



REGIONAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROADMAP

for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of Small Arms And Light Weapons (SALW), their ammunition and explosives in the Western Balkans by 2030

Progress information on the implementation of the Roadmap's Goals and the Overall Targets:

1 July – 31 December 2025

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List of abbreviations

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BNE	Banc National d'Epreuve (BNE)/The French National Proofhouse
BP	Border Police
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CIP	The Commission internationale permanente pour l'épreuve des armes à feu portatives
CMS	Case Management System
EC	European Commission
EMPACT	European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats
EU	European Union
EUC	End-User Certificates
EUCOM	United States European Command
EULEX IPCU	EULEX International Police Cooperation Unit
Europol	The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
Eurojust	The European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit
WAE	Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosives
FBiH	Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina
FFP	Firearms Focal Point
FRONTEX	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency
iARMS	INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records, Tracing Management System
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IIC	International Import Certificates
Interpol	The International Criminal Police Organization
ITA	Indirect Taxation Authority BiH
IRDAM	Incident Recording, Documents and Activities Module (IRDAM)
JAD	Joint Action Day
LIMS	Laboratory Information Management System
MATT	Austrian Mobile Advisory and Training Team
MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Councils
MIMES	Ammunition and Explosive Devices
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MOFTER	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina
MOSAIC	Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
RACVIAC	Centre for Security Cooperation

SALW	Small arms and light weapons
SEE	South-East Europe
SEEFEN	South-East Europe Firearms Experts Network
SEESAC	South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center
SERA	Electronic Weapons Registration System
SIENA	Secure Information Exchange Network Application
SIMA	Electronic System for Weapons Registration
SIPA	State Investigation and Protection Agency BiH
SOCTA	Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNPoA	United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects
WCO	World Customs Organization

ROADMAP GOAL 1

By 2030, ensure that arms control legislation is in place, harmonized with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations, and standardized across the region (KPI 1).

<p>Roadmap Overall Targets:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete and regularly review the legal framework to regulate production, acquisition and possession for civil use as well as counter trafficking and misuse of weapons and ammunition in line with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations. 2. Complete and regularly review the legal framework to regulate production and possession for civil use and counter trafficking and misuse of explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors in line with the EU regulatory framework. 3. Complete and regularly review the legal framework to regulate production and trade as well as counter illegal trade of arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment in line with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations. 4. Ensure compatibility and standardization of arms, ammunition and explosives control relevant legal frameworks across the Western Balkans. 5. Regularly exchange good practices with a specific focus on harmonization of the legal framework with the EU Regulatory framework and other international obligations.
<p>Progress information on Goal 1 Overall Targets</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laws and bylaws regulating weapon, ammunition, and explosive (WAE) control; 2. Harmonization of the national legal framework on WAE control with the EU Acquis; 3. Compliance with the UN Firearms Protocol; 4. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.

BELGRADE

1.1 Laws and bylaws regulating weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating:

- 1) *production, acquisition and possession for civil use as well as countering trafficking and misuse of weapons and ammunition.*
- 2) *production and possession for civil use and countering trafficking and misuse of explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors.*
- 3) *production and trade as well as countering illegal trade of arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment?*

1) Laws and bylaws regulating **weapons and ammunition** are as follows:

- **Law on Weapons and Ammunition** (Official Gazette, Nos. 14/22, 20/20, 10/19, and 20/15).
- **Rulebook** on the Deactivation of Weapons;
- **Rulebook** on Training in Handling Firearms;

- **Conditions** for Carrying Out the Repair and Modification of Weapons and the Trade in Weapons and Ammunition;
- **Rulebook** on Spatial and Technical Requirements for the Safe Storage and Safekeeping of Weapons and Ammunition;
- **Rulebook** on the Manner of Keeping and the Forms of Records of the Competent Authority on Weapons as Provided for by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition;
- **Rulebook** on the Procedure for Issuing, the Form and Content of Forms and Documents on Weapons as Provided for by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition;
- **Rulebook** on Records Kept by Legal Entities and Entrepreneurs;
- **Rulebook** on the Procedure for Lending Weapons;
- **Rulebook** on Determining the Medical Fitness of Natural Persons for the Possession and Carrying of Weapons, which, in accordance with the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, was adopted by the Minister of Health;
- **Rulebook** on the Manner of Performing State Border Surveillance and on the Manner of Issuing, the Form and Content of Acts Prepared by Police Officers When Performing State Border Surveillance Tasks (Official Gazette No. 48/18) was adopted in accordance with the Law on Border Control (Official Gazette, No. 24/18) and regulates the transfer of legally owned weapons across the state border;
- **Rulebook** on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons for the Personal Security of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of Serbian Armed Forces (Official Military Gazette No. 42/2023, 25/2023, and 28/2021), regulates the acquisition, conditions for carrying, handling and safekeeping of personal weapons by members of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces;
- **Instruction** on the Manner of Handling Weapons, Ammunition and Explosive Substances Found at the Crime Scene by Authorized Officials was adopted on 20 May 2022. An integral part of this Instruction is the **Protocol** for Securing Weapons Found at the Crime Scene, which was adopted at the same time;
- **Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition** (Official Gazette, No. 87/18);
- **Rulebook** on the Manner of Performing Checks During Testing, Marking, Individual Testing or Type Approval of Weapons, Type Control of Ammunition, Testing of Deactivated Weapons and Weapons Whose Purpose Has Been Permanently Changed to Civilian Use, as well as the Appearance and Designation of Stamps (Official Gazette, No. 11/23, 113/20);
- **Rulebook** on the Format of Records Kept by the Agency for the Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition (Official Gazette, No. 54/21).
- **Law on Private Security** (Official Gazette, No. 87/18, 104/13);
- **Rulebook** on Detailed Conditions for Issuing Authorizations to Conduct Training for Private Security and Stewarding Services (Official Gazette, No. 15/19);
- **Rulebook** on Programmes and the Manner of Conducting Training for Private Security Activities (Official Gazette, No. 15/19);
- **Rulebook** on the Content, Appearance and Manner of Use of Private Security Officer Identification Cards (Official Gazette, Nos. 30/19 and 3/16);
- **Rulebook** on the Colour and Components of Security Officer Uniforms (Official Gazette, No. 49/19);
- **Rulebook** on the Manner of Exercising the Powers of Security Officers (Official Gazette, No. 59/19);
- **Rulebook** on the Professional Examination for Performing Private Security and Stewarding Services (Official Gazette, No. 74/19);
- **Rulebook** on the Manner of Performing Technical Protection Activities and Using Technical Means (Official Gazette, No. 91/19).

2) Laws and bylaws regulating **explosive materials (including pyrotechnics)** are as follows:

- **Law on the Trade in Explosive Substances** (Official Gazette, Nos. 53/91, 6/89, and 30/85; Official Gazette, Nos. 68/2002, 28/96, 24/94; and Official Gazette, No. 101/2005 – other law).
- **Law on Explosive Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases** (Official Gazette, Nos. 18/89, 45/85, and 44/77; and Official Gazette, Nos. 54/2015 – other law, 101/2005 – other law, 48/94, 67/93, 53/93).

3) Laws and bylaws regulating production and trade of **arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment** are as follows:

- **Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment** (Official Gazette, No. 107/14); The law is fully aligned with EU Acquis;
- **Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Goods** (Official Gazette, No. 19/25); The new Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Goods is fully aligned with Regulation (EU) 821/21;
- **Law on the Production and Trade in Arms and Military Equipment** (Official Gazette, Nos. 16/18 and 36/18);
- **Decision on the Establishment of the Control List of Arms and Military Equipment** (Official Gazette, No. 24/25);
- **Decision on the Establishment of the Control List of Dual-Use Goods** (Official Gazette, No. 69/25);
- **Rulebook** on the Manner of Issuing and the Form of Licences for the Production of Arms and Military Equipment, the Criteria for Assessing the Fulfilment of Conditions for Production, the Manner of Entering and Keeping the Register of Producers and the Manner of Keeping Records on Licences (Official Military Gazette No. 11/19);
- **Regulation** on the Transport of Arms and Military Equipment (Official Military Gazette No. 20/97);
- **Rulebook** on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons for the Personal Security of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of Serbian Armed Forces (Official Military Gazette No. 25/23, 42/23, and 28/21);
- **Rulebook** on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces (Official Military Gazette No. 8/18);
- **Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods** (Official Gazette, Nos. 10/2019 – other law, 95/2018 – other law, 83/2018, 104/2016);
- **Criminal Code** (Official Gazette, Nos. 94/2024, 35/2019, 94/2016, 108/2014, 104/2013, 121/2012, 111/2009, 72/2009, 88/2005, 107/2005, and 85/2005).

1.2 Harmonization of the legal framework on weapons, ammunition and explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of your jurisdiction's legal framework on weapons, ammunition, and explosives control with the EU Acquis? Please indicate all relevant activities undertaken during the reporting period, indicating the progress in each stage below and timelines for future steps:

- *Drafting: initiation or continuation of drafting new legislation or amendments through established working groups, inter-institutional bodies, or similar mechanisms.*
- *Review: internal or inter-institutional review, public consultations, expert analysis of proposed legislation, or review by the European Commission.*
- *Adoption: formal adoption of legislation or its submission to the relevant parliamentary or governmental bodies, including the current status of the adoption process.*

In drafting process:

- **Law on Weapons and Ammunition:** An inter-ministerial working group, established on 22 August 2025, prepared the draft law on weapons and ammunition through the second half of 2025. The working group materialized its outcome through six meetings and a three-day-workshop (18-20 November 2025), including active participation by representatives of civil society. The working version of the new draft law was prepared by the internal working group, established since 2024. Next steps for the adoption of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition are expected in early 2026, including public consultations, preparation of the table of concordance, and submission to the European Commission for its opinion. Relevant by-laws will be drafted following its adoption, within the timeframe prescribed by the law.

In review process:

- **Law on Explosive Materials:** The Draft Law on Explosive Materials was under internal review in the reporting period, following the completion of the drafting process. The law will regulate the production and trade of explosive materials for civilian use and pyrotechnic articles.

In adoption process or adopted:

- No new legal framework on SALW, ammunition and explosives was adopted during the reporting period.

Additional activities:

- Serbia has officially acceded to the Permanent International Commission for the Proof of Small Arms (Commission Internationale Permanente pour l'Épreuve des Armes à Feu Portatives – C.I.P since December 2024. A delegation to the C.I.P. organization has been appointed since early 2025, which consists of the Director of the "Agency for the Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition" and two members representing companies engaged in the production of weapons and ammunition.
- Representatives of the Ministry of Interior participated in the Regional Workshop on the Harmonization of Legislation in the Field of SALW Control with the EU Acquis, held on 4–5 November 2025 in Brussels, Belgium. The workshop organized by SEESAC and DG HOME significantly contributed to a better understanding of the specific requirements for harmonization in the areas of weapons, ammunition and explosives.
- Representatives of the MoI participated also in a two-day regional workshop on the harmonization of SALW legislation with the European Union framework on pyrotechnics and explosive materials, held on 16–17 September 2025 in Skopje. The workshop organized by SEESAC focused on pyrotechnics and explosive materials – high-risk products requiring strict oversight.

1.3 Compliance with the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The UN Firearms Protocol)

Guiding questions:

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

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period to ensure compliance of the criminal code with the UN's Firearms Protocol? (Please indicate the progress in each stage of drafting, review, adoption).

- Serbia ratified the UN Firearms Protocol in 2005 and the Arms Trade Treaty in 2014.
- Criminal offences of illicit manufacturing, trafficking and falsifying of firearms, ammunition and explosives are defined as criminal offences under the following Articles of the Criminal Code and relevant law:
 - Article 347 "Manufacturing and Procurement of Weapons and Means Intended for the Commission of a Criminal Offence" of the Criminal Code prescribes that whoever, for the purpose of committing a criminal offence, manufactures, procures, or enables another person to obtain weapons, ammunition, explosive substances or mine-explosive devices, as well as the means necessary for their manufacture or poisons, shall be punished by imprisonment of one to five years.
 - Article 348 "Unauthorized Production, Possession, Carrying and Trade in Weapons and Explosive Substances" of the Criminal Code, prescribes that "whoever, without authorization, manufactures, modifies, sells, procures, exchanges or possesses firearms, convertible or deactivated weapons, their parts, ammunition, explosive substances or mine-explosive devices, shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine. If the object of the offence under paragraph 1 of this Article is firearms, ammunition, explosive substances, mine-explosive devices or means based on explosive substances, or gas weapons whose manufacture, sale, acquisition, exchange or possession is not permitted to the general population, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment of one to eight years and a fine. If the object of the offence under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is a larger quantity of weapons, ammunition or means, or if it concerns weapons or other means of great destructive power, or if the offence is committed contrary to the rules of international law, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment of two to twelve years. Whoever, without authorization, carries the objects which are the subject of the offence under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be punished by imprisonment of two to twelve years. Whoever, without authorization, carries the objects which are the subject of the offence under paragraph 1 of this Article and has an authorization from the competent authority for their procurement and possession, shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years. The weapons, their parts, ammunition, substances and means referred to in paragraphs 1–5 of this Article shall be seized. Therefore, this Article is fully aligned with Article 5(1)(a) and (b).
 - Article 40 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, prescribes that "whoever, without authorization, tests, stamps or marks weapons, devices or ammunition shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine. The weapons, their parts, devices, ammunition and means intended for the commission of the offence under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be seized".
 - Article 41 of the same Law prescribes that "whoever, with the intention of using them as genuine, makes false stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking of weapons, devices and ammunition, or whoever, with the same intention, alters genuine stamps or markings, or whoever uses such false or altered stamps or markings as genuine, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment of up to three years. The stamps or markings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be seized".

In review process:

- **Draft Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code** is in the process of obtaining an opinion from the European Commission after two rounds of public consultations. The law, inter alia, amends the existing criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code (Unauthorized Production, Possession, Carrying and Trade in Weapons and Explosive Substances), and replaces it three separate criminal offences: Unlawful Possession and Carrying of Firearms, Ammunition and Explosive Materials under Article 348; Unlawful Production of Firearms, Ammunition and Explosive Materials under Article 348a; and Unlawful Trafficking and Smuggling of Firearms, Ammunition and

Additional activities:

- In August 2025, following a letter from the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, the MoI supported the implementation of additional activities under the "Justitia" project with a view to implementing the Roadmap.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested such support? If received, please specify from whom.

- Expert support is required for further harmonization of SALW legislation with EU regulations, and for the fulfilment of other internationally assumed obligations.
- The field of explosive precursors, which is not yet regulated but it is planned to be addressed in the forthcoming period, remains a need.
- Support has been provided by competent international and regional organizations through joint projects in this area.

PODGORICA

1.1 Laws and bylaws regulating weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating:

- 1) *production, acquisition and possession for civil use as well as countering trafficking and misuse of weapons and ammunition.*
- 2) *production and possession for civil use and countering trafficking and misuse of explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors.*
- 3) *production and trade as well as countering illegal trade of arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment?*

1) Laws and bylaws regulating **weapons and ammunition** are as follows:

- **Law on Weapons** (Official Gazette, No. 10/15).
- **Rulebook** on the Conditions for the Production, Sale, Repair and Modification of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette, No. 43/2015).
- **Criminal Code** (Official Gazette No. 49/18, 44/17, 58/15, 42/15, 14/15, 56/13, 40/13, 64/11, 32/11, 25/10, 40/08, 47/06, 13/04 and 70/03). Criminal Code contains criminal provisions related to weapons and ammunition.

2) Laws and bylaws regulating **explosive materials (including pyrotechnics)** are as follows:

- **Law on Explosive Substance** (Official Gazette, No. 31/17, 31/14 and 49/08) regulates a) conditions for the production, storage, trade, transport, import/export, use, and control of explosives and pyrotechnic articles, and b) conditions and licences for handling explosives, technical standards for storage and safety requirements, obligations of transport operators, and the training of personnel.
- **Law on Flammable Liquids and Gases** (Official Gazette, No. 40/11, 31/10 and 26/10).

- **Law on the Transport of Hazardous Substances** (Official Gazette, No. 13/18 and 33/14).
- **Rulebook** on the Conditions and Manner of Storing Explosives.
- **Rulebook** on the Transport of Explosives (aligned with international regulations such as ADR for the road transport of dangerous goods).
- **Rulebook** on the Supervision and Inspection of Facilities Handling Explosives.
- **Rulebook** on Pyrotechnics.
- **Criminal Code** contains criminal provisions related to unauthorized production, trade, transport, possession and misuse of explosives and pyrotechnic articles, as well as penalties for the use of explosives in the commission of criminal offences.

3) Laws and bylaws regulating production and trade of **arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment** are as follows:

- **Law on Control of Exports of Dual-Use Goods** (Official Gazette, No. 145/21).
- **Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment** (Official Gazette, No. 141/25 and 40/16).
- **Law on Foreign Trade in Goods and Services which could be used for Death Penalty, Torture or Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment** (Official Gazette, No. 77/25)
- **Customs Law** (Official Gazette No. 26/23, 71/17, 62/13, 21/08, 66/06, 29/05, 31/03, 21/03, 72/02, 38/02 and 07/02) prescribes the control on the import/export of explosives and their precursors, as well as licence requirements and customs procedures.

1.2 Harmonization of the legal framework on weapons, ammunition and explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of your jurisdiction's legal framework on weapons, ammunition, and explosives control with the EU Acquis? Please indicate all relevant activities undertaken during the reporting period, indicating the progress in each stage below and timelines for future steps:

- *Drafting: initiation or continuation of drafting new legislation or amendments through established working groups, inter-institutional bodies, or similar mechanisms.*
- *Review: internal or inter-institutional review, public consultations, expert analysis of proposed legislation, or review by the European Commission.*
- *Adoption: formal adoption of legislation or its submission to the relevant parliamentary or governmental bodies, including the current status of the adoption process.*

In drafting process:

- In 2025, the following amendments to the Customs Law were prepared, which also include SALW-related provisions:
 - further alignment with the EU Customs Code;
 - broader use of electronic customs systems;
 - digitalization of supporting documentation;
 - more precise determination of the origin of goods;
 - strengthened control and oversight of customs procedures.

