

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) REGIONAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REPORTING PERIOD:

01 July 2022 - 31 December 2022

Submission Date:

29 June 2023

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) 2022/2321, 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 Regional Roadmap Coordination Meetings. Data for KPI 5 and KPI 14 will be collected from other sources, as indicated in the sheet corresponding to each KPI.

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

KPI 1

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

EU Integration or legal departments

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

CIVIL USE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation; Rulebook on the method of performing control during testing, marking, individual testing, homologation, ammunition type control, testing of deactivated weapons and weapons permanently converted to civilian use, as well as the layout of markings and stamps	Law on Weapons	Law on weapons, Law on legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices.	Law on weapons; Law on marking of SALW and SALW ammunition; Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking of weapons and ammunition	Law on Weapons	Law on weapons; DCM 275 on safety conditions; DCM 292 on record-keeping development; DCM 348 on entry and selling of weapons; DCM 421 on licensing criteria
Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially 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>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

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

CIVIL USE OF EXPLOSIVES	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Explosive Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases	Law on Explosives, Law on Transport of Hazardous Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases	Law on the civil use of explosives	Law on Explosive Substances for Economic Use of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods of the Socialist Republic of BiH (used by the FBiH MoI); Law on the Transport of Explosives and Combustible Liquid Gases adopted in 2007, Brčko District	Law on protection from explosive materials; Law on trade in explosive materials	Law No. 73/2021 "On making available on the market and supervision of pyrotechnic articles" Law No. 74/2021 "On making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses"
Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>
Directive 2013/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles (recast)	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>		<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2014/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

MILITARY USE of FAE	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment; Decision on the establishment of the National Control List of Weapons and Military Equipment	Law on control of Import/Export of Military Goods and Dual-Use Goods	Law No. 04/L-198 "On the trade of strategic goods", Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions", Law No. 05/L-017 On amending and supplementing the Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions"	Law on Foreign Trade Control of Arms, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods, Law on Control of Foreign Trade in Dual-Use Goods	Law on production and trade of weapons and military equipment	Law on state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use; DCM on the approval of the updated list of military goods and of the list of dual-goods and technologies, which are subject to state control over import-exports; DCM on approving in principle the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports
Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment User's Guide to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment (2015 edition)	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Common Military List of the European Union	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>
Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering		<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>		<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Directive 2009/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of procedures for the award of certain works contracts, supply contracts and service contracts by contracting authorities or entities in the fields of defence and security, and amending Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>		<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items?	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

ARMS TRADE TREATY	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature	03/28/2013			09/25/2013	09/25/2013	Decree no. 8499, dt. 18.2.2014 promulgates Law 6/2014
Ratification, acceptance or approval (For States Signatories)	10/29/2014	08/14/2014		09/25/2014	03/07/2014	30.01.2014
Accession (For non-signatory States)			Yes, with the entry into force of the Law on weapons 05/L-022 in 2015			

FIREARMS PROTOCOL	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature						
Ratification, acceptance or approval	10/22/2005	10/22/2005			09/14/2007	
Accession	12/20/2005		Yes, with the entry into force of the law on weapons 05/L-022 in 2015	04/01/2008		Law 8938 dt. 10.12. 2007, announced by decree no. 5560, dt. 27.12.2007

Criminal offences defined in the national law.

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

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	Yes: Under the provision of Article 348 of the Criminal Code	Partially: Clarification of definitions and terms in accordance with international documents.	Yes	Yes	Partially: The Article of the Criminal Code does not distinguish between different criminal offences, and the criminal offence does not cover the main weapon parts and components.	Yes: Article 278 of the Criminal Code
Illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	Yes: Under the provision of Article 348 of the Criminal Code	Partially: Clarification of definitions and terms in accordance with international documents.	Yes	Yes	Partially: The Article of the Criminal Code does not distinguish between different criminal offences, and the criminal offence does not cover the main weapon parts and components.	Yes: Article 278/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: Partially harmonized with the provision of Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: They are provided in article 278, last paragraph in

COMMENTS

Belgrade: As stipulated in Article 5 of the UN Firearms 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: a) Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; b) Illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; c) Falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms required by Article 8 of this Protocol. Having in mind that Article 348, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code stipulates that "Whoever without authorization manufactures, alters, sells, procures, exchanges or possesses firearms, convertible or deactivated firearms, their parts, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine", this means that the said Article is aligned with Article 5 of the Protocol with regard to illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition. Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition prescribes that "whoever produces false stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, devices and ammunition in the intent to use them as real, or whoever, for the same purpose, alters such genuine stamps or markings or who ever uses such false or altered stamps or markings as genuine shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment of up to three years". Therefore, the partial alignment of this Article and Article 5 of the Protocol is due to the fact that the removal operation has not been defined as a criminal offence by the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.

Podgorica: Please note that more information on the legal framework is provided in the Narrative report, under the Goal 1.

Pristina: The issues addressed in Law No. 04/L-022 - ON CIVIL USE OF EXPLOSIVES, are partly aligned (about 50%) with the respective Directives. This is also because the law was adopted in 2011, while the Directives were adopted later. The Law is currently in an advanced phase of being supplemented/amended. The Law on Weapons 05/L-022 is currently being supplemented/amended in order to fulfil the necessary criteria pursuant to the EU legislation.

KPI 2

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young man: man aged 18 to 35 year.

