted of: 16,780 pistols, 3,550 rifles, 3,687,040 bullets 7.62, 9,920 bullets 12.7, 223,065 bullets 14.5. In 2018, the MoI did not destroy surplus weapons and ammunition, but 220,210 bullets 14.5 mm were disposed of through selling.

Pristina: In 2018, due to a misunderstanding between respective institutions, the disposal of weapons and ammunition was not performed.

Sarajevo: During 2018, 20 pieces of SALW were found, seized or confiscated through the records of the Police Directorate of the MUP BPK Gorazde. During 2018, 6 pieces of SALW were found or seized from 2018. In total, in 2018, in an organized action to destroy weapons and ammunition in Banja Luka, 26 pieces of SALW, which were found, seized or confiscated in the previous period and the period of 2018, were destroyed. Also, according to the records of the Police Directorate of Banja Luka, during 2018, a total of 601 pieces of ammunition were found, seized or confiscated. According to the report on the organized destruction of weapons and ammunition in Banja Luka in 2018, 537 pieces of ammunition of different caliber were destroyed. Also, among the destroyed weapons, there are 7 official weapons of the Police Directorate. Brcko District - 17 bombs, 12 thrombolons, 1x zolja were handed over to the demining team for destruction. In 2018, a total of 2140.57 tons of miscellaneous MiMES were destroyed. A total of 9,920,984 pieces of miscellaneous MiMES were destroyed.

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

Podgorica: In 2018, 180.90 tonnes of surplus armaments (other than SALW) were destroyed through MONDEM Programme and NATO trust fund were demilitarized. 325 tonnes are yet to be disposed by NSPA.

KPI 13

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

BREAKDOWN

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards	
		IATG	AAPT1/AAPT2 - NATO
Belgrade			
Military storage facilities	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>
Law enforcement storage facilities	317	9	N/A
Civilian storages	199	<i>no data</i>	N/A
Podgorica			
Military storage facilities	3	1	1
Law enforcement storage facilities	1	0	N/A
Civilian storages	0	0	N/A
Pristina			
Military storage facilities	N/A	N/A	<i>no data</i>
Law enforcement storage facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Civilian storages	34	34	N/A
Sarajevo			
Military storage facilities	3	14	
Law enforcement storage facilities	23	9	N/A
Civilian storages	19	7	N/A
Skopje			
Military storage facilities	12	8	4
Law enforcement storage facilities	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	N/A
Civilian storages	250	0	N/A

Tirana			
Military storage facilities	<i>confidential</i>	<i>confidential</i>	<i>confidential</i>
Law enforcement storage facilities	28	3	N/A
Civilian storages	98	<i>incomplete data</i>	N/A

COMMENTS:

Skopje: Civilian storages include: arms stores, warehouses, legal entities that provide personal security for their own needs, legal entities that provide personal security services, hunting associations, shooting organizations and civilian shooting ranges. The data on the number of law enforcement storage facilities has not been provided and submitted by the relevant departments.

Tirana: The law enforcement storage facilities include: 1 Central storage facility for FAE, 12 evidence rooms + armament storage facilities in the 12 local police directorates, and 15 other storage facilities of the Police stations. There is no assessment on the law enforcement storages regarding their compliance with international standards, except for the 3 indicated in the table which were upgraded in 2018. Civilian storages include 66 storages of explosives for civil use and 32 retail shops for firearms. Although no full assessment of the civilian storages has been conducted, regular inspections show that the storages are in compliance with the legal requirements.

KPI 14	<p>Percentage of citizens satisfaction (disaggregated by age and gender) or feeling of safety on armed violence across the Western Balkans.</p> <p>BREAKDOWN</p> <p>14.1 Percentage of citizens feeling threatened by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in their neighbourhood.</p>
Explanation:	<p><i>Data was collected through the annual barometer of the Regional Cooperation Council. 6,120 responses were received across the region for the following question: How threatened do you feel by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in your neighborhood (as in crime, domestic violence, celebratory shooting, etc.)? The available options were: I feel very threatened/ I feel threatened/ I do not feel threatened/ I feel completely safe. The data presented represents the percentage of people who responded with I feel very threatened and I feel threatened to the given question.</i></p>

Percentage of citizens feeling threatened by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in their neighbourhood														
Age	Region		Belgrade		Podgorica		Pristina		Sarajevo		Skopje		Tirana	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
18-24	43	44	42	18	43	47	68	70	57	45	26	45	16	19
25-34	46	42	35	33	47	43	60	65	52	53	39	36	34	17
35-44	45	42	38	29	54	39	69	60	42	52	46	34	13	35
45-54	42	36	26	25	51	31	50	63	54	44	36	30	30	27
55-64	39	34	28	30	37	38	56	56	51	28	44	35	25	25
65 and over	39	36	35	28	44	42	54	59	47	48	35	41	22	14
AVERAGE	40		31		43		63		47		37		23	