In review process:

- The Law on Foreign Trade in Goods That Could Be Used for Capital Punishment, Torture or Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was prepared within the Ministry of Economic Development by fully transposing Regulation (EU) 2019/125 of 16 January 2019 into domestic legislation.
- DG HOME and DG GROW provided suggestions and comments to the Draft Law on Explosives for Civil Use in October 2025. Work is currently under way to harmonise certain provisions in line with the comments received, after which the Draft Law will be resubmitted to the European Commission for review.
- The text of the Draft law on explosive precursors was submitted to the competent ministries for their opinions and the working group is pending their feedback. As a result, the working group held no meetings in the second half of 2025.

In adoption process or adopted:

- Following public consultations, the draft Law on Weapons and Ammunition was harmonized with other applicable legislation between June and September 2025. In December 2025, it was submitted to the European Commission for an opinion on its alignment with EU Acquis and upon completion of recommendations received by the Commission it received a positive opinion. The Draft Law is expected to be submitted to the Government for approval in the first half of 2026, and subsequently to the Parliament for adoption under an urgent procedure, for the reasons set out in the explanatory note to the Draft Law.
- The Government adopted the draft amendments to the **Law on Foreign Trade in Arms and Military Equipment** (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 141/25). The amendments focused on further regulating the transit of controlled goods from the control list of arms and military equipment by land, water, and air. The main changes included:
 - a. abolishing the mandatory consent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for issuing transit permits of arms and military equipment. As part of these amendments, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must provide information on the status of checks within 15 days, including information on the End-User Certificates (EUC) and the International Import Certificates (IIC) checks;
 - b. transit by land and water remains under the competence of the Ministry of Interior (MoI);
 - c. transit by air falls under the competence of the administration authority responsible for civil aviation, namely the Civil Aviation Agency of the Ministry of Transport;
 - d. the objective of the amendments is to accelerate the permit-issuing procedure and simplify administrative processes.

Additional activities:

- On 4-5 November 2025, three representatives of the MoI participated in a workshop on harmonizing the legislation in the area of SALW and explosives with the EU acquis, at the invitation of the European Commission and with SEESAC's support. The workshop provided an opportunity to exchange information on the harmonization of legislative frameworks related to firearms, explosives for civil use, and pyrotechnics with the EU Acquis.
- Representatives of the MoI participated in a workshop on pyrotechnics and explosives for civil use, organized by SEESAC. The workshop was held in Skopje on 16 and 17 September 2025, with the aim of improving the alignment of legislation on pyrotechnics and explosives in the Western Balkan with the relevant EU regulatory framework.

1.3 Compliance with the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The UN Firearms Protocol)

Guiding questions:

Are 1) illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts, components, and ammunition 2) illicit

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

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period to ensure compliance of the criminal code with the UN's Firearms Protocol? (Please indicate the progress in each stage of drafting, review, adoption).

- Montenegro ratified the Firearms Protocol in 2005 and the Arms Trade Treaty in 2014.
- Criminal offences of illicit manufacturing, trafficking and falsifying of firearms, ammunition and explosives are defined as criminal offences under Article 403 "Unauthorized possession of weapons and explosive materials" of the Criminal Code in line with Article 5, 3, and 8 of the UN Firearms Protocol, respectively:
 - Article 403a "Illicit manufacturing of weapons and explosive materials"
 - Article 403b "Illicit trafficking in weapons and explosive materials"
 - Article 403c "Falsification and removal of markings from weapons and explosive materials"
- Amendments to the Criminal Code to ensure alignment with the UN Firearms Protocol were adopted by the Parliament in December 2023.

Additional activities:

- UNODC, through its Global Firearms Programme (GFP), prepared an analysis of the compliance of Montenegro's legislation with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the UN Firearms Protocol. Montenegro has ratified both UNTOC and the Firearms Protocol and participates in their Review Mechanism.
- Judges and prosecutors participated in a training course "Firearms in the Courtroom", organized by UNODC from 16 to 17 December 2025 at the Police Academy in Danilovgrad. The training aimed at strengthening capacities for the prosecution and adjudication of firearms-related cases. Through theoretical and practical sessions, including a visit to the Forensic Centre, participants enhanced their knowledge of ballistic examinations, the legal qualification of criminal offences, sentencing policy and the application of special investigative measures.
- Judges and prosecutors also participated in a workshop dedicated to the finalization of the second edition of the "Collection of Case Law on Firearms", organized by UNODC in Budva on 23 July 2025. Through discussions, participants examined disputed legal issues, sentencing policy and the individualization of sanctions, while agreeing on the next steps for finalising the publication.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested such support? If received, please specify from whom.

- Expert support by SEESAC continued in 2025 in drafting the new Law on Weapons and Ammunition and facilitating its submission to the European Commission.

PRISTINA

1.1 Laws and bylaws regulating weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating:

- 1) *production, acquisition and possession for civil use as well as countering trafficking and misuse of weapons and ammunition.*
- 2) *production and possession for civil use and countering trafficking and misuse of explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors.*

1) Laws and bylaws regulating **weapons and ammunition** are as follows:

- **Law on Weapons** (Official Gazette, No. 05/-022).
- **Law on Weapons, Ammunition, and Relevant Security Equipment for Security Institutions** (Official Gazette, No. 03/L-246).
- **Law No. 05/L-017 on Amending and Supplementing the Law on Weapons, Ammunition and Relevant Security Equipment for Security Institutions** (Official Gazette, No. 03/L-246).
- **Law on Legalization and Surrender of Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosive Devices** (Official Gazette, No. 05/L-134).
- **Law on the Trade of Strategic Goods** (Official Gazette, No. 04/L-198).
- **Law on Amending and Supplementing Laws Containing Special Administrative Procedures** and Their Harmonization with the Law on the General Administrative Procedure No. 05/L-031 (Official Gazette, No. 08/L-176). The law includes the Law on Weapons.
- **Criminal Code** (Official Gazette, No. 06/L-074), Chapter XXIX, Articles 364–369.
- **Regulation** on Weapon Possession (Official Gazette, No. 04/2012)
- **Rulebook** on the Catalogue of Firearms (Official Gazette, No. 09/2016)
- **Rulebook** on Theoretical and Practical Firearms Training, Professional Exam, and Verification of the Quality of Instructors Employed by Legal Entities to Provide Training (Official Gazette, No. 10/2016)
- **Rulebook** on the Review Commission and Appeals Commission (Official Gazette, No. 05/2016)
- **Rulebook** on the Minimum Conditions for Storing Weapons, Their Parts, and Ammunition (Official Gazette, No. 08/2016)
- **Rulebook** on the Use of C8 Category of Weapons and Ammunition for the Temporary Paralysis of Animals (Official Gazette, No. 04/2017)
- **Rulebook** on the Security and Technical Conditions to Be Fulfilled in Shooting Range Facilities for Civil Use (Official Gazette, No. 10/2010)
- **Rulebook** on the Minimum Technical and Safety Conditions for Facilities Used for Practical and Theoretical Training in Weapons Use (Official Gazette, No. 12/2010)
- **Rulebook** on the Procedures for Inheriting Firearms and Ammunition in the Event of the Firearm Owner's Death (Official Gazette, No. 24/2010)
- **Rulebook** on the Authorization for the Transport of Weapons (Official Gazette, No. 03/2016)
- **Rulebook** on the Procedure for Transferring Firearms, Their Parts, and Ammunition Across the State Border (Official Gazette, No. 27/2010)
- **Rulebook** on Temporary Export Permits, Verification of Import by End Users, Security Measures for Authorized Security Institutions in Nominating Responsible Personnel, and Criteria for Escort During the Transport of ESP (Official Gazette, No. 02/2016)
- **Rulebook** on the Legalization of Weapons (Official Gazette, No. 09/2018)
- **Rulebook** on the Technical Procedures for the Deactivation of Firearms of Categories A, B, C, and D (Official Gazette, No. 03/2023)
- **Rulebook** on Facilities and the Technological Process for the Manufacturing of Weapons, Weapon Parts, and Ammunition (Official Gazette, No. 08/2023)
- **Rulebook** on the Tracing of Firearms, Their Parts, and Ammunition (Official Gazette, No. 25/2010)
- **Rulebook** on the Marking of Firearms, Their Parts, and Ammunition (Official Gazette, No. 26/2010)
- **Rulebook** on Collectable Weapons (Official Gazette, No. 13/2010)

- **Rulebook** on Shooting Ranges for Entities Possessing Equipment for Special Purposes (Official Gazette, No. 08/2017)
- **Rulebook** on the Authorized List of Equipment for Special Purposes for State Security Institutions (Official Gazette, No. 04/2016)

2) Laws and bylaws regulating **explosive materials (including pyrotechnics)** are as follows:

- **Law on the Civil Use of Explosives** (Official Gazette, No. 04/L-022)
- **Criminal Code** (Official Gazette, No. 06/L-074), Chapter XXIX, Articles 364–369
- **Rulebook** on the Criteria and Procedures for Licenses and Permits (Official Gazette, No. 04/2013)
- **Rulebook** on Education, Professional Qualification Criteria, and Programs for Professional Training (Official Gazette, No. 08/2013, 06/2024)
- **Rulebook** on Retail Outlets for Pyrotechnic Devices and Pyrotechnics (Official Gazette, No. 14/2013)
- **Rulebook** on Hazard Classification and Compatibility Groups (Official Gazette, No. 07/2013)
- **Rulebook** on Professional Training for Inspectors, Their Appointment and the Inspector Manual (Official Gazette, No. 15/2014)
- **Rulebook** on the Storage of Ammonium and Other Fertilizers (Official Gazette, No. 13/2014)
- **Rulebook** for Special Safety Measures for the Transport of Explosives and Authorized Pyrotechnics (Official Gazette, No. 14/2014)
- **Rulebook** on Additional Safety Criteria for Explosives (Official Gazette, No. 12/2014)
- **Rulebook** on Compensation of Police Expenses for the Police Escort (Official Gazette, No. 07/2020)
- **Rulebook** on the Investigation of Accidents Involving Explosives and Pyrotechnic Products (Official Gazette, No. 14/2015)
- **Rulebook** on the Procedures and Forms for Placing Explosives and Pyrotechnic Materials on the Market, CE Marking Requirements, and Package Marking (Official Gazette, No. 12/2015)
- **Rulebook** on Cooperation with Organizations (Official Gazette, No. 06/2013)

1.2 Harmonization of the legal framework on weapons, ammunition, explosive materials (including pyrotechnics), and explosive precursors with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of your jurisdiction's legal framework on weapons, ammunition, and explosives control with the EU Acquis? Please indicate all relevant activities undertaken during the reporting period, indicating the progress in each stage below and timelines for future steps:

- *Drafting: initiation or continuation of drafting new legislation or amendments through established working groups, inter-institutional bodies, or similar mechanisms.*
- *Review: internal or inter-institutional review, public consultations, expert analysis of proposed legislation, or review by the European Commission.*
- *Adoption: formal adoption of legislation or its submission to the relevant parliamentary or governmental bodies, including the current status of the adoption process.*

In drafting process:

- There have been no developments with regard to the laws on explosives for civil use and explosive precursors.

In review process:

- The revision of the Law on Weapons to harmonise it with the EU Firearms Directives continued through a five-day workshop on 17-21 November 2025, organized by UNDP.

In adoption process or adopted:

- No relevant legal documents have been adopted during the reporting period.

Additional activities:

- Three representatives of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice participated in the Regional Workshop on Harmonization of Legislation in the Field of SALW and Explosives Control with the EU Acquis, organized by SEESAC on 4 to 5 November 2025 in Brussels, Belgium. The workshop served as a platform for exchanging updates on the alignment of legal frameworks related to firearms, civilian use of explosives, and pyrotechnics with the EU Acquis.
- Additionally, to enhance harmonization of the legislation on pyrotechnics and explosives with EU relevant regulatory framework, two representatives of the MoI attended the Regional Workshop on Pyrotechnics and Explosives for Civil Use, organized by SEESAC in Skopje on 16 and 17 September 2025.

1.3 Compliance with the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The UN Firearms Protocol)

Guiding questions:

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

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period to ensure compliance of the criminal code with the UN's Firearms Protocol? (Please indicate the progress in each stage of drafting, review, adoption).

- Kosovo¹ has not signed the Firearms Protocol and the Arms Trade Treaty, but their provisions have been included in the Criminal Code and the Law on Weapons, respectively.
- Yes. Illicit manufacturing, trafficking, and falsifying of firearms, ammunition, and explosives are defined as criminal offences under Articles 364-369 of the Criminal Code:
 - Article 364 "Unauthorized import, export, supply, transport, manufacture, exchange, brokering, or sale of weapons or explosive substances"
 - Article 365 "Unlawful erasure, removal, or alteration of markings on firearms or ammunition"
 - Article 366 "Unauthorized ownership, control, or possession of weapons"
 - Article 367 "The use of a weapon and other dangerous device"
 - Article 368 "Falsification of firearm permits, authorizations, or licences, and the provision of false information"
 - Article 369 "Manufacture or procurement of weapons and means intended for the commission of criminal offences".
- According to a UNODC assessment from 2020, the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure are fully aligned with the UN Firearms Protocol.

¹ For the United Nations Development Programme, references to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). For the European Union, this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

- During the reporting period, two Supreme Court judges developed a commentary on firearm offences in the Criminal Code, which was distributed and has been serving as a judicial reference for judges.²

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested such support? If received, please specify from whom.

- We have received support from SEESAC for the organization of workshops.

SARAJEVO

1.1 Laws and bylaws regulating weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating:

- 1) *production, acquisition and possession for civil use as well as countering trafficking and misuse of weapons and ammunition.*
- 2) *production and possession for civil use and countering trafficking and misuse of explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors.*
- 3) *production and trade as well as countering illegal trade of arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment?*

1) Laws and bylaws regulating **weapons and ammunition** are as follows:

Federal level: Prosecutor's office in BiH; Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER):

- Law on Marking of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH No. 83/16).
- Instruction on the conditions for obtaining authorization to mark weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH No. 49/18).
- Rulebook on procedures and methods for marking weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH No. 49/18).
- Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Republika Srpska MoI

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republika Srpska Nos. 62/25 and 86/24, and Official Gazette of Republika Srpska (RS) Nos. 58/19, 31/18, 18/17 and 26/16).
- Rulebook on the Procedure for Determining the Justification of Requests for the Acquisition of Weapons (Official Gazette of RS No. 78/16).
- Rulebook on the Content and Design of Forms and Certificates on Weapons (Official Gazette of RS No. 78/16).
- Rulebook on Spatial and Technical Conditions for the Storage and Safekeeping of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of RS No. 85/16).
- Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Keeping Records on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of RS No. 94/16).

² Information was extracted from the updates shared at the Local Coordination Meeting in Pristina on 09 June 2026.

- Rulebook on Training and the Training Programme for Handling Category B Firearms (Official Gazette of RS No. 109/16).
- Instruction on Determining the Conditions for the Establishment of Civil Shooting Ranges No. S/M-020-90/18 of 19 June 2018.
- Rulebook on the Procedure and Conditions for Issuing a Permit to Carry Weapons (Official Gazette RS No. 41/20).
- Rulebook on Determining the Health Fitness of Persons for the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of RS No. 97/09).

Brčko District Police

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Brčko District;
- Criminal Code of the Brčko District (Official Gazette, 10/03, 45/04).

Federal Police Administration

- Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Una-Sana Canton

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton Nos. 16/22 and 15/21).
- Rulebook on the Working Method of the Commission for Supervision of the Implementation and Application of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 24/22).
- Rulebook on the Appointment and Working Method of Commissions and Other Bodies in the Procedure for Assessing the Fulfilment of Conditions and the Justification of Requests for the Issuance of Authorizations and Documents on Weapons (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 23/22).
- Rulebook on the Procedure for Seizing Weapons, Essential Parts, Ammunition and Weapons Documents, as well as on the Manner of Handling Weapons, Essential Parts, Ammunition and Weapons Documents after the Completion of the Administrative Procedure (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 24/22).
- Rulebook on the Procedure for Processing Requests for the Issuance of Authorizations for the Acquisition and Possession of Weapons, the Issuance and Replacement of Weapons Documents, as well as the Procedure for Issuing Certificates, Notifications and Other Documents (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 22/22).
- Rulebook on the Design and Content of Weapons Document Forms and Requests for the Issuance of Weapons Documents and Other Documents (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 22/22).
- Rulebook on the Procedure for Processing Requests for the Conduct of Firearms Handling Training, Authorization to Perform Activities (trade, repair, modification or deactivation of weapons) and Authorization to Establish Civil Shooting Ranges (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 23/22).
- Rulebook on the Training Programme and Method of Instruction for Proper Firearms Handling and Knowledge of Regulations Relating to the Possession, Storage and Carrying of Firearms, Appointment and Working Method of the Commission (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 23/22).
- Rulebook on the Conditions for the Healthcare Institutions Conducting Medical Examinations to Determine the Health Fitness for Possession and Carrying of Weapons (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 25/22).
- Rulebook on the Storage and Safekeeping of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 23/22).
- Rulebook on Firearms Used for the Operations of Legal Entities (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 23/22).
- Rulebook on the Deactivation of Firearms (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 23/22).
- Rulebook on the Spatial and Technical Conditions for the Storage, Safekeeping and Use of Weapons and Ammunition at Civil Shooting Ranges, the Number and Type of Weapons Owned by Civil Shooting Ranges, the Use of Weapons at Civil Shooting Ranges and the Management of Civil Shooting Ranges (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 23/22).

- Rulebook on the Measures and Actions Undertaken by the Police Administration of the Ministry of Interior in Implementing Amnesty for the Illegal Possession of Weapons and in Relation to the Legalization of Weapons (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 22/22).
- Rulebook on the Forms, Content and Method of Maintaining Records on Weapons and Ammunition by the Competent Authority (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 23/22).
- Rulebook on the Forms, Content and Method of Maintaining Records on Weapons and Ammunition by Legal and Natural Persons Registered to Perform Activities (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton No. 23/22).