Source of information:

SALW Commissions

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes, what is the Strategy implementation period?	2019-2024	2019-2024	N/A	2021-2024	2022-2024	2019-2024
If yes, is there an accompanying Action Plan for the implementation of SALW Strategy in place?	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes, 2022-2024
Was there an evaluation of the SALW Strategy conducted or is it planned?	/	Yes	The evaluation has been done; the final approval is awaited.	Yes	No, it is planned.	The evaluation was carried out and based on the evaluation, the annual program for 2022 was prepared on the realization of the obligations of this strategy.

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

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

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

COMMENTS

Belgrade: At the initiative of the Ministry of the Interior, the Government adopted the Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control for the period 2019-2024 and the Action Plan for the period 2019-2020. (Official Gazette, No. 44/2019). The Strategy contains the main mechanisms envisaged in the Roadmap, which are established in the fight against and the prevention of illicit possession and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosives for civilian use in the Western Balkans. This Strategy is primarily based on data and recommendations obtained based on the Evaluation of the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons for the period 2010-2015, Situation analysis regarding the small arms and light weapons control, which were prepared by the Mission of OSCE in Serbia in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior. In the context of gender and age mainstreaming, the level of implementation was assessed as YES, partly bearing in mind that not all monitoring and implementation mechanisms have been established yet.

Podgorica: More information can be found in the Narrative report, under Goal 2.

Pristina: With regards to the Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosive Control Strategy and Action Plan, the Office for Strategic Planning within the Prime Minister's Office has recommended only the drafting of a 3-year transitional Action Plan, while the SALW Strategy will be later integrated within the Strategy against Organized Crime. To address the needs of men, women, boys and girls, we need detailed explanation and support on the issues that can be handled in this field. Furthermore, we need to establish technical conditions in all institutions to issue accurate statistics on the gender aspect. Note: The responses to the above questions are based on the previous strategy.

Tirana: The data on SALW and their impact in our country can be extracted using the Firearms Information Management System (SIMA), which, however, is not fully standardized especially with regards to information by gender and age. The data by gender and age can be extracted, but this is done manually and not on the spot. The data on distribution and impact of firearms are collected/extracted through the report of the daily communication electronic system, whenever needed or requested. In addition, through the daily communication statistical report, it is possible, whenever necessary, to extract data on seizures disaggregated by geographical location, i.e., by Local Police Directorates. The official statistics on crimes provides disaggregated data on the victim's age (under 14 years old, 14-18 years old and above 18 years old), gender (female, male), whether the incident has resulted in death and connections with the perpetrator. Regarding the perpetrator, the data are disaggregated by age (under 14 years old, 15-17, 18-29, 30-44, 45-59 and above 60 years old), as well as by education, employment, etc. This provides an overview of the age groups involved in weapon-related criminal offences as well as on the age groups and genders that are mostly affected by weapon-related crimes. With regards to the ownership of legal weapons, it is not possible to disaggregate such data by gender and age because the SIMA system cannot generate such a report, but the data are registered within each file (SIMA is in process of being upgraded in terms of data reorganization and generation). The State Police, pursuant to the Law "On weapons", has taken actions to verify and register in the national register, all weapons possessed by citizens, issued before the entry into force of Law No. 74/2014 "On weapons". The State Police has continued the verification and re-registration of hunting weapons (category "C") in the weapons management system (SIMA). During 2022, 2,765 category "C" weapons were verified and re-registered. In total, 75,585 weapons, or 75% of the total amount of weapons owned by natural and legal persons, have been verified and re-registered.

Pristina										
Illegal possession of FAE	29	199	743	933	772	1132	53	56	339	17
Trafficking of FAE	3	3	12	16	15	19	14	14	69	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other FAE related crime	11	11	183	183	194	194	3	3	20	0
Sarajevo										
Illegal possession of FAE	3	3	123	127	126	130	1	1	5	2
Trafficking of FAE	0	0	8	13	8	13	0	0	0	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	0	0	16	8	16	8	0	0	0	5
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	108	109	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	214	173	315	251	587	424	60	26	244	N/A
Trafficking of FAE	10	2	10	3	21	5	3	0	1	N/A
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	14	15	12	11	27	26	2	3	15	N/A
Altering marking of firearms	2	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	N/A
Other FAE related crime	0	0	10	18	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period July-December 2022, there were pending cases at the beginning of the reporting period in relation to 631 individuals due to suspicion that they committed the criminal offence of Illicit Manufacturing, Holding, Carrying and Trafficking in Firearms and Explosive Substances under Article 348 of the Criminal Code, while during the reporting period, new criminal charges were filed against 664 individuals. Thus, criminal charges against 1295 individuals were being addressed. Out of the total number of charges being addressed in the reporting period (1295 individuals), investigation orders were issued against 225 individuals, the investigation was suspended against 24 individuals, criminal charges were dismissed against 159 individuals, 515 individuals were indicted, a verdict was passed for 428 individuals, of whom 414 individuals were adjudicated, and 9 individuals were acquitted. Criminal charges for offences under Article 40 and 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices, and Ammunition were addressed for 3 individuals, 3 individuals were indicted, 1 individual was adjudicated. The cited data is based on the statistical report of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Podgorica: 246 (265) criminal offences of illicit possession of weapons and explosives were registered in the annual report of the Police Administration, and there is a decrease of 7% compared to the comparative period. Charges were filed against 228 persons for committing these criminal offences, out of which 74 persons were previously prosecuted for committing criminal offences. Of the listed number of criminal offences, 3 (6) were committed by activating an explosive device or by finding unactivated improvised explosive devices, which represents a decrease of 50% compared to the comparative period. In the Prosecutor's Office report for 2022, a reports against 208 persons were recorded. No case records are kept.