Posavina Canton MoI

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Posavina Canton.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No. 3/25).
- Rulebook on the Appointment and Working Method of the Commission and Other Participants in the Procedure for Assessing the Fulfilment of Conditions and the Justification of Requests for the Issuance of Authorizations and Weapons Documents (Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton, No. 8/2025);
- Rulebook on the Design and Content of Weapons Document Forms and Applications for the Issuance of Weapons Documents and Other Documents (Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton, No. 8/2025);
- Rulebook on the Measures and Actions Undertaken by the Police Administration in Implementing the Amnesty for the Illegal Possession of Weapons and in Relation to the Legalization of Weapons (Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton, No. 8/2025);
- Rulebook on the Training Programme and Method of Instruction for Proper Firearms Handling and Knowledge of Regulations Related to the Possession, Storage and Carrying of Firearms, Appointment and Working Method of the Commission (Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton, No. 8/2025).

Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI

- Law on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Zenica-Doboj Canton", Nos. 13/18, 1/14 and 9/13);
- Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI

- Law on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, No. 10/17).
- Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- Law on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition of the Central Bosnia Canton (Official Gazette of the CBC, No. 10/22, 9/15 and 12/14).
- Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the West Herzegovina Canton.
- Criminal Code of the Federation of BiH.

Canton Sarajevo MoI

- Law on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, Nos. 30/19, 13/18 – correction and 1/18)
- Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Rulebook on Records Maintained in Accordance with Articles 70 and 71 of the Law on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 29/18)
- Rulebook on the Design and Content of Weapons Document Forms and Applications for the

Issuance of Weapons Documents and Other Documents (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, Nos. 3/20 and 29/18)

- Rulebook on Measures and Actions Undertaken by the Police Administration of the Ministry of Interior of the Sarajevo Canton in Implementing the Amnesty for the Illegal Possession of Category B Weapons and in Relation to the Legalization of Weapons (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, Nos. 3/20 and 29/18)
- Rulebook on the Working Method of Commissions of Competent Police Administrations within the Police Administration of the Ministry of Interior of the Sarajevo Canton and Others in the Procedure for Assessing the Fulfilment of Conditions and the Justification of Requests for Authorizations to Acquire Weapons and the Right to Compensation (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, Nos. 3/20 and 29/18)
- Rulebook on the Working Method of the Commission for the Supervision of the Implementation and Application of the Law on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition within the Police Administration of the Ministry of Interior of the Sarajevo Canton (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, Nos. 3/20 and 29/18)
- Rulebook on the Programme, Method of Work and Destruction, Composition of the Commission, Costs and Other Matters Related to the Destruction of Seized Weapons (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, Nos. 3/20 and 29/18);
- Rulebook on the Training Programme and Method of Instruction for Proper Firearms Handling and Knowledge of Regulations Related to the Possession, Storage and Carrying of Firearms (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, Nos. 2/20 and 24/20);
- Rulebook on the Storage and Safekeeping of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, Nos. 3/20 and 29/18);
- Rulebook on the Conditions Required for Issuing Authorizations for Conducting Activities Related to the Trade in Weapons, Essential Components of Weapons and Ammunition, Brokering in the Trade of Weapons, Essential Components of Weapons and Ammunition, Establishment of Civil Shooting Ranges, and on the Method of Storage and Keeping of Weapons, Essential Components of Weapons and Ammunition, as well as on the Method and Determination of Conditions, Composition, Rights to Compensation and Amount of Compensation for Commissions of the Competent Police Administrations within the Police Administration of the Ministry of Interior of the Sarajevo Canton (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, Nos. 3/20 and 29/18).

Canton 10 MoI

- The Law on Weapons and Ammunition of Canton 10 (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 7/18, 6/13, 8/13, and 6/12)
- Rulebook on the conditions to be met by healthcare institutions conducting medical examinations to determine the health fitness of persons for the possession and carrying of weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of Canton 10, Nos. 9/22 and 2/14)
- Rulebook on the appearance, content and fees of forms for weapons documents, application forms for authorizations to acquire weapons and ammunition, forms for weapon registration and notification forms (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 5/14)
- Rulebook on the programme and method for conducting training of citizens in the correct use of firearms (Official Gazette of Canton 10, Nos. 5/14, 5/21 and 2/21)
- Rulebook on the appearance, content and fees of logbooks for the collection and possession of antique and trophy weapons, which must be kept by legal and natural persons (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 5/14)
- Rulebook on the conditions for conducting activities in the trade of weapons and ammunition, and on the appearance, content and fees of logbooks which legal persons and craftsmen are obliged to keep (Official Gazette of Canton 10, Nos. 5/14 and 14/14)
- Rulebook on the method of keeping records of repaired or modified weapons and the templates and content of forms for keeping such records (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 5/14)
- Rulebook on the appearance, content and fees of the certificate issued by state bodies and other

legal persons to persons to whom they provide weapons and ammunition for the protection of property outside the premises or area being secured, and on the method of record-keeping (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 5/14)

- Rulebook on the conditions for the secure storage and safekeeping of weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 5/14)
- Rulebook on the conditions for the establishment of civil shooting ranges and on the appearance, content and fees of logbooks which legal persons, craftsmen and sporting shooting organizations are obliged to keep (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 5/14)
- Rulebook on the appearance and content of the record books to be kept by administrative bodies responsible for internal affairs in Canton 10 (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 5/14)
- Rulebook on the procedure and method for deactivating and destroying weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 5/14)

2) Laws and bylaws regulating **explosive materials** (including pyrotechnics) are as follows:

Federal level (Prosecutor's office BiH; Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER):

- Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Republika Srpska MoI:

- Law on the Trade in Explosive Substances and Flammable Liquids and Gases (Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 58/16 and 78/11);
- Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Official Gazette of RS, No. 15/16);
- Law on Fire Protection (Official Gazette of RS, No. 94/19).

Brčko District Police

- Law on the Trade in Explosive Substances and Flammable Liquids and Gases of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Federal Police Administration

- Law on the Trade in Explosive Substances and Flammable Liquids and Gases (Official Gazette of BiH Nos. 39/89 and 36/90).
- Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Official Gazette of SFRY Nos. 27/90 and 45/90).
- Rulebook on the conditions that must be met by retail shops selling explosive substances, containers and other temporary storage facilities for keeping explosive substances, and on the conditions and manner of their use (Official Gazette of SRBiH No. 21/78).

Una-Sana Canton MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

Posavina Canton MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- Law on Public Order and Peace (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, No. 9/01)

Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Gorazde MoI

- Law on Misdemeanours against Public Order and Peace of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton (Official Gazette of the BPK, No. 11/14)
- Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- Law on Public Order and Peace of the West Herzegovina Canton.

Canton Sarajevo MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

Canton 10 MoI

- The Law on Explosive Substances (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 2/09) defines the conditions for the production, trade, procurement and use of explosive substances for economic purposes (explosives); the administrative bodies competent to issue licences for the production, procurement and trade in explosive substances; the construction and use of facilities intended for the production and trade in explosive substances; and the conduct of supervision over the implementation of protective and other safety measures in relation to the production, acquisition, trade and use of explosive substances.
- Rulebook on the content and format of the form for maintaining records of quantities of explosive substances produced, sold, used, destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and on the method of reporting (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 9/13);
- Rulebook on the technical requirements for pyrotechnic articles intended for procurement and on their testing and supervision (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 9/13);
- Rulebook on safety requirements for pyrotechnic articles and the conditions for their classification (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 9/13);
- Rulebook on permits for blasting (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 9/13);
- Rulebook on the conduct of public fireworks displays (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 9/24).

3) Laws and bylaws regulating production and trade of **arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment** are as follows:

Federal level (Prosecutor's office BiH; Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER):

- Law on Production of Arms and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of BiH Nos. 25/09 and 09/04).
- Law on Foreign Trade Control in Arms, Military Equipment and Special-Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH No. 53/16).
- Instruction on the procedure for issuing permits to legal entities for the production and overhaul of arms and military equipment and on maintaining records in the Central Register (Official Gazette of BiH No. 36/04).
- Instruction on the manner and conditions for re-issuing permits (Official Gazette of BiH No. 69/10).
- Instruction on the procedure for permanent oversight and reporting in the production and overhaul of arms and military equipment (Official Gazette of BiH No. 28/04).
- Instruction on inspection oversight in the production and overhaul of arms and military
- Rulebook on maintaining the register of persons engaged in foreign trade in arms, military equipment and special-purpose goods (Official Gazette of BiH No. 68/17).
- Rulebook on the form and content of documents in foreign trade in arms, military equipment and special-purpose goods (Official Gazette of BiH No. 68/17).
- Instruction on the conditions and procedure for issuing documents in foreign trade in arms, military equipment and special-purpose goods (Official Gazette of BiH No. 69/17).
- Decision on updating and publishing the Common Military List of the European Union (Official Gazette of BiH No. 64/19), adopted by the Council on 18 February 2019.
- Common Military Equipment List.
- List of Special-Purpose Goods (Official Gazette of BiH 25/17).
- List of Dual-Use Goods (Official Gazette of BiH 65/19).

Republika Srpska MoI

- Law on the Production of Arms and Military Equipment in the Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of RS No. 1/24).
- Criminal Code of the Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 19/25, 73/23, 89/21, 15/21, 104/18 – Decision of the Constitutional Court of RS, and 64/17).

Brčko District Police

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Brčko District;
- Criminal Code of the Brčko District.

Federal Police Administration

- Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Una-Sana Canton MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

Posavina Canton MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton, No. 3/25).

Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Gorazde MoI

- Law on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, No. 10/17)
- Criminal Code of BiH

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- Law on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition of the Central Bosnia Canton (Official Gazette of the CBC, Nos. 10/22, 9/15 and 12/14).

Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- Law on Weapons and Ammunition of West Herzegovina Canton

Canton Sarajevo MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

Canton 10 MoI

- No legal framework has been reported.

1.2 Harmonization of the legal framework on weapons, ammunition and explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of your jurisdiction's legal framework on weapons, ammunition, and explosives control with the EU Acquis? Please indicate all relevant activities undertaken during the reporting period, indicating the progress in each stage below and timelines for future steps:

- *Drafting: initiation or continuation of drafting new legislation or amendments through established working groups, inter-institutional bodies, or similar mechanisms;*
- *Review: internal or inter-institutional review, public consultations, expert analysis of proposed legislation, or review by the European Commission.*
- *Adoption: formal adoption of legislation or its submission to the relevant parliamentary or governmental bodies, including the current status of the adoption process.*

In drafting process:

Brčko District Police

- Drafting of the new Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina is reported as still ongoing in the reporting period.

Bosnia-Podrinje Canton Gorazde

- There have been no changes from the previous reporting period, when the draft Law on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition had been prepared and

submitted to the Directorate for European Integration for an assessment of its alignment with the EU acquis.

Canton Sarajevo

- During the reporting period, final activities were conducted to prepare the draft law on the acquisition, possession and carrying of weapons and ammunition.

Federal-level authorities, Republika Srpska, Federation BiH, Una-Sana Canton, Posavina Canton, Tuzla Canton, Zenica-Doboj Canton, Central Bosnia Canton, and Herzegovina-Neretva Canton reported no legal developments at the review stage during the reporting period.

In review process:

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- Following the establishment of the Commission for the harmonization of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition with the EU Acquis during the previous reporting period, its alignment with EU Council Directives remains in progress.

Canton 10 MoI

- The preliminary draft Law on Weapons and Ammunition of Canton 10 was submitted to the Directorate for European Integration. Following its analysis, the Directorate concluded that the drafting process included harmonization with Directive (EU) 2021/555, Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 and Regulation (EU) 2018/337. The Directorate also noted that the draft law took into account the recommendations from the report on the work of the working group for the harmonization of the draft law with other regulations on weapons and ammunition and with the EU Acquis.
- At its session held on 20 November 2025, the Assembly of Canton 10 adopted a conclusion instructing the MoI of Canton 10 to conduct the public consultations of the draft law. The public consultations were conducted from 15 December 2025 through 15 January 2026.

Federal-level authorities, Republika Srpska, Brčko District, Federation BiH, Una-Sana Canton, Posavina Canton, Tuzla Canton, Zenica-Doboj Canton, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde, Central Bosnia Canton, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, West-Herzegovina Canton, and Canton Sarajevo reported no legal developments at the review stage during the reporting period.

In adoption process or adopted:

- No legal documents were reported at the adoption stage during the reporting period.

1.3 Compliance with the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The UN Firearms Protocol)

Guiding questions:

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

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period to ensure compliance of the criminal codes with the UN's Firearms Protocol? (Please indicate the progress in each stage of drafting, review, adoption).

Federal level (Prosecutor's office BiH; State Investigation and Protection Agency BiH - SIPA):

- **Prosecutor's Office:** Items 1), 2), and 3) are regulated by the Law on Weapons at the Cantonal Level, the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Republika Srpska and the Brčko District, as

well as by the Criminal Codes of the entities and the Brčko District. The offence of illicit trade in firearms is prescribed by the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina when it involves cross-border transfer.

- In September 2025, the Ministry of Justice's Working Group met in Igman to finalize amendments to Article 193 of the Criminal Code. The Working Group produced a draft, introducing clearer definitions and stronger sanctions for firearm-related offences, which is ready for submission in the legislative process.

Republika Srpska MoI

- Article 361 of the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska prescribes the criminal offence of "Unauthorized Manufacturing and Trafficking of Weapons or Explosive Substances."

Brčko District Police

- Criminal Code of the Brčko District (Official Gazette, 10/03, 45/04).

Federal MoI

- Yes, Article 371 "Unlawful Possession of Weapons or Explosive Materials" of the Criminal Code of the Federation of BiH includes some parts of illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts, components, and ammunition.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested such support? If received, please specify from whom.

No challenges or needs for support were reported.

SKOPJE

1.1 Laws and bylaws regulating weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating:

- 1) *production, acquisition and possession for civil use as well as countering trafficking and misuse of weapons and ammunition.*
- 2) *production and possession for civil use and countering trafficking and misuse of explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors.*
- 3) *production and trade as well as countering illegal trade of arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment?*

1) Laws and bylaws regulating **weapons and ammunition** are as follows:

- **Law On Weapons** (Official Gazette Nos. 101/25, 171/22, 97/2018, 164/13, 119/13, 158/11, 72/10, 86/08, 42/07, 47/06 and 7/05)
- **Rulebook** on the criteria concerning the spatial conditions and the material-technical and IT equipment of premises for taking the professional examination on weapons (Official Gazette No. 126/14)
- **Rulebook** on the forms for weapons and ammunition and on the manner of keeping records on weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette Nos. 35/14, 156/10, 2/10, 104/09 and 94/09)
- **Rulebook** terminating the validity of the Rulebook on the composition of the commissions of the Ministry of Interior for test firings, the manner of conducting test firings and the safekeeping of cartridge cases from the weapons used in the test firing (Official Gazette No. 122/18)

- **Rulebook** on the minimum technical and safety requirements that must be met by facilities engaged in the manufacture, repair, trade or storage of weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette No. 111/07)
- **Rulebook** on the types of weapons that may be acquired on the basis of authorization and on the meaning of certain types of Category A and D weapons (Official Gazette Nos. 2/11 and 51/07)
- **Rulebook** on the procedure for the handover, receipt and safekeeping of weapons and ammunition in the event of the death of the weapon owner, and on the form and content of the certificate for weapons and ammunition handed over to the competent authority (Official Gazette Nos. 2/11 and 51/07)
- **Rulebook** on the minimum technical and safety requirements that must be met by civilian shooting-range facilities (Official Gazette No. 11/07)
- **Decision** designating the health institutions authorized to carry out medical examinations of individuals for determining medical fitness for the possession and carrying of weapons (Official Gazette Nos. 121/15, 116/13, 87/12 and 83/07)
- **Rulebook** on the type and method of conducting medical examinations for determining medical fitness for the possession and carrying of weapons, the list of diseases and health conditions that render a person unfit for the possession and carrying of weapons, and the procedure for issuing medical certificates (Official Gazette No. 98/05)
- **Rulebook** on the training programme for the proper use, safekeeping and maintenance of weapons, the manner of conducting practical training in weapon handling and the procedure for the professional examination for verifying technical knowledge of proper weapon use and knowledge of weapons regulations (Official Gazette Nos. 145/14, 56/10, 135/08 and 83/05)
- **Rulebook** on the minimum technical and safety requirements that must be met by facilities of legal entities for practical training in weapon handling (Official Gazette Nos. 135/08 and 83/05)
- **Rulebook** on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms, the form and content of the template for marking deactivated firearms and the form and content of the template for the firearm deactivation certificate (Official Gazette No. 221/20)
- **Rulebook** on the content and manner of maintaining electronic records of weapons, as well as the form, content and method of maintaining the Register for monitoring the production, repair, trade and transport of weapons (Official Gazette No. 31/21)

2) Laws and bylaws regulating **explosive materials (including pyrotechnics)** are as follows:

- **Law On Trade Of Explosive Substances** (Official Gazette No. 30/85, 6/89 and 53/91, 12/93, 31/93, 66/07, 86/08, 148/15)
- **Law On Protection Against Explosive Substances** (Official Gazette Nos. 4/78, 51/88, 36/90, 12/93, 66/07, 84/08, 135/11, 148/15)
- **Rulebook** on the form and content of the applications and permits for the transport and procurement of explosive substances (Official Gazette No. 146/09, 14/20)
- **List** of explosive substances permitted for trade (Official Gazette No. 64/98, 19/01, 46/04, 106/06, 208/15, 104/18, 56/19, 120/19, 231/19, 52/20, 42/21, 280/22)
- **Law On Criminal Procedure** (Official Gazette No. 150/10, 100/12, 142/16 and 198/18)
- **Criminal Code** (Official Gazette No. 37/96, 80/99, 4/02, 43/03, 19/04, 81/05, 60/06, 73/06, 7/08, 139/08, 114/09, 51/11, 135/11, 185/11, 142/12, 166/12, 55/13, 82/13, 14/14, 27/14, 28/14, 41/14, 115/14, 132/14, 160/14, 199/14, 196/15, 226/15, 97/17 and 248/18, 188/23)

3) Laws and bylaws regulating production and trade of **arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment** are as follows:

- **Law on the Development, Production and Trade of Military Goods** (Official Gazette No. 298/21)
- **Law on Export Control of Dual-Use Goods and Technologies** (Official Gazette No. 82/05, 84/07, 158/10, 136/11, 199/14, 192/15, 53/16 and Official Gazette Nos. 215/21, 3/25)
- **Rulebook** on the forms of applications and permits for the transport of weapons and ammunition

on import, export, transfer, and transit, issued electronically (Official Gazette No. 94/09, 56/10, 17/20)

- **Rulebook** on the manner of transferring weapons and ammunition across the state border (Official Gazette No. 51/07)
- **Rulebook** on the procedure for issuing permits for export–import, transit and brokerage services and on the form and content of the application and permit for export–import, transit and brokerage of arms and military equipment (*Official Gazette* No. 137/14)
- **Rulebook** on the content, form and manner of keeping the register of issued permits for export–import, transit and brokerage and of rejected applications for arms and military equipment (*Official Gazette* No. 115/14)
- **Rulebook** on the conduct of production and trade in military goods and equipment (Official Gazette No. 73/2004)
- **Rulebook** on the form and content of the application for an end-user certificate and on the form and content of the end-user certificate and international import certificate (Official Gazette No. 123/22)
- **Rulebook** on the form and content of the inspector identification card and on the procedure for its issuance and revocation by the Directorate for Special Production (Official Gazette No. 123/22)
- **Rulebook** on the form and content of the End-User Certificate for the import of dual-use goods and technologies (Official Gazette No. 75/25)
- **Rulebook** on the form and content of the application and permit for the export of dual-use goods and technologies (Official Gazette No. 48/25)
- **Rulebook** on the form and content of the application and permit for brokerage services in dual-use goods and technologies (Official Gazette No. 48/25)
- **Rulebook** on the procedure for issuing permits for the transit of dual-use goods and technologies and the form and content of the related application and permit (Official Gazette No. 48/25)
- **Decision** establishing the List of Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (*Official Gazette* No. 81/24). This Decision aligns the legislation with the EU Regulation 2023/2616 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of dual-use items.