Pristina: The data obtained from SIPK (Police criminal database) refer to the following sections: "Pending at the beginning of reporting period"/number of cases and individuals; "Reported during the reporting period"/number of cases and individuals; while the data obtained from the Prosecution Office refer to the following: "Dropped"/number of cases; "Dropped"/charges against individuals; "Solved with conviction - Adjudicated"/number of individuals; "Solved in another way/number of individuals (e.g. plea bargain). The following paragraph provides all data accepted by the State Prosecution related to criminal offences involving weapons, pursuant to the Criminal Code: 525 new accepted cases (including severance of proceedings); 602 suspects whose cases have been adjudicated and whose investigations were extended; 70 cases of dropped criminal charges; 73 persons for whom criminal charges have been dropped; 1 directly filed indictment; 494 indictments filed after criminal proceedings; 254 cases with a guilty verdict; 430 persons found guilty; 69 cases with a non-guilty verdict; 2 persons found innocent; 17 cases solved in another way (e.g. plea bargain).

Sarajevo: Prosecutor's Office of BiH – For the Article 193 of the CC BiH - Unauthorized Trade in Arms and Military Equipment and Dual-Use Products, and the Article 250 of the CC BiH in connection with the criminal offense referred to in the Article 193 of the CC BiH, for the Article 371 of the CC FBiH Illicit Possession of Weapons or Explosive Substances, for the Article 361 of the CC RS Illicit production and trade of weapons or explosive substances, for the Article 365 of the CC of the Brčko District Unauthorized possession of weapons or explosive substances and the Article 65 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition in the Brcko District - Unauthorised procurement, holding or sale of weapons or essential parts for weapons, expressed in cases/ persons: - Unresolved reports on July 1, 2022: 1946 cases – 2126 persons; – Received reports (July 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022): 789 cases - 890 persons; - Unresolved investigations on July 1, 2022: 1524 cases – 1591 persons; - Orders to conduct an investigation (July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022): 531 cases – 608 persons; – Orders not to conduct an investigation (July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022): 130 cases – 149 persons; – Orders to suspend an investigation (July 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022): 144 cases – 155 persons; – Indictments initiated (July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022): 364 cases – 421 persons; confirmed indictments (July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022): 331 cases – 378 persons; – Dismissing judgment (July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022): 5 cases – 6 persons; Judgement with sentencing - prison sentence (July 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022): 67 cases - 75 persons; - Judgement with sentencing – fine (July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022): 59 cases – 67 persons; - Judgement with sentencing – probation (July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022): 174 cases – 192 persons; - Judgement with sentencing - court warning (July 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022): 1 case - 1 person.

Skopje: In the period July - December 2022, the Ministry of Interior recorded 108 criminal acts of "Unauthorized manufacture, possession, brokering and trade in weapons or explosive materials". Data cannot be disaggregated for each criminal offence under the KPI 3.

Tirana: General Prosecution Office: The source of the provided data are the statistics of the General Prosecution Office and such data have been provided for the entire 2022 year, while the data available in the statistics system of the General Prosecution Office are only progressive data categorized in 3 months, 6 months, 9 months and 1 year periods. In the column named "Solved with conviction - Adjudicated", we would like to clarify that the data have been entered as per the indicators for individuals sent for trial by the Prosecution Office. Whereas with regards to the sections "Solved with conviction - Adjudicated" and "Solved in another way (e.g. plea bargain)" decided/approved by the court, we would like to clarify that these data are kept in the judicial cases administration system at the courts. We would also like to clarify that the statistical database of the Prosecution Office does not contain any specific data related to the row/section named "Other FAE related crimes", and this row/section is completed with the following statistics registered by the State Police. In addition to the data filled in by the General Prosecution Office, the following additional data registered by the State Police and Courts have also been provided: During the reporting period, the State Police have registered the following: Under Article 278 "Illegal possession and manufacturing of weapons, explosives and ammunition", 283 cases involving 339 perpetrators; Under Article 280 "Illegal manufacture and possession of hunting and sport weapons", 59 cases involving 66 perpetrators; Under Article 278/a "Trafficking of weapons and ammunition", 14 cases involving 29 perpetrators; Under Article 282/a "Trafficking of explosive, flammable, poisonous and radioactive substances", 1 case involving 1 perpetrator; The section "Other crimes" includes data related to Article 282 "Violation of regulations on explosives, incendiary and radioactive substances", with 9 cases involving 15 perpetrators, as well as Article 282/b "Training on unlawful manufacturing and use of weapons and other dangerous substances", with 1 case involving 3 perpetrators. Data from courts: During 2022, there are: 55 pending cases and 152 new cases (i.e. 207 cases in total) related to the criminal offence of "Illegal manufacturing and possession of firearms and ammunition", of which 169 have been concluded: 159 with a guilty verdict, 6 with a non-guilty verdict and 2 were dropped. With regards to this offence, 181 persons have been convicted, of which 137 by imprisonment [50 (0-2 years), 65 (2-5 years), 22 (5-10 years), 0 (10-25 years)], 11 have been fined while the rest have received other types of punishments. 5 pending cases and 8 new cases (i.e. 13 cases in total) related to the criminal offence of "Trafficking of weapons and ammunition", of which 11 have been concluded: 10 with a guilty verdict and 1 with a non-guilty verdict. 11 persons have been convicted in relation to these criminal offences. *Due to objective causes related to the system's malfunction, this reporting from Courts does not include data of the First Instance Court of Tirana, which occupies a specific large share in the number of decisions. These missing data will be provided as additional information once available.

KPI 4

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Firearms Focal Points, criminal police, border police or similar

		Inland seizures	Seizures at the border	Comments
Region				
Cases of seized FAE:		2465	138	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	3081	53	
	Ammunition (pieces)	76564	10867	
	Explosives (grams)	2492420	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	112	10	
Belgrade				
Cases of seized FAE:		697	87	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	1,470	21	The number of cases of inland seizure of FAE is the number of criminal offences under Article 348 of the RS CC - Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives, while the number of cases of seizures at the border is the number of detected cases of seizures at the border. The provided seized quantity of FAE inland is the total quantity, including the border, i.e. for cases of seizure at the border for which a criminal charge has been filed under Article 348 of the RS CC, the quantity of FAE is automatically included in the total quantity in land. Seizures at the border are obtained from the 12G system, which is updated by the Border Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate.
	Ammunition (pieces)	26,082	2,408	
	Explosives (grams)	5,366	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	41	0	
Podgorica				
Cases of seized FAE:		205	14	
	Firearms (pieces)	241	14	

Quantity of seized:	Ammunition (pieces)	6,452	529	A total of 40,333 pieces of firecrackers and 144 pieces of fireworks were seized during the Operation Firecracker (Petarda).
	Explosives (grams)	1,200	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	14	10	
Pristina				
Cases of seized FAE:		920	18	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	822	6	
	Ammunition (pieces)	13,051	4,790	
	Explosives (grams)	0	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	0	0	
Sarajevo				
Cases of seized FAE:		34	7	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	152	5	
	Ammunition (pieces)	13,310	569	
	Explosives (grams)	2,000	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	3	0	
Skopje				
Cases of seized FAE:		123	6	The data are provided through the regional organizational units in charge of criminal intelligence and analysis at the level of SIA and RC for Border Affairs. Seizures are shown as an act of temporary confiscation of firearms ownership.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	133	2	
	Ammunition (pieces)	3,113	37	
	Explosives (grams)	253.4	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	3	0	
Tirana				
Cases of seized FAE:		486	6	During the reporting period, the following have been seized: 51 hunting weapons, 14 sports weapons, 67 AK automatic rifles, 6 non-AK automatic rifles, 3 machine guns, 104 pistols, 18 rifles, 280 magazines, 16 silencers, 7,367 detonation fuses, 3 improvised explosive equipment categorized as explosives, 2 primer cords, 25 hand grenades, 2 grenade fuses.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	263	5	
	Ammunition (pieces)	14,556	2,534	
	Explosives (grams)	2,483,600	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	51	0	

KPI 5

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

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

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

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

COMMENTS

KPI 6

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Arms export control/Licensing authorities

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Arms export licenses issued and realized.	30	56 (only issued)	0	6 (only issued)	0	1
Ammunition export licenses issued and realized.	61	56 (only issued)	0	38 (only issued)	6	1
Cases in which arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.	9 for arms, 3 for ammunition	0	0	13	0	0
Cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Podgorica: No information could be retrieved for 6 month period. In 2022, the Ministry of Economic Development and Tourism recorded 57 companies engaged in foreign trade in arms and military equipment (controlled goods), as well as brokers. In 2022, 6 licenses were issued for the provision of brokerage services, 56 for the export of arms and military equipment. 79 licenses were issued for the import of controlled goods. The main export destinations are: EU (Poland, Czech Republic, Bulgaria), other European countries (Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine, North Macedonia), USA, Indonesia, Malaysia. The exporting companies are: Montenegro Defence Industry d.o.o. from Podgorica, Poliex A.D from Berane and Tara – Aerospace A.D. from Mojkovac

Pristina: There is no manufacturing of arms or ammunition and subsequently there are no exports.

Sarajevo: MOFTER - Licenses for the export of weapons and military equipment are issued with a validity period of one year. The data we provide in the table refers to licenses issued and not used, which are still valid. We have no knowledge that there have been diversions when exporting weapons and ammunition from BiH.

Tirana: During the reporting period, the State Police has issued 1 licence for the import/export and trade of weapons falling under categories "C" (hunting) and "D"(sports), their essential components and ammunition.

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, Firearms Focal Points

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana	Details
Have FFP tasks been assigned?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p>Belgrade: The task of the Firearms Focal Point is to implement, monitor and exchange all operational information on firearms through the application of instruments and procedures that will enable the collection of relevant data, engagement of human resources, coordination of direct actions against the threats and risks posed by the misuse of and trade in weapons, thus combating crime and providing conditions for monitoring the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy.</p> <p>Podgorica: For the firearms focal point 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.</p> <p>Pristina: FFP has a duty to provide intelligent analytical products, which will serve groups of investigators, prosecutors and others to assign and coordinate tasks.</p> <p>Tirana: The FFP operates as a working unit and enables the administration, collection, analysis, exchange and use of information (criminal and ballistic) regarding the misuse of legal and illegal firearms and their trafficking.</p>
Are the weapons, criminal and ballistic and any other relevant databases connected?	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	<p>Belgrade: The databases were initially connected. The test phase of database adjustments and the elimination of technical problems are underway</p> <p>Podgorica: Data analysis applications are linked to the data on registered weapons, operational duty service (seized weapons), tracing service (traced weapons), and a temporary data base of weapons that are under expert examination at the forensic center has been created.</p> <p>Pristina: FFP possesses an intelligent database (iBase) which is connected to the Electronic System for the Registration of Legal Weapons, to the Slof of the Police and to the database of IBIS.</p> <p>Tirana: The three systems used by the FFP to obtain data (iBASE, iARMS and SIMA) are independent from each other. The ballistics data bases are not connected to iBASE but these data are communicated to the FFP on</p>