1.2 Harmonization of the legal framework on weapons, ammunition and explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of your jurisdiction's legal framework on weapons, ammunition, and explosives control with the EU Acquis? Please indicate all relevant activities undertaken during the reporting period, indicating the progress in each stage below and timelines for future steps:

- *Drafting: initiation or continuation of drafting new legislation or amendments through established working groups, inter-institutional bodies, or similar mechanisms.*
- *Review: internal or inter-institutional review, public consultations, expert analysis of proposed legislation, or review by the European Commission.*
- *Adoption: formal adoption of legislation or its submission to the relevant parliamentary or governmental bodies, including the current status of the adoption process.*

In drafting process:

- The working group within the Ministry of Interior continued its work in drafting the new Law on Weapons, with support from SEESAC. In November 2025, a draft version of the law was completed, and a consultation process with relevant stakeholders was subsequently initiated and

lasted until the end of 2025. The working group reviewed the proposals and comments. The Law on Weapons is expected to be submitted to the Government in early 2026.

- The new Law on Explosive Materials for Civilian Use is in the final stage of drafting to be aligned with the relevant EU regulatory framework. The consultation process with relevant stakeholders will follow through its publication on the electronic register of regulations (ENER).

In review process:

- No legal documents were reported at the review stage during the reporting period.

In adoption process:

- The Law Amending and Supplementing the Law on the Development, Production and Trade of Military Goods is expected to be adopted in March 2026, transferring the competence for external trade to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade. Previously these competences were exercised by the Ministry of Economy and Labour, which will after the adoption of the law be responsible solely for internal trade (the purchase and sale of military goods in North Macedonia) and for the development and production of military goods.

Additional activities:

- Three officials from the Ministry of Interior participated in the Regional Workshop on Harmonization of Legislation in the Field of SALW and Explosives Control with the EU Acquis, organized by SEESAC on 4 to 5 November 2025 in Brussels, Belgium. The workshop served as a platform for exchanging updates on the alignment of legal frameworks related to firearms, civilian use of explosives, and pyrotechnics with the EU Acquis.
- Representatives of the MoI attended a regional workshop on harmonising SALW legislation with the EU framework on pyrotechnics and explosives, organized by SEESAC. The workshop took place in Skopje on 16 and 17 September 2025.

1.3 Compliance with the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The UN Firearms Protocol)

Guiding questions:

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

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period to ensure compliance of the criminal code with the UN's Firearms Protocol? (Please indicate the progress in each stage of drafting, review, adoption).

- North Macedonia ratified the Firearms Protocol in 2007 and the Arms Trade Treaty in 2014.
- Yes. Illicit manufacturing, trafficking, and falsifying of firearms, ammunition, and explosives are defined as criminal offences under Articles 395 and 396 of the Criminal Code:
 - **Article 395** "Manufacturing and procurement of weapons and means intended for the commission of a criminal offence":
 - 1) Any person who manufactures, assembles, procures, conceals, or enables another person to obtain weapons, their parts and components, ammunition, explosive or dispersive substances or materials required for their production, poisons, or other items knowing that they are intended for the commission of a criminal offence shall be punished with imprisonment from one to five years.

- 2) If the object of the offence referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article is a firearm, weapon, its parts and components whose use is prohibited, or a greater quantity of explosive or other substances, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment from three to ten years.
 - 3) Any person who manufactures or provides to another person a false key or other means for breaking and entering, knowing that it is intended for the commission of a criminal offence, shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years.
 - 4) If the offence referred to in this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be punished with a fine.
- **Article 396** "Unauthorized manufacturing, possession, mediation, and trade in weapons and explosive substances":
 - 1) Any person who, without authorization, imports, exports, transfers, delivers, sells, purchases, mediates in, or otherwise engages in the trade of firearms, parts and components of firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances, or who violates prohibitions, restrictions, or sanctions introduced by international agreements ratified in accordance with the Constitution of North Macedonia or by a decision of an international organization of which North Macedonia is a member, shall be punished with imprisonment from four to ten years.
 - 2) The same punishment shall apply to any person who, without authorization, manufactures, assembles, repairs, modifies firearms, their parts and components, ammunition, or explosive substances, develops new weapons, or possesses electronic technical drawings or designs for the production – via 3D printers or similar devices – of parts and components of firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances.
 - 3) The same punishment shall also apply to any person who, without authorization, possesses or carries firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances, or a larger quantity of parts and components of firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances.
 - 4) If the object of the offences referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article is a greater quantity of firearms, their parts and components, ammunition, or explosive substances, or firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances whose possession by civilians is prohibited, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than five years.
 - 5) If the object of the offence referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article is a greater quantity of firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances, or firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances whose possession by civilians is prohibited, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than five years.
 - 6) If the offences referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this Article are committed by a group, gang, or other criminal association, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than eight years.
 - 7) If the object of the offence referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article is a greater quantity of dispersive substances intended for authorized recreational, celebratory, or other events, the perpetrator shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to three years.
 - 8) If the offence referred to in this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be punished with a fine.
 - **Article 396-a** "Counterfeiting of firearms"
 - 1) Any person who falsifies firearm markings by deleting, destroying, or altering the markings on firearms or firearm parts, or who fails to stamp and mark firearms, their parts, components, or ammunition, shall be punished with imprisonment from one to ten years.
 - 2) If the offence referred to in this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be punished with a fine.
 - The Criminal Code has been harmonized with the Firearms Protocol through amendments adopted in September 2023. These amendments also include the possession of electronic technical drawings for the production of weapons using 3D printers.

Additional activities:

- The Academy for Judges and Prosecutors organized four training courses for judges and prosecutors on the legal framework regulating SALW control, with support from UNODC. The trainings focused on both the international and domestic legal frameworks, including the UN Firearms Protocol, and the amendments to the Criminal Code. The trainings took place in Skopje, Shtip, Bitola, and Gostivar, with the participation of approximately 15 judges and prosecutors in each training.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested such support? If received, please specify from whom.

- Drafting of by-laws on weapons and explosive substances for civilian use, as well as the corresponding EU tables of concordance for the new Law on Explosive Substances for Civilian Use.
- Training of employees from the Sector for Weapons, Explosive and Hazardous Substances, Security and Detective Agencies for the supervision of the Law on Explosive Substances;
- Technical assistance for the categorization of previously registered weapons, commercial explosives and pyrotechnic devices;
- Expert and technical support for establishing alignment between the Law on Weapons and the Law on Testing and Stamping, i.e. the marking of firearms and ammunition;

TIRANA

1.1 Laws and bylaws regulating weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

What are the laws and bylaws regulating:

- 1) *production, acquisition and possession for civil use as well as countering trafficking and misuse of weapons and ammunition.*
- 2) *production and possession for civil use and countering trafficking and misuse of explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors.*
- 3) *production and trade as well as countering illegal trade of arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment?*

1) Laws and bylaws regulating **weapons and ammunition** are as follows:

- **Law on Weapons** (No. 73/2023, 152/2020, 74/2014 and 72/2014)
 - **Law on Private Physical Security Services** (No. 90/2023, 75/2014)
 - **Law on the Ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty** (No. 6/2014)
 - **Law on State Border Control** (No. 39/2025)
 - **Law on Declaring the Hunting Moratorium** (No. 60/2022)
 - **Law on the Prison Police** (No. 39/2023, 80/2020)
 - **Decision** on the approval of the Regulation "On the Use of Firearms" (No. 839/2015)
 - **Decision** on the procedures of entry/exit, stamping of weapons, and registration of Albanian or foreign citizens with weapons of category "B" and "C" (No. 272/2021, 348/2015)
 - **Order** of the Minister of Interior on establishing committees for firearms-related activities (No. 203/2024)

- **Order** on the composition, duties, and manner of functioning of the Commission for licensing/authorizing entities to conduct activities involving firearms (No. 367/2021)
- **Decision** on the procedures for reviewing applications, documentation, deadlines for review, and specific licensing criteria for activities permitted with firearms (No. 177/2025, 462/2021, 421/2015)
- **Decision** on procedures for evaluating threats and risks to life and issuing special authorization for carrying weapons (No. 289/2021, 95/2015)
- **Instruction** of the Minister of Interior on procedures for obtaining authorization for firearms-related activities, registering firearms, keeping cartridges in a data bank, and the procedures conducted after handover to the forensic police (198/2024)
- **Instruction** of the Minister of Interior on the procedures, documentation, and deadlines for reviewing applications for firearm authorization for legal and natural persons; the register format for weapons and ammunition for licensed entities conducting activities with firearms; and the rules, procedures, and forms to be completed during experimental shooting and the administration of cartridge cases in a database (No. 386/2021, 277/2015)
- **Order** of the General Director of the Police on the approval of certification procedures and the format for the certification of technical managers engaged in firearms-related activities (No. 559/2021)
- **Instruction** of the Minister of Interior on procedures for issuing/revoking certificates of theoretical and practical qualification for firearms, the format of the certificate, and the procedures for the certification of technical managers with regard to firearms-related activities, including the training course program, theoretical and practical qualification for firearms, and the requirements for training venues (No. 334/2021, 262/2015)
- **Joint Instruction** of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Health on the types of medical examinations and the content of medical reports regarding firearms-related activities (88/2015)
- **Order** of the General Director of the Police on the form and content of the certificate of reliability (No. 417/2018)
- **Order** of the General Director of the Police on cases, modalities, and the structures authorized to issue reliability certificates (No. 17/2024)
- **Decision of the Council of Ministers** (hereinafter **Decision**) on procedures concerning weapons in cases of declaration of death, declaration of official closure of activities, for study purposes, in case of weapon loss, theft, or respective document/authorization (No. 269/2021, 94/2015)
- **Joint Instruction** of the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Finance on the amount, criteria, and procedures for financial fees related to authorized firearm activities (No. 264/1/2015, 221/2024)
- **Decision** for the approval of the regulation on conditions and rules for weapons safety (No. 271/2021, 275/2015)
- **Decision** on the approval of the types and methods of use of weapons by the Prison Police (No. 471/2009)
- **Decision** on defining conditions for carrying personal weapons, including outside working hours, by employees of the Prison Police (625/2024)
- **Order** on approving armament and ammunition supply standards for Prison Police employees (No. 5230/1/2009)
- **Order** on approving the equipment and tools used by the Prison Police (No. 6596/1/2009)
- **Decision** on determining the rules for the creation, access, functionality, and management of the electronic registry of firearms, their main components, and ammunition (No. 323/2022)

- **Decision** on the Regulation “Standards and Techniques for the Deactivation of Firearms and Their Essential Components” (No. 348/2022)
- **Decision** on defining rules and procedures for declaring, preserving, registering, and deactivating weapons for collection purposes (No. 270/2021, 96/2015)
- **Decision** on determining the procedures for granting licenses for the production, deactivation, and repair of firearms (No. 658/2015)
- **Joint Instruction** of the Minister of Interior, Minister of Defense, and the General Prosecutor on procedures and detailed regulations concerning the handling of firearms as material evidence (90/2015)
- **Order** of the Director General of the Police “Standard Operating Procedure in cases of discovery of firearms/ammunition/explosives posing significant risks to security and safety” (No. 1214/2021)
- **Decision of the Council of Ministers** on the approval of the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms, Light Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives for 2025–2030, and its Action Plan for 2025–2028 (No. 787/2025).
- **Decision** on the approval of the Strategy for Small Arms, Light Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosives Control for 2019–2024, and the Action Plan for 2019–2021 (No. 50/2019)
- **Decision** on the approval of the 2022–2024 Action Plan under the Strategy for Small Arms, Light Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosives Control 2019–2024 (No. 754/2021)
- **Decision** on the approval of public security services in pre-university education institutions and the criteria for security officers (No. 227/2025, 600/2018)
- **Standard Operating Procedure** on providing authorization/certificates/licenses to natural and legal individuals for activities permitted with arms and monitoring and controlling these activities (No. 171, dated 21.01.2025)

2) Laws and bylaws regulating **explosive materials (including pyrotechnics)** are as follows:

- **Law on the availability on the Market and Supervision of Explosives for Civil Use** (No. 74/2021)
- **Law on the availability on the Market and Supervision of Pyrotechnic Articles** (No. 73/2021)
- **Decision** on procedures, conditions, criteria, deadlines, validity, and formats for issuing, revoking, and suspending licenses and authorizations for the production, import, export, and transit of explosives for civil use (No. 247/2025)
- **Decision** on determining procedures, conditions and criteria, deadlines, validity, and formats for issuing and revoking authorizations for carrying out activities related to storage, transfer, and disposal of explosives for civil use (No. 48/2024)
- **Order** of the Minister of Interior on establishing committees for issuing authorization for the storage, transfer, and destruction of explosives (No. 199/2024)
- **Decision** on determining procedures, conditions and criteria, deadlines, validity, and formats for issuing and revoking authorizations for carrying out activities related to the storage, transfer, and disposal of pyrotechnic items (No. 236/2024)
- **Decision** on defining the specific conditions for licensing and authorization, the required supporting documentation for obtaining a licence or authorization, the validity period of licences and authorizations, the procedures and timelines for their review and decision-making, as well as the procedures for the revocation/suspension of licences and authorizations for the production, import, export, transit, and transfer of pyrotechnic articles (509/2023)

- **Order** of the Minister of Defence, approving the regulation on the security measures to be taken by economic operators involved in the production, import, export, and transit of pyrotechnic articles (No. 906/2024)

3) Laws and bylaws regulating production and trade of **arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment** are as follows:

- **Law on Control of International Transfers of Military Goods and Dual-Use Items and Technologies** (No. 29/2026, 46/2018)
- **Law on the Import, Export and Transit of Firearms, their Components and Ammunition** (No. 13/2026)
- **Law on the Regulation of the Production, Trade, Research and Development of Weapons, Ammunition, Military Equipment and Technologies** (No. 87/2024)
- **Decision** on the approval of the updated list of military goods and the list of dual-use items and technologies subject to control of international transfers (No. 596/2025)
- **Decision** on the approval, in principle, of the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports (No. 604/2003)
- **Decision** on defining the types of licenses/certificates and authorizations, application documentation, formats for application requests, as well as the formats of licenses, authorizations, and certificates for international transfers of military goods and items and dual-use technologies issued by the export control authority (No. 248/2025)
- **Decision** on the organization, composition, functioning, and status of the Export Control Authority, and on setting the timelines, methods, and procedures for information exchange and consultation with other institutions involved in international transfers of controlled goods, as well as the procedures for issuing guarantees and carrying out control (No. 842/2024; 31/2020)
- **Decision** on determining the procedure for issuing legal guarantee documents in the field of control of import-export activities of military goods and dual-use goods and technologies (No. 30/2009)

1.2 Harmonization of the legal framework on weapons, ammunition and explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors with the EU Acquis

Guiding question:

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period in regard to harmonization of your jurisdiction's legal framework on weapons, ammunition, and explosives control with the EU Acquis? Please indicate all relevant activities undertaken during the reporting period, indicating the progress in each stage below and timelines for future steps:

- *Drafting: initiation or continuation of drafting new legislation or amendments through established working groups, inter-institutional bodies, or similar mechanisms.*
- *Review: internal or inter-institutional review, public consultations, expert analysis of proposed legislation, or review by the European Commission.*
- *Adoption: formal adoption of legislation or its submission to the relevant parliamentary or governmental bodies, including the current status of the adoption process.*

In drafting process:

- No legal documents were reported at the drafting stage during the reporting period.

In review process:

- No legal documents were reported at the review stage during the reporting period.

In adoption process:

- Joint Instruction of the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Minister of Infrastructure and Energy, "On the obligations and procedures of economic operators for the implementation of safety measures to protect human life, health and property during the production and transfer of explosives for civil use."
- Law on certain amendments and additions to Law No. 46/2018, On Control of International Transfers of Military Goods and Dual-Use Items and Technologies, as amended (adopted in 2026).
- Law on the import, export and transit of firearms, their essential components and ammunition (adopted in 2026)

Adopted:

- Decision No. 596, dated 15 October 2025, "On the approval of the updated list of military goods and the list of dual-use items and technologies subject to control of international transfers".