							a monthly basis. Currently, the Forensic Police Institute uses the automatic system "EVOFINDER", where all data on firearms are registered. The new Action Plan 2022-2024 provides the interoperability and connectivity of systems used by the FFP as well as linked access for FFP members to the iBASE and SIMA systems.
Is the FFP collecting data?	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: The FFP has been established but operates in a virtual format. Data is collected inline with the competencies of the organizational units participating in the work of the Focal Point.</p> <p>Pristina: FFP collects data for SALW, through Quick Reports, reports from investigators, statistics for SALW, etc.</p> <p>Tirana: Data on legal firearms distribution, data on all firearms seized in a criminal offence, ballistic and not only, data on stolen and lost firearms.</p>
Is the FFP analyzing data and producing knowledge products?	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: The activities are still being performed by the organizational unit within the Criminal Police Directorate. Security problem profiles are being created.</p> <p>Pristina: Intelligent Packages, Problem Profile, Entity Profiles, Risk and Threat Analysis, Periodic reports, and reports/statistics according to local and international requirements.</p> <p>Tirana: The FFP conducts monthly analysis of the statistical data related to seized firearms and explosives. Analytical products based on the data from the iBASE system have been generated. Moreover, data have been entered into iARMS system.</p>
Is the FFP sharing information?	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: Data are shared through the organizational unit responsible for international operational police cooperation, as well as through the direct exchange of individual cases through liaison officers.</p> <p>Pristina: FFP exchanges information according to the requests within the Police, but also with other institutions, such as the Prosecutor, QKMK, etc.</p> <p>Tirana: Information is exchanged among the police structures, as well as with law enforcement agencies, both domestically and internationally.</p>

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The "Firearms Focal Point," i.e. the "Team for the Implementation, Monitoring, and Exchange of Operational Information on Weapons," was established and the tasks of the Firearms Focal Point were defined under the decision of the

Minister of Internal Affairs dated 19 August 2021.

Podgorica: For more information, please see the Narrative report, Goal 2.

Sarajevo: The Working Group for the establishment of the FFP completed the task, the report was adopted with 16 votes in favour and one against. Seven meetings were held. The report will be sent to the Council of Ministers.

Skopje: Activities for linking relevant databases are still ongoing. The persons who are nominated as contact points for weapons provide and exchange data in accordance with the procedures and scope of work of the organizational units where they are employed, during which both strategic and operational products are prepared.

Tirana: For more details, please refer to the previous reporting and to the narrative report.

KPI 8

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police information system; prosecution offices database, courts

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
FAE related incidents recorded by police:	92	93	938	155	50	90
FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge:	3,763	71	No data	94	No data	N/A
FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge:	1,671	71	No data	76	No data	N/A
FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor:	159	44	70	1	No data	60
FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge:	2	0	No data	0	No data	N/A

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In our legal system, the investigating judge (pre-trial judge) is not competent to drop the charges, among other things. During the reporting period of July-December 2022, the Misdemeanor Courts had a total of 3763 pending cases (the number includes pending cases from the previous period and the newly received cases in the period July-December 2022). Out of the total number of cases, the courts solved 1671 cases, including one case where the individual who had filed a request for initiating a misdemeanour proceeding withdrew the request, the proceedings were suspended, or an acquittal was pronounced in 428 cases, and 25 cases were dropped. During the reporting period, the Public Prosecutor's offices dismissed criminal charges against 159 individuals.

Tirana: General Prosecution Office: With regards to the number of FAE cases dropped by the Prosecution Office, the figure 60 includes the number of cases for which the Prosecution Office has decided not to start a criminal proceeding. We would like to clarify that the statistical databases and Prosecution Office registers do not have any data on the number of FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge, the number of FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge and number of FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge. (These data are related to the amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure that entered into force on 1 August 2017, which are kept in the judicial cases administration system at the courts).

KPI 9

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
At jurisdiction level	15	4	3	9	0	49
In the Western Balkans	0	6	0	0	0	0
With Frontex	0	1	0	0	0	1
With Europol	2	1	2	1	1	3
With EU Member States	0	1	0	1	0	0
With INTERPOL	0	1	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: Please note that more information is provided in the Narrative report, under the Goal 2.

Podgorica: Police Administration was the co-leader in the important international activity South East Europe Joint Action Days (SEE JAD), which was organized from 26 to 29 October, and the Central Coordination Centre from which the operation was managed was established in Podgorica. The activity was planned and implemented in cooperation with EUROPOL, with the support of the CSC WB IPA2019 project. That Montenegro is a reliable partner is proven by the Coordination Centre for the international action in question being established in Podgorica, which is the first time that it has been established outside the EUROPOL HQ. Spain was the implementer and coordinator of the mentioned activity, while Montenegro played the role of the co-leader.