Additional activities:

- To support harmonization efforts, three officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs participated in the Regional Workshop on Harmonization of Legislation in the Field of SALW and Explosives Control with the EU Acquis, held from 4 to 5 November 2025 in Brussels, Belgium. The workshop served as a platform for exchanging updates on the alignment of legal frameworks related to firearms, civilian use of explosives, and pyrotechnics with the EU Acquis.
- Two representatives of the Albanian Police attended the Regional Workshop on Pyrotechnics and Explosives for Civil Use, organized by SEESAC. The workshop took place in Skopje on 16 and 17 September 2025, seeking to enhance harmonization of the legislation on pyrotechnics and explosives across the Western Balkan jurisdictions with the EU relevant regulatory framework.

1.3 Compliance with the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The UN Firearms Protocol)

Guiding questions:

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

What activities were initiated/undertaken during the reporting period to ensure compliance of the criminal code with the UN's Firearms Protocol? (Please indicate the progress in each stage of drafting, review, adoption).

- Albania ratified the Firearms Protocol in 2007 and the Arms Trade Treaty in 2014.
- The following are defined as criminal offences in the Criminal Code of Albania:
 - The unlawful production of firearms, their parts, components, and ammunition is stipulated in Article 278 "Unlicensed possession and production of weapons, explosive weapons, and ammunition"
 - The illegal trafficking of firearms, their parts, components, and ammunition is addressed in Article 278/a "Trafficking of weapons and ammunition"



- The forgery or tampering, removal, or unlawful alteration of markings on firearms is covered under the last paragraph of Article 278.

In review process:

- The Criminal Code amendments are reported still under review and inter-institutional consultation, including the provisions related to firearms.

Additional activities:

- The Justitia Project "Criminal Justice Response Against Firearms Trafficking" is supporting the strengthening of capacities in the practice of criminal prosecution among investigators, prosecutors, and magistrates, including aspects related to their training.

1.4 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested such support? If received, please specify from whom.

- The need for technical assistance in drafting the law on explosive precursors, which has also been shared during the local and regional coordination meetings on the implementation of the Regional Roadmap.
- SEESAC supports the publication of the annual report, which is currently being prepared by AKSHE.

ROADMAP GOAL 2

By 2030, ensure that arms control policies and practices in the Western Balkans are in place, evidence-based and intelligence-led (KPIs 2 and 3)

<p>Roadmap Overall Targets:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop/align SALW strategies and/or the Action Plans with the Roadmap. 2. Fully integrate gender and age concerns in arms control policies and prioritize meaningful participation of women in policymaking. 3. Regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of the policy documents on arms control. 4. Standardize and institutionalize record-keeping and data collection on weapons, ammunition and explosives, disaggregated by sex and age. 5. Strengthen planning, coordination and monitoring functions of SALW Commissions to ensure effective policies on arms control. 6. Strengthen and systematize the collection and reporting of criminal justice data. 7. Ensure that every weapon recovered or seized is traced³ (domestically and/or internationally).
<p>Progress information on Goal 2 Overall Targets</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alignment of SALW Strategies and Action Plans with the Roadmap. 2. Planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities under SALW Control Strategies and Action Plans; 3. Recording keeping and data collection practices on weapons, ammunition, and explosives; 4. Addressing gender aspects of firearms demand and misuse and women's participation in SALW control; 5. Information exchange among the police, prosecutor's office, and courts on WAE-related cases; 6. Domestic and international tracing of firearms; 7. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.

³ Data related to tracing will be included only in the KPI reports.

BELGRADE

2.1 Development and alignment of SALW Control Strategies and Action Plans with the Roadmap

Guiding questions:

Is there a valid SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan in place? If so, is it aligned with the Roadmap? If not, has the process for developing the new SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan been initiated?

- In line with the Roadmap, Serbia adopted the Programme for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosives for the period 2025-2030, together with a two-year action plan 2025-2027 by the Government of Serbia, at its session of 26 December 2025.
- The adoption of the programme and Action Plan followed a public debate held from 29 August to 19 September 2026 and the European Commission opinion received on 29 October 2025.

2.2 Planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of arms control activities

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how? Were civil society organizations included in the coordination activities?

- Within the framework of the mechanisms established under the previous SALW Control Strategy in Serbia, the Government established the SALW Control Coordination Council. On 6 July 2023, the Government appointed a new SALW Control Coordinator, who is also a member of the Council. Furthermore, since 2019, a Team for the implementation, monitoring and exchange of all operational information related to weapons (Firearms Focal Point) has been established. All local and internationally assumed obligations of Serbia in the field of SALW control are implemented through these mechanisms.
- During the reporting period, activities in the field of SALW control were coordinated and monitored within the existing and established mechanisms. Following the adoption of the new SALW Programme and the accompanying Action Plan in December 2025, the renewal of the control mechanism is expected in 2026.
- Civil society organizations were not involved in the coordination of activities during this reporting period. However, in the planning and development of activities under the strategic documents, the non-governmental organization Association for Weapons of Serbia (NAOS) participated as a member of the Working Group for the preparation of the draft SALW Programme and Action Plan.
- Serbia participated in the 13th Regional Coordination Meeting on Monitoring Progress in the Implementation of the Roadmap, as well as the 21st Regional Meeting of SALW Commissions, held in July 2025 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Participation was also ensured at the 14th Regional Coordination Meeting, held on 9–10 December 2025 in Tirana, Albania.
- In cooperation with SEESAC, the SALW Coordination Council organized the Roadmap Local Coordination Meeting in Belgrade on 2 December 2025, presenting the progress achieved to key international partners.
- In July 2025, a study visit of the delegation of the Republic of Honduras visiting the Western Balkans from 2 to 10 July 2025, was received by representatives of the MoI.
- In October 2025, representatives from Serbia attended an expert meeting in Vienna for representatives of SALW commissions, Firearms Focal Points, and decision-makers in the field of

SALW control, organized by the OSCE and SEESAC. The meeting focused on SALW control in different phases of the conflict cycle – lessons learned and good practices from South-Eastern and Eastern Europe.

2.3 Record keeping and data collection practices on weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

Is data⁴ collection on distribution and impact of WAE standardized and institutionalized? If so, is the data collected on weapons, ammunition and explosives (where relevant) disaggregated by sex and age? If not, are there any ongoing steps taken in this regard?

- Law enforcement authorities in Serbia – namely the Public Prosecutor’s Office, the MoI and the courts – continuously collect data on firearms. Although data collection is standardized within each of these bodies, standardization and institutionalization of data collection across all law enforcement authorities have not yet been achieved.
- The Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office compiles a consolidated annual statistical report for Serbia, which includes the criminal offence of *Unauthorized Production, Possession, Carrying and Trade in Weapons and Explosive Substances* under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The Public Prosecutor’s Office maintains records by persons.
- In the Supreme Court of Cassation, data collection is not yet institutionalized and there is no systematic collection of specific data. Instead, data are collected via the appellate courts for those criminal offences where a need arises. Basic and Higher Courts in Serbia act as courts of first instance for the criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. The “Mega Libra” system is used for data processing.
- In the MoI, data collection on firearms is institutionalized. The MoI holds data on the sex and age of persons who commit criminal offences related to firearms, i.e. the offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code of Serbia – *Unauthorized Production, Possession, Carrying and Trade in Weapons and Explosive Substances* – or other criminal offences involving the use of firearms, as well as data on the number of persons killed and injured by firearms, and on the offence under Article 347 of the Criminal Code – *Manufacturing and Procurement of Weapons and Means Intended for the Commission of a Criminal Offence*, which prescribes that “whoever, for the purpose of committing a criminal offence, manufactures, procures or enables another person to obtain weapons, ammunition, explosive substances or mine-explosive devices, as well as the means necessary for their manufacture or poisons, shall be punished by imprisonment of one to five years”. Records are kept of all actions undertaken to control the legal acquisition, possession and carrying of weapons. The records (on natural persons, legal entities and weapons) are kept permanently. Within the unified information system – the MoI JIS – there is a centralized electronic database “Criminal Offences and Perpetrators”, which, among other things, contains data on criminal offences related to firearms. Data on perpetrators and persons victimized by these criminal offences can be disaggregated by sex and age (where such a request exists).⁵
- In the field of firearms, the Customs Administration has, within its competence, established an effective system of information exchange with the Ministry of Internal and Foreign Trade, as the lead ministry for the export and import of weapons. In accordance with its entrusted competences, authorized customs officers carrying out checks on passenger and/or goods traffic, in cases where they detect illegal small arms and light weapons, temporarily seize them by issuing a Certificate on Temporarily Seized Goods and immediately, without delay, transfer them to the

⁴ This data can refer to established weapons registries, incident with firearms records, databases on seizures, etc.

⁵ In order to generate more complete and accurate statistical reports, instructions have been given to ensure more comprehensive entry of means of commission of criminal offences and to improve control of data entry in the electronic database “Criminal Offences and Perpetrators”, so that, for this reason, the data will henceforth be statistically increased to a certain, improved extent.

jurisdiction of the MoI.

- The Ministry of Defence, through the Military Security Agency and the Military Police, exchanges information and other data on firearms with other competent official bodies. In addition, in the trade in arms and military equipment, bodies of the Ministry of Defence actively cooperate with other competent authorities in the process of issuing licences for the trade in arms and military equipment.

2.4 Addressing gender aspects of firearms demand and misuse and women’s participation in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender and age concerns and increase women’s participation in SALW control implemented during the reporting period? If so, please describe the activities.

- From 29 September to 1 October 2025, a meeting of the Women Police Officers Network of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia was organized in Neum, Bosnia and Herzegovina, focusing on the integration of gender equality in SALW control policies. The event was attended by 26 representatives of the Women Police Officers Network of Serbia, as well as two associations of women police officers from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Joint activities continued through professional networking, with the aim of strengthening women’s representation in strategic police work and integrating a gender perspective into small arms and light weapons control.
- In October and November 2025, 261 police officers from the police directorates of Novi Sad, Subotica, Sombor, Sremska Mitrovica, Pančevo, Kikinda and Zrenjanin – 194 men and 67 women from 42 local self-government units – attended seven one-day trainings on risk assessment in cases of domestic violence, with a particular focus on identifying and managing risks related to firearms.
- The 4th Conference of the Women Police Officers Network of Serbia was held on 27 November in Belgrade, bringing together more than 100 senior officials, experts and representatives of women police officers’ associations from almost 20 countries of the region and the European Union. The conference was opened by the Prime Minister of Serbia and the Minister of the Interior, with introductory remarks delivered by the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Defence, the Minister for Gender Equality, and the Minister of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs. The conference provided an opportunity to review key achievements of women in the security sector, as well as the challenges and consequences of their insufficient representation, from operational roles to key management positions.
- In July 2025, representatives of the MoI also participated in the preparation of the draft report of the regional analysis “Women in Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in the Western Balkans”. In August, the draft was reviewed and relevant comments were submitted for the final report.

2.5 Information exchange among the police, prosecutor’s office and courts on WAE-related cases

Guiding questions:

Is there a system – partial or in development – for information exchange among the police, prosecutor’s office, and courts on WAE-related cases? If yes, please describe any elements currently functioning.

- The establishment of a Case Management System (CMS) and the development of a new criminal investigations database are planned as part of the project “Strengthening the Capacities of the MoI in the Fight against Serious and Organized Crime and Corruption through the Establishment of the SIDDA SIDNA Case Management System”. The database will comprise several modules, some of which are currently in the testing phase. The project also foresees the establishment of

a connection between the Criminal Police Directorate and the Public Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime via the CMS, given that the SIDDA SIDNA system has already been in use in the prosecution service for years. The project has been implemented since 2023 in cooperation with the OSCE Mission to Serbia and the INL Office in Belgrade, with the Italian company [SirFin.Pa](#) involved in its implementation.

2.6 Domestic and international tracing of firearms

Guiding questions:

Is tracing implemented systematically (where every seized firearm is being traced domestically and when needed internationally)? If not, were there any activities aiming to improve tracing of firearms?

- All information on seized or found weapons, ammunition and explosives received via INTERPOL (I-24/7), EUROPOL (SIENA), the SELEC Centre or Liaison Officers is forwarded in a timely manner to the competent authorities. Likewise, all requests from the relevant local authorities are promptly forwarded to EUROPOL (AP Weapons and Explosives), to the relevant EU Member States and third parties (EUROPOL's operational partners), and via INTERPOL's I-24/7 communication channel to interested partners. It is planned that data from the KNO database will be automatically transferred into INTERPOL's iARMS database.
- Serbia has signed a Cooperation Agreement with the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (EUROJUST) since 2019. In order to facilitate enhanced cooperation with EUROJUST, a Deputy Public Prosecutor has been appointed since 2020 as Liaison Prosecutor to EUROJUST. This Agreement significantly enhances the role and international cooperation of Serbia, as it enables faster and more direct communication and cooperation, as well as coordinated action in combating serious transnational crime, inter alia through the use of various EUROJUST mechanisms and tools, such as coordination meetings, coordination centres, and joint investigation teams.
- Serbia continuously exchanges operational and strategic information and data with European Union law-enforcement agencies. Operational cooperation with EUROPOL is based on the Law on Ratification of the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between Serbia and EUROPOL, which entered into force in 2014, together with the Memorandum of Understanding on Data Confidentiality and Security between Serbia and EUROPOL, and the Bilateral Agreement between Serbia and EUROPOL on establishing mutual connectivity between computer networks. In addition, the Ministry of Interior continuously exchanges operational and personal data, as well as all other data related to investigations at local, regional, and international level in the Western Balkans. Information with all Western Balkan partners, is exchanged depending on the assessment and the channels used by the party, through the protected systems of INTERPOL (I-24/7), EUROPOL (SIENA), the SELEC Centre, or via Liaison Officers (where they exist).
- In the second half of 2025, a total of 317 messages were exchanged in this area through EUROPOL, of which 104 were sent and 213 received. Through SIENA, six messages were exchanged with FRONTEX. A total of 61 messages were exchanged with non-EU countries, and 153 with EU Member States. The information exchanged concerned seized weapons, persons found in illegal possession of weapons, organized criminal groups involved in illicit arms trafficking and arms-smuggling routes, as well as strategic information in the form of bulletins, early warnings, catalogues and other types of reports and products.
- The police endeavours to make maximum use of the investigative tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL. To this end, the promotion of available tools among competent authorities continued through joint meetings and contacts related to ongoing cases. In line with the EMPACT Operational Action Plans for the FIA priority for 2024 and 2025, the Serbian police accepted participation in 10 operational actions. The Serbian police participates in a total of 73 operational

activities under all 10 EMPACT Operational Action Plans for the 2024–2025 period, in four of which they participate as co-leaders.

- In the context of data exchange and the implementation of EMPACT operational actions, in addition to the aforementioned EUROPOL secure information exchange application, other available EUROPOL tools were used, such as the Virtual Command Post application for the rapid exchange of information during operations, EUROPOL strategic and operational analytical products, EUROPOL operational support, as well as support for the coordination of activities and organization of meetings. The support of the EMPACT platform was also regularly used for the coordination of activities, implementation of operational actions and organization of meetings. Support offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL was also used for the training of officers involved in combating illicit arms trafficking. During the reporting period, with regard to proposed participation in EMPACT 2026–2029, the MoI applied to participate in 16 operational actions under EMPACT FIX.
- The MoI has access to INTERPOL’s iARMS system for recording and monitoring illegal firearms. Police officers act on requests from international parties submitted via iARMS and carry out firearms checks, as well as on requests from the competent organizational units of the MoI. During the reporting period, **11 tracing requests were received, while 8 requests were answered.** Regular entry of data on lost and stolen firearms will be possible once the unique database on lost and stolen firearms is connected and aligned with the iARMS database, after which data will be automatically transferred into that database. The development of an interface for connecting the databases is expected, and cooperation with INTERPOL General Secretariat has been established regarding the arrangements for connecting the databases.
- Operational cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX) is carried out on the basis of the Working Arrangement on the Establishment of Operational Cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Serbia and the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX) from 2009. In accordance with the Working Arrangement, the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of Interior collects and analyses data on seizures of weapons and ammunition. Border police officers report on a monthly basis, using a form prescribed by FRONTEX and harmonized with the format used by EU member states. In the reporting period, six regular monthly tables were submitted corresponding to 6 pieces of information exchanged through the SIENA channel. In addition, since June 2024 the European Union and Serbia have signed a Status Agreement on operational cooperation in border management with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX).
- Within the FRONTEX “12G” application, data on seizures of weapons and ammunition are entered in the prescribed form, which includes: the number of individual cases of detection of weapons and ammunition, the background details of the person from whom they were detected, the type of weapon detected, the quantity of seized weapons, the number of seized weapon parts, the quantity of seized ammunition, the manner in which the person from whom the weapon was seized approached the control, the place of discovery, the registration plates of the vehicle where the weapon or ammunition was found, whether it was discovered at a border crossing point, whether it was discovered on entry into or exit from Serbia (specifying the particular border crossing point and its type).

2.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- The need for standardized and institutionalized data exchange across the competent authorities

has been identified.

- Support from the INTERPOL General Secretariat is required to establish/align an interface that will enable the direct transfer of data from the local database into iARMS.
- The Agency for the Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Ammunition and Devices needs support in establishing automated records through the donation of a software for this purpose.
- Support for the Agency has been presented to international organizations, but has not been provided to date.

PODGORICA

2.1 Development and alignment of SALW Control Strategies and Action Plans with the Roadmap

Guiding questions:

Is there a valid SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan in place? If so, is it aligned with the Roadmap? If not, has the process for developing the new SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan been initiated?

- Montenegro had in place the Strategy for Combating the Illicit Possession, Misuse and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Ammunition for 2019–2025 and its accompanying Action Plan during the reporting period, which is aligned with the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap.
- With SEESAC's support, the SALW Commission of Montenegro successfully completed in November 2025 the evaluation of the SALW Control Strategy 2019-2025. The evaluation served as the basis for the development of the new SALW Control Strategy 2026-2030 and its Action Plan for 2026–2028, which is expected to be adopted in 2026, ensuring alignment with the SALW Control Roadmap.

2.2 Planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of arms control activities

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how? Were civil society organizations included in the coordination activities?

The Minister of Interior established the Coordination Body for the Control and Reduction of SALW, as well as for monitoring the implementation and coordination of activities envisaged under the SALW Strategy and Action Plan. The SALW Commission has been coordinating and monitoring policies and activities in the area of SALW control, including:

- Organising coordination meetings within the framework of the SALW Roadmap, with the participation of various institutions and representatives of international partners, during which the implementation of measures has been confirmed.
- Representatives of the SALW Commission of Montenegro, led by the Chair of the Commission, participated in the 13th Regional Roadmap Coordination Meeting, organized on 8–9 July 2025 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Representatives of the SALW Commission of Montenegro attended the 14th Regional Roadmap Coordination Meeting was organized on 9–10 December 2025 in Tirana, Albania.
- Representatives of the SALW Commission of Montenegro, led by the Chair of the Commission, participated in the 21st and 22nd Regional Meetings of SALW Commissions, held on 10 July 2025 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina and 11 December 2025 in Tirana, Albania.

- On 11 November 2025, the SALW Commission of Montenegro organized the 14th Local Coordination Meeting to monitor the implementation of the Roadmap. During the meeting, the SALW Commission reported on progress, challenges and needs related to the implementation of the Roadmap, in line with the narrative report.
- Montenegro submitted to SEESAC the 14th Progress Report on the implementation of the Roadmap, which was integrated into the 14th Regional Progress Report on Roadmap implementation.
- The Minister of Interior participated in the 11th Western Balkans Summit, held on 15 October 2025, alongside other ministers from the Western Balkans, the United Kingdom, and the EU. The Summit reaffirmed cooperation in the areas of security, migration, the fight against organized crime and gender-based violence. It also resulted in the renewed confirmation of support for the SALW Control Roadmap in the Western Balkans for the period 2025–2030.

2.3 Record keeping and data collection practices on weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

Is data⁶ collection on distribution and impact of WAE standardized and institutionalized? If so, is the data collected on weapons, ammunition and explosives (where relevant) disaggregated by sex and age? If not, are there any ongoing steps taken in this regard?

- In 2023, the FFP developed the *Instruction on Procedures and Reporting Obligations* via the “Infostream” Application for all incidents involving weapons, ammunition, and explosives. The instruction aimed at ensuring uniform and systematized data collection on incidents related to firearms, ammunition, and explosives across all sectors of the Police Directorate. In this regard, and in line with the standards defined within the Firearms Focal Point, data is collected and analysed on:
 - Incidents – including information on the type of incident, date and location, the competent police sector, and the quantity of seized/confiscated firearms;
 - Weapons – including the legal basis for seizure, type, marking, calibre, and serial number of the seized weapon, as well as data on ammunition (type, calibre, quantity of ammunition seized);
 - Individuals – including data on age, gender, and category of persons (e.g., persons of operational interest, members of organized criminal groups, etc.), as well as data on victims in cases involving the criminal offences of murder, attempted murder, and suicide (disaggregated by gender and age).

2.4 Addressing gender aspects of firearms demand and misuse and women’s participation in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender and age concerns and increase women’s participation in SALW control implemented during the reporting period? If so, please describe the activities.

- On 4 December 2025, the SALW Commission of Montenegro participated in a training organized by SEESAC aimed at strengthening gender-responsive arms control. The training was held in Budva, with the participation of eight members from the Police Directorate, the MoI, the Ministry of Defence, and the Basic Prosecutor’s Office. Discussions focused on the differentiated impact of firearms misuse on women and men, its links with domestic violence, and the role of gender

⁶ This data can refer to established weapons registries, incident with firearms records, databases on seizures, etc.

norms and masculinities in shaping demand for firearms and risk-taking behaviour associated with firearms.

- Representatives of three non-governmental organizations from Montenegro – the SOS Hotline for Women and Children Victims of Violence Nikšić, NGO Safe Life Tuzi, and the Centre for Women’s Rights – participated in a workshop on gender and SALW, organized by SEESAC in Tirana, Albania, on 1–2 July 2025.
- Assistance was provided to the SALW Commission by SEESAC through the organization of a Gender Coaching Programme for the Chair of the Commission. One of the sessions was held from 20 to 21 October 2025 in Belgrade, Serbia.
- With support from SEESAC, the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro organized a high-level regional event marking the 25th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, held on 25 September in Budva, Montenegro. The conference brought together representatives of ministries of defence from the Western Balkans to discuss progress made in integrating gender perspectives into the defence sector, including enhanced regional cooperation on gender perspectives, increased representation of women, gender-sensitive policymaking, and the strengthening of leadership capacities.

2.5 Information exchange among the police, prosecutor’s office and courts on WAE-related cases

Guiding questions:

Is there a system – partial or in development – for information exchange among the police, prosecutor’s office, and courts on WAE-related cases? If yes, please describe any elements currently functioning.

A partially functioning system exists for information exchange among the police, prosecution, and courts regarding cases involving weapons, ammunition, and explosives. The system is largely based on existing electronic platforms and formal institutional cooperation procedures. However, it is not yet fully integrated or unified across all aspects of such cases.

2.6 Domestic and international tracing of firearms

Guiding questions:

Is tracing implemented systematically (where every seized firearm is being traced domestically and when needed internationally)? If not, were there any activities aiming to improve tracing of firearms?

- Yes. The FFP continuously exchanges information and submits tracing requests for stolen and lost firearms through both Europol’s SIENA communication channel and Interpol’s iARMS database. Tracing requests are also sent in relation to seized illicit firearms, particularly in cases involving seizures of operational interest. The objective for the upcoming period is to ensure information exchange with international partners for each item of seized illicit firearm.
- During the reporting period, the FFP (comprising three Departments of the Police Directorate) **sent 23 messages/requests** through Europol’s SIENA to international partner services and to Europol’s Firearms and Explosives Unit, requesting checks on firearms reported as stolen or lost.
- During the same period, **35 firearms were entered** to the iARMS database:
 - 30 requests were entered through Firearms Reference Table (IFRT)/Firearms Record Management concerning lost/stolen firearms;
 - 5 firearms for which a Trace Requests, meaning a request to identify the owner of firearms found in Montenegro whose ownership was unknown.

2.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Lack of fully integrated and interoperable information systems to enable efficient data exchange among the police, prosecution, courts, and other relevant institutions.
- Insufficient funding for the development and maintenance of information systems, as well as for the procurement of necessary equipment and technology.

PRISTINA

2.1 Development and alignment of SALW Control Strategies and Action Plans with the Roadmap

Guiding questions:

Is there a valid SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan in place? If so, is it aligned with the Roadmap? If not, has the process for developing the new SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan been initiated?

The 2024-2028 SALW Control Strategy on Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives and its Action Plan for 2024-2028 are in place and aligned with the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap.

2.2 Planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of arms control activities

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how? Were civil society organizations included in the coordination activities?

The SALW Commission continued to coordinate and monitor activities in the area of SALW control, in line with the Strategy on SALW Control and the Regional Roadmap. More specifically, the following activities have been undertaken during the reporting period:

- The SALW Commission organized six meetings during the reporting period to discuss the implementation of the SALW Control Strategy and its Action Plan, and the awareness-raising campaign. The civil society organization "Kosovo Democratic Institute" was part of all the SALW Commissions meetings that took place during the reporting period.
- On 8-9 July, one representative from the SALW Commission participated in the 13th Regional Roadmap Coordination Meeting in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, presenting the progress, challenges and needs from the 13th Narrative report and the KPI report.
- On 21 November 2025, the 14th Local Roadmap Coordination Meeting was held in Pristina. The SALW Commission, donors, and implementing organizations presented updates on progress, challenges, and needs according to the implementation of the Roadmap's goals.
- The SALW Commission prepared and submitted the 14th Narrative Report on the implementation of the Regional Roadmap
- The SALW Commission participated at the 14th Regional Roadmap Coordination Meeting and shared the input from the 14th Narrative Report, covering January – June 2025.
- SALW Commission representatives participated in the 21st and the 22nd Regional Meetings of SALW Commissions, organized on 10 July 2025 in Sarajevo, and 11 December 2025 in Tirana, respectively.
- SALW Commission representatives contributed to the findings of the Final Review of the first

phase of the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap through interview participation.

2.3 Record keeping and data collection practices on weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

Is data⁷ collection on distribution and impact of WAE standardized and institutionalized? If so, is the data collected on weapons, ammunition and explosives (where relevant) disaggregated by sex and age? If not, are there any ongoing steps taken in this regard?

- Data collection process requires further standardization and improved efficiency of electronic systems.
- The SERA firearms database has been upgraded and its maintenance contract was renewed in December 2025.
- A dedicated module for the database on explosives and fireworks has also been initiated, which will allow the Police to efficiently monitor, record, and manage explosives. The system is expected to be finalized in early 2026.

2.4 Addressing gender aspects of firearms demand and misuse and women's participation in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender and age concerns and increase women's participation in SALW control implemented during the reporting period? If so, please describe the activities.

- Three women's civil society organizations– Kosovo Women's Network, Safe House Gjakova, and the Center for Protection of Women and Children "Raba Voca" – participated in a workshop on Gender and SALW on 1 and 2 July 2025, organized by SEESAC in Tirana, Albania. Participants discussed ways to further enhance the gender responsiveness of SALW control and increase women's participation in this field.

2.5 Information exchange among the police, prosecutor's office and courts on WAE-related cases

Guiding questions:

Is there a system – partial or in development – for information exchange among the police, prosecutor's office, and courts on WAE-related cases? If yes, please describe any elements currently functioning.

Yes. An electronic information exchange system is in place between the police and the Prosecutor's Office, and the Prosecutor's Office and courts regarding WAE-related cases prosecuted and adjudicated. The system is managed by the Judicial Council and data is entered by the prosecution and the courts, while information entered into the police system is transferred to the prosecution's database and vice versa.

2.6 Domestic and international tracing of firearms

Guiding questions:

Is tracing implemented systematically (where every seized firearm is being traced domestically and when needed internationally)? If not, were there any activities aiming to improve tracing

⁷ This data can refer to established weapons registries, incident with firearms records, databases on seizures, etc.

Yes. Tracing is conducted at both jurisdictional and international level.

2.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Continued improvement of databases related to firearms, ammunition, and explosives across relevant institutions remains a need.
- Developing inter-institutional methods and practices for collecting data on WAE.
- Further improvement in data exchange remains necessary.
- The need for support is necessary, particularly in training and equipment related to the detection and recovery of weapons during operations.

SARAJEVO

2.1 Development and alignment of SALW Control Strategies and Action Plans with the Roadmap

Guiding questions:

Is there a valid SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan in place? If so, is it aligned with the Roadmap? If not, has the process for developing the new SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan been initiated?

Federal level (Ministry of Security/ SALW Coordination Board):

- Yes, the SALW Control Strategy for the period 2025–2030 and the Action Plan for 2025–2027 are in place, and they are fully aligned with the Roadmap.

2.2 Planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of arms control activities

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how? Were civil society organizations included in the coordination activities?

Federal level (Ministry of Security/ SALW Coordination Board):

- Yes, the SALW Coordination Board continued to coordinate and monitor arms control activities through the following:
 - Organization of the Local Roadmap Coordination Meeting on 19 November 2025;
 - Participation in the 13th and 14th Regional Meetings on Monitoring the Implementation of the Roadmap;
 - Participation in the 21st and 22nd Regional Meetings of SALW Commissions, held on 10 July 2025 and 11 December 2025;
 - Participation in interviews for the final evaluation of the first phase of the Roadmap;
 - Preparation and submission of the 14th report on monitoring the implementation of the Roadmap.

2.3 Record keeping and data collection practices on weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

Is data⁸ collection on distribution and impact of WAE standardized and institutionalized? If so, is the data collected on weapons, ammunition and explosives (where relevant) disaggregated by sex and age? If not, are there any ongoing steps taken in this regard?

Federal level (Prosecutor's office BiH, SIPA, Border Police BiH):

- **SIPA:** Data is collected through regular reporting on daily, monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. The data is not disaggregated by sex and age. This will be done upon the development of a unified reporting template.
- **Border Police BiH:** The Border Police processes and identified the perpetrators of firearm-related offences through its regular operational activities. In accordance with the reporting instructions, all individuals are categorized in the reporting tables by sex, age, and other relevant criteria.

Federal MoI

- For all actions related to weapons, the police officers prepare certificates, records, and photo documentation using standardized and institutionalized forms, which are submitted to the competent courts and/or prosecutor's offices.
- Yes, the data collected within the Federal Police Administration is disaggregated by sex and age group.
- During the reporting period, work continued on the development of digital solutions for the registration of legal weapons within the Federal Police Administration and across the cantons in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- On 4–5 October 2025, police commissioners/directors from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Director of the Federal Police Administration, participated in a SALW coordination meeting organized by the Director of Police of Tuzla Canton in cooperation with UNDP. The meeting focused on development of the database of legally possessed firearms in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI

- Data collection is standardized. However, the data is not disaggregated by sex or age. No steps have been taken in this regard.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- Data collection on the distribution and impact of weapons, ammunition, and explosives is partially standardized and institutionalized at the cantonal level.
- Data on sex and age are partially integrated.

Canton 10 MoI

- There is no standardized and institutionalized data collection in place.
- The MoI of Canton 10 approved the development and implementation of the project "Management of Records on Legally Owned Firearms in the Federation of BiH", which aims to enhance the digital capacities of police agencies regarding databases and record-keeping of legally owned firearms. Two representatives have been appointed to participate in the Working Group for the Implementation of the Project.
- Within the framework of the project "Enhancement of Arms Control Measures in Canton 10", Norwegian People's Aid provided part of the equipment for maintaining electronic records of weapons held in storage or confiscated in misdemeanour or criminal proceedings.
- The new draft Law on Weapons and Ammunition of Canton 10 envisages the establishment of an electronic database on civilian-owned firearms.

Tuzla Canton MoI reported institutionalized and standardized data collection but provided no details.

Sarajevo Canton MoI reported no standardized and institutionalized data collection.

Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and West-

⁸ This data can refer to established weapons registries, incident with firearms records, databases on seizures, etc.

Herzegovina Canton MoI provided no information.

2.4 Addressing gender aspects of firearms demand and misuse and women's participation in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender and age concerns and increase women's participation in SALW control implemented during the reporting period? If so, please describe the activities.

Federal level (Ministry of Security/SALW Coordination Board, Directorate for the Coordination of Police bodies BiH, Indirect Taxation Authority – ITA, Border Police BiH, SIPA)

- Three women's non-governmental organizations from Bosnia and Herzegovina – the United Women Association Banja Luka, Lara Foundation Bijeljina and the Foundation of Local Democracy – participated in a regional workshop on gender equality and SALW held on 1–2 July 2025 in Tirana, together with representatives of 15 other women's civil society organizations from the Western Balkans. Participants discussed ways to further strengthen gender-responsive approaches to SALW control and increase women's participation in this area.
- **Ministry of Security:** The third bilateral meeting of the women police officers' networks of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina was held from 29 September to 1 October 2025 in Neum, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The meeting brought together 26 participants to exchange experiences and advance their skills in gender-responsive policing and SALW control, including discussions on gender coaching, the Gender Equality Seal programme, and capacity-building on SALW-related issues.
- The Ministry of Security continued to make progress in implementing its Gender Equality Seal (GES) Action Plan by strengthening internal guidelines, institutional capacities and its communication strategy to promote an inclusive and equal working environment through the following initiatives:
 - A Rulebook on the Prevention of and Protection from Discrimination was developed and is currently undergoing the formal adoption procedure.
 - In cooperation with the Agency for Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry organized specialized training on gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) to ensure that financial planning and allocation of resources are aligned with gender equality objectives. This training also provided valuable continuity with the previous GRB capacity-building activities implemented by the GES HQ team.
 - Three members of the Gender Equality Coordination Board participated in a specialized training entitled "Recognising Manipulation as a Form of Violence in Real and Digital Life", held in Sarajevo in December 2025, with a focus on gender-based violence.
 - The Ministry of Security received UNDP's Silver Gender Equality Seal award, making it the first security sector institution in the world to be awarded GES.
- **Indirect Taxation Authority:** During the reporting period, no specific programmes were implemented that were exclusively dedicated to gender equality in the field of SALW control. However, women from the ITA and public postal operators in BiH, including women in operational and managerial roles, participated in trainings and workshops in the framework of international and regional projects, including the regional project "Hermes" implemented by UNODC on countering the trafficking of firearms in postal shipments. This contributed to increasing women's participation in SALW control.
- Five members of the Association of Women Police Officers of Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the European Conference of Women Police Networks, held on 27–28 November 2025 in Belgrade. Under the theme "The Strength and Impact of Women in the Development of the Security Sector", the conference aimed to facilitate the exchange of experiences and good practices, discuss challenges at the regional and European levels, and provide new knowledge

and motivation to overcome the obstacles faced by women.

- **Border Police BiH:** The Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina has established and maintains sustainable cooperation with the Women Police Officers Network Association in promoting and raising awareness on the importance of gender equality in the security sector.

Republika Srpska MoI

- In October 2025, women officials of the MoI delivered a training for the officials from all jurisdictions in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the implementation of the Guidelines for the Gender-Responsive Approval of Applications for the Acquisition of Firearms.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- Internal workshops and training sessions were organized within the Ministry of Interior of the Central Bosnia Canton (SBK/KSB) to raise awareness of gender equality and promote the inclusion of women in all aspects of police work, including arms control.
- In trainings related to work with citizens, the issuance of permits and inspection oversight, particular emphasis was placed on the importance of integrating a gender perspective into data collection and risk assessment.
- Efforts are ongoing to include women representatives in working groups and teams preparing analyses and reports on arms control. Participation of women police officers in committees and teams responsible for planning and coordinating arms control activities contributes to advanced gender equality in decision-making processes.

Sarajevo Canton MoI

- On 28 October 2025, two police officers participated in a peer-to-peer training held in Sarajevo on the application of the *Guidelines for Assessing and Responding to Risks Related to the Misuse of Firearms in Domestic Violence*.
- On 30 October 2025, three police officers participated in a training on the application of the *Guidelines for the Gender-Responsive Approval of Applications for the Acquisition of Firearms*.

Canton 10 MoI:

- One woman police officer from the Ministry of Interior of Canton 10 participated in the meeting of the Women Police Officers Network of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to discuss a gender perspective in the field of SALW control.

Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, and Canton 10 MoI reported no activities.

SIPA, Brčko District Police, Federal MoI, Una-Sana Canton, Posavina Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and West-Herzegovina Canton MoI provided no information.