Sarajevo: During the reporting period, the Directorate acted on several cases/requests related to firearms, namely: A total of 70 new cases were opened, of which; - 51 cases were opened at the request of Interpol Member States - 7 cases at the request of domestic law enforcement agencies through the Interpol information exchange channel, - 12 cases at the request of Europol Member States. During the reporting period the Directorate received four requests (Trace Request) from other INTERPOL Member States through the Interpol Division through the iARMS application.

Tirana: During the reporting period, the FFP has been involved in the following international police operations: 1- Operation "JAD DANUBE VII", organized under EMPACT, coordinated by Europol and Frontex, focussed on the fight against illegal migration and trafficking of human beings and cross-border crime. Joint Action Days took place on 24 June - 4 July 2022. 2- Operation "MARS", under EMPACT Firearms, in framework of countering the threat of deactivated and illegally converted firearms and any other firearms component, which started in December 2022. 3- SEE JAD, which took place from 26 to 29 October 2022. This Operational Plan (OP) is a joint action (JAD) in framework of EMPACT and includes border checks against firearms, their parts, ammunition, explosives and narcotics trafficking, as well as against the assistance provided for illegal crossing of the border/smuggling of illegal migrants. 4- Armstrong X is a JAD operation, organized on 7-11 November 2022, under the EMPACT platform, whose scope is countering firearms, their parts, ammunition and explosives illicit trafficking through postal and fast parcels. It is a joint operation with the General Directorate of Customs. EU and Western Balkans countries, as well as the United Kingdom, EUROPOL, EUROJUST, EUROPEAN COMMISSION, EL PAcCTO, UNODC, Ukraine and Moldova have participated in these operations.

KPI 10

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police/Ministry of Interior

	All incidents committed with firearm:			
	Legal firearm	Illegal firearm	Not known	Total
Belgrade	37	16	39	92
Podgorica	55	28	10	93
Pristina	0	10	0	10
Sarajevo	17	33	0	50
Skopje	18	5	12	35
Tirana	1	89	0	90
TOTAL	128	181	61	370

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	38	10	0	48	63	6	0	69	26	6	65	97

Belgrade	Age	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
		M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
	0-18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	19-35	4	0	0	4	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
	36-60	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	61+	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
	TOTAL	6	3	0	9	10	1	0	11	0	0	65	65

Podgorica												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
36-60	5	2	0	7	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
61+	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	5	0	12	5	1	0	6	2	0	0	2

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

Sarajevo												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
19-35	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7	1	0	0	1
36-60	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
61+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	1	9	1	0	10	7	2	0	9

Skopje													
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	
0-18	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
19-35	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	2	
36-60	2	0	0	2	7	2	0	9	9	1	0	10	
61+	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	4	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	3	0	0	3	13	3	0	16	12	4	0	16	

Tirana													
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	
0-18	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
19-35	6	1	0	7	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	
36-60	11	0	0	11	11	0	0	11	1	0	0	1	
61+	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	19	1	0	20	23	0	0	23	1	0	0	1	

COMMENTS

Belgrade: All incidents committed with firearms are the total number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms and the number of misdemeanours under Article 23 of the Law on Public Order and Peace. The number of murdered persons refers to the victims in the criminal offences of murder and aggravated murder, as well as the cases for which the case report was sent to the prosecutor's office and is based on manual records from the Police Analytics Department - Satit (it does not correspond to the official statistics which obtains data from the Criminal Offences and Perpetrators application). Satit contains data on the number of suicides committed with firearms (without data on gender and age,) and that number for 1 July- 31 December 2022 amounted to 65 (36 suicides committed with firearms in legal possession and 29 committed with firearms in illegal possession).

Skopje: The official statistics of the Ministry of Interior do not fully provide the required data. The entered data are provided through the regional organizational units that are responsible for criminal intelligence and analysis at the level of SIA and RC for Border Affairs. As part of Component 2 of the National SALW Practice Improvement Project, implemented with the support of the UNDP Office in North Macedonia, as project implementer, activities are continuously undertaken for the development of the new Police Information System (MEIDA). After its implementation, it is expected that the information management system in the Ministry of Interior will be improved and harmonized, which will improve the process of collecting the dataset in question.

Tirana: This section provides data on firearm related incidents, involving 20 homicide cases, 23 injury cases and 1 suicide case, 35 cases of shootings related to intimidation, breaching the public peace and order, attempted murders, etc., as well as 10 different cases of intimidation in which there were no shootings registered.

KPI 11

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Number of voluntarily surrendered firearms:	6,321	42	0	195	433	0
Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces):	No data	408	0	1,101	0	0
Number of firearms legalized:	0	0	0	221	0	0
Number of firearms deactivated:	258	2	0	21	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: A legalization campaign was not conducted in the reporting period. Data were also not collected on the number of ammunition that citizens surrendered, which was legally obtained based on the issued permit. The procurement of ammunition based on the issued weapons, permit is free on the market, so it is not necessary to keep such statistics.

Podgorica: 7 hand grenades were also voluntarily surrendered.

Skopje: There is no legal basis for voluntary surrender or legalization for illegal firearms. According to the Law on Weapons, citizens can voluntarily surrender legal firearms to the MoI because of old age, death or other reasons, followed by a procedure of issuing a notice for firearms possession. 433 pieces of legal firearms were voluntarily surrendered in 2022. Data about voluntarily surrendered of legal firearms is not available for Sector for Internal Affairs in Skopje. In the reporting period, 28 applications for permanent deactivation of firearms were submitted. The firearms have been deactivated, but they need to be marked and a certificate for deactivation needs to be issued.