2.5 Information exchange among the police, prosecutor's office and courts on WAE-related cases

Guiding questions:

Is there a system – partial or in development – for information exchange among the police, prosecutor's office, and courts on WAE-related cases? If yes, please describe any elements currently functioning.

Federal level (SIPA, Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, ITA)

- **SIPA:** The Agency submitted reports on criminal offences related to the unauthorized trafficking and possession of firearms, in accordance with the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina and/or the relevant entity legislation. As part of its work, information is regularly exchanged through Europol, Interpol and other channels, and all available forms of assistance provided through these mechanisms are used. Communication, information exchange, and operational cooperation were carried out in specific investigative cases related to the unauthorized trafficking of firearms and drugs. Specific data cannot be provided, as these are ongoing investigations.
- **ITA:** There is no unified, fully interoperable IT system that connects customs, police, prosecutors,

and courts in real time. In cases involving weapons, ammunition, and explosives, information exchange currently takes place through standard reports and procedures, as well as via international channels such as INTERPOL and EUROPOL.

Republika Srpska MoI

- The Agreement on the Establishment of an Electronic Data Exchange System between police bodies and prosecutors' offices, dated 31 September 2010, provides for the electronic exchange of data from specific official records. With regard to the records of prosecutor's offices, the Agreement envisages the exchange of data from the records on issued orders to conduct investigations.

Federal MoI

- There is a police record related to issued searches for persons, objects and weapons, excluding explosives and ammunition, which may originate from criminal offences. This record is accessible to other police agencies, courts, and prosecutor's offices. Therefore, the system can be described as partial.
- The Federal Police Administration acts on the basis of orders issued by competent courts (Municipal, Cantonal, and the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina). Furthermore, seized weapons are deposited in accordance with court orders and subsequently destroyed upon new court mandates. For all official actions undertaken, police officers prepare confirmations, official records, and photo documentation, which are then submitted to the competent courts and/or prosecutor's offices.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- Yes. Information exchange between the police, prosecutor's offices and courts is carried out in accordance with established procedures and reporting obligations, both oral and written. Under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Article 233 provides for the supervision of the prosecutor over the work of authorized officials.
- Information exchange with courts is also regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which prescribes the deadlines and content of reports on measures and actions undertaken.
- In addition, courts and prosecutor's offices inform the Police Administration about the stages of proceedings, as well as adopted decisions and judgments, for the purpose of maintaining records within the relevant territorial jurisdiction.

Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI

- A unified system for information exchange between the police, prosecutors' offices, and the judiciary regarding firearms under investigation or subject to a court verdict has not been established.

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI

- In Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde, a developed system for information exchange between the police, prosecutor's office and courts is in place. This exchange currently takes place through written reports, e-mail, and regular operational meetings.
- An effective protocol has been established for submitting case files and notifications on measures undertaken in relation to criminal offences involving weapons, ammunition and explosives.
- Activities are ongoing to improve electronic exchange through an integrated information system, in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Interior.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- The Ministry of Interior of Central Bosnia Canton uses the existing cantonal system for information exchange and cooperation with the Prosecutor's Office of Central Bosnia Canton and the competent courts in cases related to weapons, ammunition and explosives.
- The system is partially standardized and operates within regular procedures for police-judicial communication. However, it is not yet fully automated or integrated into a single database.
- The Ministry regularly submits criminal reports, reports, records on seized weapons and ammunition, and other relevant materials to the competent prosecutor's offices. Prosecutor's

offices submit investigation orders, decisions on conducting investigations and information on the status of criminal cases to the Ministry.

- Regular meetings are held between the Ministry and prosecutor's offices in Central Bosnia Canton for the purpose of exchanging information and planning investigations. Cooperation with courts is also maintained in relation to the scheduling of hearings, delivery of court decisions and judgments. The Ministry maintains records on police cases related to the illicit possession, trafficking or misuse of weapons, ammunition and explosives.
- Data from police records are cross-checked with information from the prosecutors' offices and courts to ensure complete documentation and effective monitoring of case outcomes. The system is partially functional, relying on a combination of electronic and paper-based data exchange.
- Further improvements are planned through:
 - integration of records into a unified electronic database;
 - faster and more standardized information exchange between the police, prosecutor's offices and courts;
 - development of procedures for the automatic tracking of cases from investigation to judgment.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- A system is in place. The police inform the court about temporary seizures, after which the court issues a decision on safekeeping. In cases involving final judgments, courts issue decisions placing the weapons at the disposal of the Ministry of Interior.

Canton 10 MoI

- Yes. There is an electronic data exchange system between police bodies and prosecutors' offices, including records on searches for weapons and weapons records.

Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies and **Canton Sarajevo MoI** reported no established information exchange system in place.

Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, and Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI provided no information.

2.6 Domestic and international tracing of firearms

Guiding questions:

Is tracing implemented systematically (where every seized firearm is being traced domestically and when needed internationally)? If not, were there any activities aiming to improve tracing of firearms?

Federal level (SIPA, Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, ITA)

- **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies:** The Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, through the NCB INTERPOL Sarajevo Section, has access to the iARMS database and uses it in accordance with its mandate. Access to this database is available to all police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As of the reporting period, all agencies have signed the Agreement on the Use of iARMS, except for the Ministry of Interior of the Republika Srpska, with which the agreement has not yet been concluded.
- **ITA:** Officials of the ITA regularly carry out supervision and control of the movement of goods at border crossings and customs offices in accordance with their responsibilities, with particular attention given to goods subject to prohibitions and restrictions, including goods under a licensing regime, such as SALW.

Republika Srpska MoI:

- Tracing of found and/or seized firearms and ammunition is carried out by recording the weapons or ammunition in various records of the Ministry, depending on the basis for registration.

Federal MoI

- The Federal Police Administration systematically monitors seizures within its domestic jurisdiction. These activities include the collection, processing, and analysis of data on seized, found, and confiscated weapons, as well as the maintenance of corresponding records.

Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI

- Tracing of weapons was conducted in accordance with available capabilities and the tools employed for that purpose at both local and international levels.

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI:

- The Ministry of Interior of Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde monitors seized weapons at the domestic level, in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Interior and the Agency for Forensic Examinations and Expert Evaluations. Monitoring at the international level is conducted indirectly, through the Federal Ministry of Interior.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- The Ministry of Interior of the Central Bosnia Canton maintains written records for each seized or recovered firearm. A unified electronic tracking database has not yet been established.
- The records include information on the type of weapon, serial number, previous owner, and circumstances of the seizure. This data is used to trace the origin of weapons, identify related criminal offences, and support criminal investigations.
- Tracing at the international level is carried out as needed, through the competent federal channels.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- The digitization of weapons records and the marking of weapons is currently underway.

Sarajevo Canton MoI and **Canton 10 MoI** reported no implementation of systematic tracing and provided no details.

SIPA, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, and Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI provided no information.

2.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI:

- The need to strengthen technical capacities for the systematic marking and tracing of weapons has been identified.

SKOPJE

2.1 Development and alignment of SALW Control Strategies and Action Plans with the Roadmap

Guiding questions:

Is there a valid SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan in place? If so, is it aligned with the Roadmap? If not, has the process for developing the new SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan been initiated?

- No valid SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan was in place during the reporting period since the SALW control strategy expired at the end of 2024.
- On 23-26 September 2025, the SALW Commission organized a four-day workshop in Skopje to assess progress under the 2022–2024 Strategy and draft the new Strategy and Action Plan for 2026–2030, with support from SEESAC. The SALW Commission has subsequently developed a



draft of the SALW Strategy in line with the Roadmap goals, and its Action Plan for the period 2026-2030. Both were submitted to the Government for adoption.

2.2 Planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of arms control activities

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how? Were civil society organizations included in the coordination activities?

The SALW Commission has been coordinating and monitoring activities in the area of SALW control, including:

- Developing the draft of the new strategy on SALW control, ensuring its alignment with the Western Balkan Roadmap on SALW Control. In the SALW Commission's meetings during the reporting period, no civil society organizations participated.
- Data submission to SEESAC through the 14th Progress Narrative Report on the implementation of the Roadmap, covering the period 01 July – 31 December 2025.
- Organization of the 14th Local Roadmap Coordination meeting in Skopje on 20 November 2025.
- Participation of the SALW Commission to the 13th Regional Coordination Meeting on the Roadmap implementation on 8 and 9 July 2025, in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Participation of the SALW Commission to the 14th Regional Coordination Meeting on the Roadmap implementation on 9 and 10 December 2025, in Tirana, Albania.
- Participation in the 21st and 22nd Regional Meeting of the SALW Commissions, which were held on 10 July 2025 in Sarajevo and 11 December 2025 in Tirana, respectively.
- During the reporting period, the SALW Commission representatives participated in the interviews for the Final Review of the first phase of the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap.

2.3 Record keeping and data collection practices on weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

Is data⁹ collection on distribution and impact of WAE standardized and institutionalized? If so, is the data collected on weapons, ammunition and explosives (where relevant) disaggregated by sex and age? If not, are there any ongoing steps taken in this regard?

- The new application for the Alphabetical Index and Criminality enables standardized recording of data on criminal offences involving firearms, offenders, injured parties, and victims, disaggregated by sex and age.
- The Incident Recording, Documents and Activities Module (IRDAM), as the key Police Information Management System, was upgraded during the reporting period with support from UNDP. The upgrade pertains to additional features aimed at strengthening responses to domestic violence cases and protecting victims, as well as enhancing the collection of gender-disaggregated data, and introducing an alert mechanism for known firearm license holders. This development is expected to improve data collection and enable a faster, evidence-based institutional response by the police.

2.4 Addressing gender aspects of firearms demand and misuse and women's participation in SALW control

Guiding question:

⁹ This data can refer to established weapons registries, incident with firearms records, databases on seizures, etc.

Were any activities aiming to address gender and age concerns and increase women's participation in SALW control implemented during the reporting period? If so, please describe the activities.

- Women are significantly represented in the SALW Commission, as well as in the organizational units responsible for issuing firearms permits and in operational units involved in firearms-related investigations.
- Three women's civil society organizations from North Macedonia – the Network to End Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, the Humanitarian Association "Mother", and the Association LET Station – participated in a workshop on Gender and SALW on 1 and 2 July 2025, organized by SEESAC in Tirana, Albania. Participants discussed ways to further enhance the gender responsiveness of SALW control and increase women's participation in this field of SALW control.

2.5 Information exchange among the police, prosecutor's office and courts on WAE-related cases

Guiding questions:

Is there a system – partial or in development – for information exchange among the police, prosecutor's office, and courts on WAE-related cases? If yes, please describe any elements currently functioning.

An electronic system ensuring full traceability of all cases among the police, prosecution, and judiciary does not exist. Communication among these institutions is conducted through established agreements on the electronic exchange of data and information, which allow access to data on specific cases but does not provide full traceability of all firearm-related cases.

2.6 Domestic and international tracing of firearms

Guiding questions:

Is tracing implemented systematically (where every seized firearm is being traced domestically and when needed internationally)? If not, were there any activities aiming to improve tracing of firearms?

Yes. Tracing at the international level is carried out systematically, with jurisdictional services providing the required data to the Sector for International Police Cooperation. If a firearm is seized in North Macedonia and no registered legal owner is identified, the NCB INTERPOL submits a tracing request to for that weapon to iARMS.

2.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Following the adoption of the Law on Explosive Substances for Civilian Use, support will be needed for the development of a software for monitoring explosive substances for civil use.
- The previously identified need for support in drafting the new Strategy and Action Plan was addressed through support provided by SEESAC.

2.1 Development and alignment of SALW Control Strategies and Action Plans with the Roadmap

Guiding questions:

Is there a valid SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan in place? If so, is it aligned with the Roadmap? If not, has the process for developing the new SALW Control Strategy and/or Action Plan been initiated?

- Albania adopted the new Strategy for the Control of Small Arms, Light Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives 2025–2030, and its Action Plan for the period 2025–2028 by decision No 787/2025 of the Council of Ministers. The new strategic framework for SALW control is based on, and aligned with the Regional Roadmap on SALW Control and Albania’s specific needs at the local level. The new security context in the region, its impact on SALW control, and the challenges identified during the implementation of the strategy have shaped the strategic framework for SALW control for the period 2025–2030.

2.2 Planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of arms control activities

Guiding questions:

Was the SALW Commission coordinating and monitoring arms control activities in your jurisdiction during the reporting period? If so, how? Were civil society organizations included in the coordination activities?

- The SALW Commission, as an inter-ministerial body, is responsible for coordinating the collecting information and statistics from relevant institutions regarding measures for the control of SALW, ammunition, and explosives. It also ensures and monitors the fulfilment of the obligations of Albania under ratified international agreements in the field of arms control. During the reporting period, the SALW Commission organized 2 meetings.
- The SALW Commission was actively involved in drafting the new SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan.
- In October 2025, the SALW Commission submitted the 14th progress narrative report on the implementation of the Roadmap, covering the period January–June 2025.
- On 4 December 2025, the SALW Commission organized the 14th Local Coordination Meeting on the Roadmap implementation. The meeting was attended by several institutions, including the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice, the Export Control Authority, the General Directorate of Prisons, the General Directorate of Police, the General Directorate of Customs, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Sports, and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Representatives of the Delegation of the European Union to Albania, the French Embassy and the German Embassy were also present. Some of the main issues addressed during the meeting included:
 - Harmonization of the legal framework on SALW control with the EU Acquis and with the UN Firearms Treaty and Protocol;
 - improving and strengthening operational cooperation and the use of EUROPOL, EMPACT and INTERPOL tools/systems, including iARMS and SIENA;
 - enhancing investigative capacities related to firearms, as well as the prosecution and adjudication of firearms-related crimes;
 - measures taken to raise awareness of the risks associated with the misuse and illegal possession of firearms and to reduce cases of illegal firearms possession;
 - increasing the security of weapons and ammunition storage facilities;
 - destruction of seized weapons and ammunition; and
 - fulfilment of Albania’s international obligations in the field of small arms and light weapons control.
- On 9–10 December 2025, the SALW Commission participated in the 14th regional meeting on the

implementation of the Roadmap, which took place in Tirana.

- SALW Commission representatives participated in the interviews for the Final Review of the first phase of the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap.

2.3 Record keeping and data collection practices on weapons, ammunition, and explosives

Guiding questions:

Is data¹⁰ collection on distribution and impact of WAE standardized and institutionalized? If so, is the data collected on weapons, ammunition and explosives (where relevant) disaggregated by sex and age? If not, are there any ongoing steps taken in this regard?

- Data on firearms, ammunition, and explosives can be obtained from various official sources, including: Databases of the Police, official criminal statistics, the daily communication database, and the System for the Registration of Firearms (SIMA). The development, integration, and operationalization of the amendments to SIMA were initiated during the reporting period. The process will be coordinated by a newly appointed contact point within the Police, and carried out by an IT expert recruited by UNDP.
- The collection of data related to the distribution and impact of firearms is conducted through reports from the electronic daily communication system, which can be accessed at any time when needed or requested. Additionally, through the statistical report of the daily communication system, data on seizures can be extracted for any required time period, including geographic breakdowns, which are organized by Local Police Directorates. The collected data is also categorized by gender and age groups of the individuals involved.

2.4 Addressing gender aspects of firearms demand and misuse and women's participation in SALW control

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to address gender and age concerns and increase women's participation in SALW control implemented during the reporting period? If so, please describe the activities.

- On 8–9 October 2025, training sessions were conducted in Tirana with the aim of strengthening knowledge and professional capacities for the implementation of the Instruction "On the Gender-Sensitive Approval of Firearms Licences".
- Three women's civil society organizations: the Community Development Center "Today for the Future", the Center for Legal Civic Initiatives, and the Center "Shelter Edlira Haxhiymeri" participated in a workshop on Gender and SALW on 1 and 2 July 2025, organized by SEESAC in Tirana, Albania. Participants discussed ways to further enhance the gender responsiveness of SALW control and increase women's participation in this field.

2.5 Information exchange among the police, prosecutor's office and courts on WAE-related cases

Guiding questions:

Is there a system – partial or in development – for information exchange among the police, prosecutor's office, and courts on WAE-related cases? If yes, please describe any elements currently functioning.

The Police Case Management System is in place to facilitate the exchange of criminal justice data.

¹⁰ This data can refer to established weapons registries, incident with firearms records, databases on seizures, etc.



The system has been created to facilitate access to and entry of data related to a criminal case, including those involving the use of firearms by the Police, the prosecution, and the courts. Currently, the system is used and updated with data only by the Police and it does not yet enable data entry from the prosecution and the courts. The system is designed with the aim of producing analytical reports on criminal justice data.

2.6 Domestic and international tracing of firearms

Guiding questions:

Is tracing implemented systematically (where every seized firearm is being traced domestically and when needed internationally)? If not, were there any activities aiming to improve tracing of firearms?

- The FFP systematically implements the tracing process for every seized firearm that has identifiable data. Tracing is conducted through the domestic SIMA system as well as the international INTERPOL iARMS system.
- In this context, the FFP submits tracing requests to law enforcement authorities of other counterparts through EUROPOL, INTERPOL, and Liaison Officers. It also provides information in response to requests received from international parties or domestic institutions, such as other structures of the Police or the Prosecutor's Office.
- During the period July–December 2025, tracing was conducted through the iARMS system for 254 weapons seized in Albania. Results were obtained for 13 of these weapons, of which 12 were reported as stolen in Kosovo and 1 in Bulgaria.

2.7 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- No challenges or needs for support were reported.

ROADMAP GOAL 3

By 2030, significantly reduce misuse, illicit manufacturing, illicit possession, and illicit flows of weapons, ammunition, and explosives (KPIs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8)

<p>Roadmap Overall Targets:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substantially strengthen risk analysis systems, control, monitoring and prevention of diversion from legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency. 2. Prevent and counter trafficking, misuse, illicit manufacturing, and possession of WAE through improved procedures, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement and criminal justice entities. 3. Improve inter-institutional cooperation at operational level on intelligence sharing, including the provision of systematic and timely feedback. 4. Strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation mechanisms and platforms to counter misuse, illicit manufacturing, possession, and trafficking of WAE.
<p>Progress information on Goal 3 Overall Targets</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening risk analysis systems and preventing the diversion of arms exports; 2. Strengthening border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE; 3. Control mechanisms for explosive precursors; 4. Accreditation of the Crime Scene Investigation units; 5. Accreditation of the Ballistic Laboratories; 6. Increased capacities for online firearm-related crime investigations. 7. Integration of the gender perspective into WAE-related investigation procedures and operations; 8. Establishment and operationalization of Firearms Focal Points 9. Effectiveness of investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of firearm-related offences; 10. Strengthening inter-institutional operational cooperation. 11. Participation in Joint Action Days (JADs); 12. Use of investigative tools offered by EMPACT and Europol; 13. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.