Tirana: 1. No legalization and/or voluntary surrender campaigns of firearms have been conducted or planned during the reporting period. Albanian citizens currently possess 103,062 hunting legal weapons (C category), which as of 2019 are under the process of registration in the SIMA system - Firearms Information Management System. In support of the advancement and eventual completion of firearms re-registration process, the General Directorate of State Police (GDSP) was equipped with new IT equipment (58 PCs, 54 printers and 2 laptops) through UNDP Albania, thus expanding the police workforce involved in the firearms re-registration process. 2. The process of firearms deactivation has not started yet. Currently, it has been adopted the Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 384, dated 26/05/2022, "On approving the Regulation on establishing the standards and techniques for the deactivation of firearms and their essential components". The Decision of the Council of Ministers on deactivation has been prepared and is being consulted within and among institutions to reach an agreement and approve it. In the meantime, the Albanian State Police is preparing the infrastructure required to carry out the technical processes of firearms deactivation, through the OSCE project. The State Police is in process of establishing the Deactivation Centre and setting up a surveillance system, with support from OSCE.

KPI 12

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

Quantity of:	Confiscated	Confiscated and destroyed	Confiscated and disposed of in another way	Surplus at the beginning of reporting period	Surplus destroyed	Surplus disposed of in another way
Belgrade						
Firearms/SALW	6,168	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	12,107	0	0	0	60,451	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	5,500	0	0	No data	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	No data	0	0
Podgorica						
Firearms/SALW	241	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	8,349	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	8,000	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	7	0	0	0	0	0
Pristina						
Firearms/SALW	828	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	17,841	0	0	0	0	0

Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarajevo						
Firearms/SALW	89	2,597	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	1,819	28	0	No data	76,271	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	4,573	55,8	598
Explosives (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	8	0	0	0	0	0
Skopje						
Firearms/SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirana						
Firearms/SALW	0	0	0	5,159	5,509	0
Ammunition (pieces)	0	0	0	119,531	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	3.24	0	0
Explosives (grams)	0	0	0	335,800	335,800	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	158	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period, the Ministry of the Interior confiscated a total of 6,168 weapons (seized from the legal owners of weapons). There was no destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition within the MoI.

Sarajevo: MOD - The table provides data on the total destroyed quantities of mines and explosive devices for the reporting period from 1 July 2022- 31 December 2022 by all methods. 598 tons of ammunition (14,651,729 pieces of miscellaneous ammunition) were delivered to the company SCOUT on the basis of the contracts of the former entity MOs on the sale of surplus munitions and mines and explosive devices.

Tirana: 1. The ULP-Mjekës explosives factory continues to industrially dispose of a quantity of DNN/TNT explosive substances (in blazing furnace) deriving from the industrial dismantling of ammunitions in the previous years. (about 30 tonnes). The disposal (through incineration) of explosives and ammunitions gathered in hotspots has been carried out in shooting ranges, which have been 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 2. Pursuant to Law No. 152/21 "On weapons", as amended, and pursuant to the Roadmap and "Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2019-2024 and its Action Plan 2022-2024", during October - November 2022, the process of disposing of 5,509 pieces of SALW was conducted. This amount consisted of SALW seized by the State Police and submitted to the Ministry of Defence, as well as a small quantity collected by the Armed Forces in various hotspots. On November, it was reported that such process finished successfully and that no issues were encountered during the destruction. The cost of this process was covered by the Ministry of Defence.

KPI 13

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards	
		IATG	AAPT1/AAPT2 - NATO
Belgrade			
Military storage facilities	15	8	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	322	8	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	307	1	N/A
Civilian storages	240	240	N/A
Podgorica			
Military storage facilities	3	1	1
Law enforcement storage facilities	1	0	0
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	9	5	0
Civilian storages	0	0	0
Pristina			
Military storage facilities	Confidential	Confidential	Not applicable
Law enforcement storage facilities	Confidential	Confidential	Not applicable
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	Confidential	Confidential	Not applicable
Civilian storages	58	58	Not applicable

Sarajevo			
Military storage facilities	44	N/A	5
Law enforcement storage facilities	39	12	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	13	5	N/A
Civilian storages	37	20	N/A
Skopje			
Military storage facilities	12	8	4
Law enforcement storage facilities	147	0	0
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	0	No data	No data
Civilian storages	250	0	0
Tirana			
Military storage facilities	26 (3 cluster of storage facilities and 23 storage facilities)	0	1 cluster of storage facilities and 6 storage facilities
Law enforcement storage facilities	29	4	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	13	0	N/A
Civilian storages	90	0	N/A

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The total number of storage facilities - 322, represents the number of facilities of the Ministry of the Interior. Of the total number of SALW storage facilities in the Ministry of the Interior (MoI) - 322, the number - 307 (Premises/evidence rooms of law enforcement agencies (police)) represents the number of facilities for storage of weapons, ammunition and equipment by organizational units of the MoI from the application "NAO" (W&E - Weapons and Equipment) in the unique information system of the MoI. The total number of facilities in accordance with international security standards – 9, represents 8 facilities within warehouse complexes and 1 micro-location facility. The Ministry of the Interior continued activities aimed at capacity building (in accordance with international standards) for storing SALW and ammunition at the location of the Warehouse Complex "Duvanište" near Smederevo, as well as the reconstruction of four evidence rooms (Zemun, Palilula, Stari grad and Novi Beograd).

Sarajevo: MOD - mines and explosive devices are stored at 14 locations of the Armed Forces: 5 prospective locations, 7 non-prospective and 2 transit locations. Surplus weapons were stored at 30 locations of the AF.

Tirana: There is a total of 29 law enforcement storage facilities, as detailed below: Storage facilities: 1 central storage facility for FAE; 12 evidence rooms + firearms storage facilities (in the respective 12 Local Police Directorates); 16 other storage facilities of Police Forces; 90 civilian storages (The data of previous reports have undergone alterations, as these reports also include applications for shops/storage facilities selling or storing weapons/explosives for civilian use). 56 storage facilities of explosives for civil use. 34 retail shops for the import/trade of weapons. Military storage facilities: 3 storage facilities and 23 warehouses. Military storage facilities in line with the standards: 1 storage facility and 6 warehouses (storage facilities have not been included in the total number, as the indicator is only expressed in number of warehouses. However, complete information has been provided in the comment). The storage facilities that are used to store and administer the weapons and ammunitions in all the AF structures are safe and secure as per the respective purpose they serve for. During the reporting period, the State Police have conducted the following: During the reporting period, the General Directorate of State Police has carried out 1 inspection in all Police owned storage facilities/warehouses that manage SALW and have identified their conditions and needs for safety and security upgrade. Upgrading the security infrastructure for weapons storage facilities and evidence rooms: o With the funding from the US State Department, SEESAC is supporting the Albanian State Police in constructing a SALW marking machine room at the "Mullet" SALW and ammunition storage location and enhancing the security and safety of two SALW/evidence safekeeping rooms at the Local Police Directorates Tirana and Korça. o The construction of the SALW marking machine room in "Mullet" was completed at the end of June 2022. The intervention included preparatory, groundworks, reinforced concrete, brickworks, roof works, new windows and security doors, electrical installation with lighting fixtures, CCTV cameras, and essential evidence room furnishing. o The works at the Local Police Directorates of Tirana and Korça started in late February and were completed in August 2022. The upgrades included refurbishing the existing buildings, new security doors and windows, electrical installation with lighting fixtures, CCTV cameras, and fire alarms. o On 5-6 April 2022, SEESAC facilitated a field visit of the representatives of the US Department of State, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Abatement (PM/WRA) to Albania, to review the progress made in the implementation of the project. The Donor representatives met with the State Police (SP) officials and visited the ongoing works at SP storage facilities in "Mullet" and Tirana, as well as the MoD storage facility in Miraka, where the upgrade works, under this project, were completed two years ago. During their visit to 'Mullet', the Donor representatives were joined by the Head of the National SALW Commission. After

the visit, the new project was approved and its implementation started in September 2022. o During the reporting period, the projects (designs) on upgrading the infrastructure of 10 State Police storage facilities that manage exhibits, were prepared. o In December 2022, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the General Directorate of State Police (GDSP) and UNDP on upgrading the infrastructure of 13 State Police storage facilities that manage exhibits. The State Police has identified the need for safety and security upgrade in 37 storage facilities/warehouses that manage SALW, in addition to those which are being assisted through the ongoing UNDP project. The State Police has requested technical and financial support from UNDP/SEESAC. Based on the request of the Ministry of Interior, support has been obtained on upgrading the infrastructure and achieving the safety and security standards in 13 storage facilities. The project is funded by the US Department of State and will be implemented by SEESAC during 2023-2024. Ministry of Defence - Continuity of the project to support and equip with around 700 pieces of metallic racks for small arms and light weapons (SALW) for all Armed Forces units and divisions, in order to safely store and use them. The request to be provided and supported with the metallic racks (safes) for SALW has been submitted and currently the Ministry of Defence is waiting for such project to be accomplished in cooperation with donors through SEESAC. A process is ongoing to extend the implementation period of the Agreement of Understanding signed between the Ministry of Defence and UNDP, supporting activities on the control of small arms and light weapons and their surplus, as well as on physical security management in Albania. The implementation period of this Agreement shall be extended to 31 December 2025, in order to complete the project that aims to support and equip with metallic racks for small arms and light weapons (SALW) all Armed Forces units and divisions, in order to safely store and use them. (No further development during this reporting period.)

KPI 14

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Explanations:

Data for this KPI is collected through the barometer of the Regional Cooperation Council, which is published annually. 6,027 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/ Don'tknow-Refuseto answer-Donot read. The data presented represents the percentage of people who responded with I feel very threatened and I feel threatened to the given question. The survey was conducted via CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing) carried out in the period March- April 2023.

Percentage of citizens feeling threatened by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in their neighbourhood														
Age	Region		Belgrade		Podgorica		Pristina		Sarajevo		Skopje		Tirana	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
18-24	40	45	30	30	33	35	38	37	45	55	39	61	54	54
25-34	45	46	29	31	37	41	41	36	60	63	49	45	56	57
35-44	44	48	29	33	34	45	43	38	55	61	51	54	50	56
45-54	43	46	26	32	32	36	46	34	57	61	45	58	51	54
55-64	40	50	36	34	32	58	32	49	58	55	37	55	42	48
65 and over	43	45	24	33	43	44	47	39	55	64	47	50	39	37
AVERAGE	44		31		39		40		57		49		50	