BELGRADE

3.1 Strengthening Risk Analysis Systems and Preventing the Diversion of Arms Exports

Guiding questions:

Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period? Did you publish an annual report on arms exports?

- No cases of diversion of arms exports into illicit channels were reported during the reporting period.
- Annual reports on arms and military equipment export and import are submitted in line with international obligations under ATT. All reports have been transparent and have been publicly available to all the ATT parties. We submitted the 2023 arms export data to SEESAC as a

contribution to the Regional Report on Arms Exports, published in December 2025.

3.2 Strengthening border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE

Guiding questions:

Were any activities undertaken during the reporting period to strengthen border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE? If yes, please describe the activities, type of border (land, air, maritime), and any cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions or international partners.

- During the reporting period, the following activities were conducted to strengthen control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE:
 - From 23 to 26 October 2025, the Border Police Directorate participated in an advanced Training of Trainers workshop in Genoa, Italy, focused on the detection of hidden compartments in vehicles, including for weapons and ammunition, money, drugs and similar items. The training was organized under EMPACT FIA Operational Action 5.3.
 - From 28 to 31 October 2025, customs and border police officers participated in a training on the practical application of Standard Operating Procedures related to SALW, organized by SEESAC.

3.3 Control mechanisms for explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Is there a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors? If not, has work been initiated in establishing such mechanism? If so, please provide details on the establishment process.

The control mechanisms for explosives precursors have not been established. However, the new Action Plan for 2025–2027 of the SALW Programme, includes an activity entitled: “Prepare an analysis for the establishment of a mechanism for monitoring explosives precursors in accordance with regulations”.

3.4 Accreditation of the Crime Scene Investigation units

Guiding question:

Has your Crime Scene Investigation unit been accredited? If not, are there any steps/activities undertaken in this regard?

- The Crime Scene Investigation Unit has not yet been accredited. Activities were undertaken to improve its capacities and steps were undertaken to enable its accreditation, including the provision of equipment through a donation.

3.5 Accreditation of the Ballistic Laboratories

Guiding question:

Has your ballistic laboratory been accredited? If yes, please indicate which methods are accredited. If not, please describe the steps/activities undertaken in this regard.

- The Ballistics Laboratory has been accredited since 2023. UNDP has supported this process since 2023 under Phase III of the project *Enhancing the Capacities of the Ministry of Interior in the*

Area of Small Arms and Light Weapons Control. The Guidelines on the SOPs for the work of the forensic experts in examining explosive ordnance were drafted in 2024, and are expected to be adopted soon.

- In the period between 1 July and 31 December, the following activities were implemented:
 - The adaptation works in the Regional Centre in Užice were completed in August 2025.
 - Initial preparation of two further methods — *projectile velocity measurement* and *trigger pull force measurement* — commenced by the end of 2025.
 - On 1-3 October 2025, a representative of the Criminalistic Forensic Centre participated in the annual meeting of the ENFSI Crime Scene Investigation Working Group in the Hague. In the framework of the meeting, a workshop was held on the reconstruction of critical events involving the use of firearms, organized by the Netherlands Forensic Institute. As a follow-up, representatives of the MoI will participate in a joint exercise/competency test for crime scene investigation in the first half of 2026.
 - Activities continued in upgrading and expanding the LIMS application, which is aimed at ensuring and documenting the chain of custody of evidence.
 - The workshop “Introduction to ILAC G19 – Modules of the Forensic Science Process in Practice” was conducted. During the workshop, 37 police officers from the forensic departments across all regional police directorates had the opportunity to get introduced to the ILAC G19.
 - On 14-16 October 2025, police officers of the Technical Directorate, the Criminalistic Forensic Centre, the Ballistic Analysis and Expert Examination Section and regional ballistics laboratories participated in a training in the field of forensics, delivered by the French partners in Belgrade.
 - Police officers of the Criminalistic Forensic Centre participated in a bilateral meeting with representatives of the Slovenian Police from the Criminal Police Directorate and the Forensic Laboratory on 6 November 2025 in Belgrade.
 - The Evofinder and Traffic systems have been implemented in the police work and are in continuous use. During the reporting period, 152 projectiles and 195 cartridges were entered into the Evofinder Automatic Ballistic Identification System. The total number for 2025 amounted to 1,148 projectiles and 2,049 cartridges.

3.6 Increased capacities for online firearm-related crime investigations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities aiming to increase capacities of cybercrime units related to firearms online investigations during the reporting period? If yes, please describe.

- To strengthen online investigations of illicit firearms trafficking, the MoI is participating in the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, Horizon Europe – Ceasefire “Advanced versatile artificial intelligence technologies and interconnected cross-sectoral fully-operational focal points for combating illicit firearms trafficking”. In the second half of 2025, the University of the Criminal Investigation and Police Studies in Belgrade formally became an associate member of the project consortium, providing opportunities for further development of the programme.

3.7 Integration of a gender perspective into WAE-related investigation procedures and operations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken to integrate gender perspective into regular procedures

and daily operations related to WAE investigations? If yes, please provide details.¹¹

- During the reporting period, three women police officers were appointed among the contact points for EMPACT FIREARMS operational actions for the 2026-2029 cycle.

3.8 Establishment and operationalization of Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

Is a Firearms Focal Point fully operational? More specifically:

- 1) *Is the FFP collecting and sharing data on seizures of weapons, ammunition and explosives?*
- 2) *Is the FFP responsible for tracing and sending or answering to tracing requests?*
- 3) *Has FFP direct access to SIENA?*
- 4) *Is the FFP collecting and sharing ballistic data?*
- 5) *Has your FFP established a formal channel of communication with any other jurisdiction? If so, which ones?*
- 6) *Has your FFP established a formal channel of communication with the EU Member States? If so, which ones?*
- 7) *Does FFP develop reports or knowledge products? If yes, please specify which products were produced in the reporting period, and to whom were these delivered.*

The FFP has been established since 2021 as the "Team for the Implementation, Monitoring and Exchange of Operational Information Related to Weapons". The FFP is operational within the MoI in a virtual format, not as a separate organizational unit. In February 2024, the MoI adopted the Instruction on the SOPs for the FFP operation, which defines the work of the FFP and assigns specific tasks relating to the collection, consolidation, analysis, monitoring, and exchange of operational and criminal-intelligence information related to firearms, and exchanging tracing requests related to WAE at the domestic and international levels.

Based on the identified priorities, in November 2025 the FFP received equipment in the amount of USD 35,000, including four desktop computers, six laptop computers, and one server. In addition:

- 1) Since 2022, available databases are reconfigured and connected, and data was imported to enable automatic searches. Currently, eight relevant weapons-related databases are connected to the FFP. In line with the connected databases, the FFP collects and exchanges data on seized weapons, ammunition, and explosives.
- 2) Based on the 2024 SOPs, the FFP is responsible to answer the requests from the authorities of other parties responsible for monitoring firearms, essential components, ammunition, and explosive devices. The FFP responds to international requests for the verification of WAE submitted by international actors via liaison officers, other FFPs, INTERPOL, EUROPOL and other channels of international cooperation. Cooperation established between the FFP and the largest weapons manufacturer in Serbia through a designated contact point has enabled weapons-check requests to be submitted electronically. This form of cooperation has contributed to faster information exchange and data collection for further

¹¹ This could include activities related to integration of the gender perspective in CSI (particularly related to the WAE investigation in the context of domestic and gender based violence), activities in improving collection of sex and age disaggregated data by FFP or other units for instance (sex disaggregated data on: perpetrators of firearm related incidents, firearm owners, investigated persons or persons whose WAE were seized, number of WAE seized in the context of domestic violence, number of applications for firearms license approval rejected on grounds of domestic), or any gender training for professionals involved in WAE investigations, etc.

investigations and responses to requests from foreign partners submitted through EUROPOL and INTERPOL.

- 3) The FFP has direct access to SIENA. While exchanges are formally conducted via the Single Point of Contact (SPOC) within the MoI, access to the firearms mailbox allows for more efficient handling and faster exchange of data.
- 4) The FFP collects and exchanges ballistic data through the Criminal Forensic Centre. Following the establishment of the LIMS system, the FFP will also have direct access to it, which will accelerate checks of weapons that have undergone forensic examination.
- 5) The FFP has not established a formal communication channel with any other jurisdiction in the region.
- 6) The FFP has not established a formal communication channel with any EU Member State.
- 7) The FFP prepares operational and analytical reports, which are submitted to the competent organizational units of the MoI responsible for conducting investigations relate to organized crime and firearms smuggling, and other units as needed. Relevant analytical products have been developed based on data from the FFP database and the database on seized weapons.

3.9 Effectiveness of investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of firearm-related offences

Guiding question:

Did authorities implement specific measures or activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of detecting, investigating, prosecuting or adjudicating firearms-related offences? If so, please describe.

- On 16 October 2025, judges, prosecutors, and representatives of the MoI attended a regional meeting organized by the UNODC in Vienna on firearm-related case law. The meeting aimed at harmonizing firearm adjudications across the Western Balkans by discussing the draft methodology for analysing firearms-related case law and assess its practical application.

Operational results:

- In the second half of 2025, the Police seized 644 illegal weapons, 28,329 rounds of ammunition, 30 bombs and explosive devices, and one hand-held rocket launcher. In the same period, 554 criminal offences under Article 348 of the Criminal Code were committed, while 540 criminal charges were filed against 554 persons for the criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code.
- During the same period, the Customs Administration seized or collected 37 weapons, 11,314 rounds of ammunition and 4 kg of gunpowder, 27 pieces of weapon parts, and 130 telescopic batons.

Activities to improve the efficiency of detections and investigations:

- On 9 September 2025, representatives of the criminal police and the border police participated in a meeting on “Balkan Arms Smuggling Channels through Europe and the Swedish Nexus — JAD SEE Intelligence Phase Meeting”. The meeting was organized by FRONTEX in Warsaw, Poland, as part of the EMPACT Firearms intelligence phase of the JAD SEE operational action.
- From 7 to 9 October 2025, we participated in the event “Industry Days — Technological Solutions for Cross-Border Crime Counteraction” that was held at the Police Academy in Zagreb, Croatia, in support of the upcoming SEE JAD operational action, organized by FRONTEX and CEPOL.
- On 7–8 October 2025, customs officers participated in a workshop in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, entitled “Methodology for the Development of Risk Indicators for the Detection of Firearms in Postal Shipments”, under the Hermes project, organized by the UNODC.

- On 14–15 October 2025, we participated in the 22nd Meeting of the South East Europe Firearms Experts Network (SEEFEN) held in Skopje, North Macedonia.
- From 1 to 5 December 2025, two police officers from the Belgrade Police Directorate participated in the 25th International Expert Symposium on “Explosives and the Deactivation of Unconventional Explosive and Incendiary Materials”, held in Magdeburg, Germany, by the Federal Criminal Police Office of Germany.

Strengthening the K-9 capacities of Police Directorates for the detection of weapons and Explosives

- A detailed design for works at Bežanijska Kosa was approved during the reporting period, following comments provided by the CIP designers.
- On 30 July 2025, a service dog trained to detect weapons and ammunition according to the SAMBI technique, was used during a search of an apartment in the territory of the Zrenjanin Police Directorate, where one illegally owned pistol was found. On 12 November 2025, the Belgrade Police Directorate found several pieces of different types of ammunition and one pistol during a search of residential premises using a service dog.
- From 13 to 15 August 2025, a workshop was held to review the draft SOPs for the training and operational use of service dogs, as well as the SOPs for puppies, both developed under the project. In order to continue work on the SOPs for the training and operational use of service dogs, an additional meeting of the working group representatives was held on 29 August 2025.
- On 1-5 September 2025, five representatives of the MoI, together with two service dogs, participated in a regional training on the deployment of dogs in challenging environments, organized by the OSCE Mission to North Macedonia.
- The amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding concerning the extension of the OSCE project until 30 September 2026 was approved and signed on 17 September 2025. At the same time, the deadline for the completion of the Master Plan for the upgrade of the capacities for the deployment and use of service dogs was extended until 30 September 2026.
- One representative of the PJP Police Brigade participated in an international training held from 2 to 7 November 2025 in Kaluža, Slovakia, under EMPACT Cycle Operational Activity 6.4. In addition, two representatives of the PJP Police Brigade, both certified handlers in the SAMBI technique, participated in a study visit held from 16 to 20 November 2025 in Vienna.

3.10 Strengthening inter-institutional operational cooperation

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken in improving inter-institutional cooperation at operational level? If so, please provide details.

- Inter-institutional cooperation at the operational level was enhanced through the implementation of nine operational actions in which the Police participated during the EMPACT 2024–2025 cycle. In addition to data exchange, these actions included joint workshops and meetings aimed at sharing best practices and experiences. One of the activities organized under CEPOL’s WB PACT II project resulted in the development of the SOPs for the implementation of Joint Action Days.
- On 22–23 October 2025, police officers of the Forensic Centre held a two-day meeting with representatives of public prosecutor’s offices in Vršac, Serbia, to strengthen mutual cooperation, exchange experience and improve coordination for solving more effectively the criminal offences related to WAE. The main topics of the meeting were criminalistic ballistics and the determination of the causes of explosions and fires, among others.
- In 2025, cooperation with the Customs Administration was enhanced as part of the activities for the EMPACT operational actions. As part of the preparatory activities for the Operational Action

Armstrong, the MoI established contact with the Post of Serbia to ensure more efficient impact in the detection of WAE. The Customs Administration also carried out several activities related to the HERMES project, in which it is the lead implementing entity together with the Post of Serbia.

3.11 Participation in Joint Action Days

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in your jurisdiction? Did you participate in a JAD operation during the reporting period? If so, please elaborate on your role and results.

- A JAD Coordinator has been appointed within the MoI, who also serves as the contact point for OA 8.1 – JAD, EMPACT FIA. The operational phase of JAD SEE 2025, which was planned to take place in October 2025, was postponed to March 2026.
- From 15 to 19 September 2025, EMPACT Action Days were implemented under Operational Action ARMSTRONG XI — OA 3.2 of the EMPACT OAP Firearms 2024–2025. The action included checks of local and international parcels to counter trafficking of firearms and ammunition, and firearm components and parts. The international action was implemented across Serbia with the participation of 30 police officers, 15 customs officers, and 9 employees of the Post of Serbia. Police officers from regional police directorates carried out checks and controls of postal operators in domestic traffic, including warehouses, express mail distribution centres and post office branches. Customs officers carried out checks of parcels in international traffic, namely international mail, using scanners at Nikola Tesla Airport in Belgrade. A total of 5,365 parcels were scanned. Parcels prepared for international traffic were manually inspected by employees of the Post of Serbia: a total of 1,148 outgoing parcels for recipients abroad and 1,416 incoming parcels for recipients in Serbia were inspected. During the action, a total of 7,929 parcels were inspected. No suspicious parcels were identified, nor were weapons, ammunition, weapon parts or explosive devices found in any of the parcels.

3.12 Use of investigative tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and/or Europol?

- During the reporting period, SIENA was used for regular exchanges of data on illicit arms trafficking.
- The Virtual Command Post application was used for rapid information exchange during operations.
- The EMPACT platform was used for the coordination of activities, implementation of operational actions, and organization of meetings.

3.13 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Enhancing international cooperation and data exchange through the FFP and ballistics-related mechanisms have been identified as challenges.
- The time required to verify firearms data, including ballistic data, needs to be reduced to ensure more efficient data exchange and faster responses to requests and inquiries from foreign partners. In this regard, the full and functional use of the Laboratory Information Management (LIMS) system, which is being developed under the UNDP project, is essential.

PODGORICA

3.1 Strengthening Risk Analysis Systems and Preventing the Diversion of Arms Exports

Guiding questions:

Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period? Did you publish an annual report on arms exports?

- There were no cases of diversion of arms exports during the reporting period.
- The Customs Administration, through the Customs Information System, can generate reports on exports and imports based on tariff codes for all goods, including weapons. These reports are submitted to the local authorities or international partners upon request. During the reporting period, there were no such requests related to import or export of weapons.
- In line with its obligations, the Ministry of Economic Development prepared the following reports:
 - The Annual Report on Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms, in accordance with Article 13(3) of the ATT and information exchange on conventional arms transfers;
 - The OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons – Information Exchange.
- The Ministry of Economic Development provided data to SEESAC for the regional arms exports for 2023.

3.2 Strengthening border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE

Guiding questions:

Were any activities undertaken during the reporting period to strengthen border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE? If yes, please describe the activities, type of border (land, air, maritime), and any cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions or international partners.

Customs Administration

- During the reporting period, the Customs Administration received two personal computers by UNODC.
- On 7-8 October 2025, a sub-regional workshop dedicated to the development and validation of risk indicators for detecting firearms in postal shipments was held in Sarajevo, organized by French Customs and UNODC. Participants from customs services, postal operators and law enforcement authorities from Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia discussed methodologies for risk identification, data exchange and the integration of indicators into operational procedures, with a particular focus on public-private cooperation. As a result, further steps were agreed to improve regional risk profiles.
- Following the development of the SOPs, representatives of the Customs Administration of Montenegro participated in a training organized by SEESAC on the practical application of SOPs related to SALW. The training was held in Podgorica from 4 to 7 November 2025 and combined theoretical sessions with practical exercises, with the aim of strengthening institutional capacities in the areas of risk analysis, detection of weapons, explosives and weapon parts, evidence handling, and occupational health and safety at the scene.

Police Directorate

- On 1-5 September 2025, five police officers from the Border Police and the Special Police Unit of Montenegro strengthened their operational readiness and regional cooperation through

- participation in a regional K9 training in Skopje organized by OSCE.
- In November 2025, the procurement of four specialized K9 vehicles by OSCE was completed: two for the Border Police and two for the Special Police Unit. The vehicles are expected to be delivered in May 2026.
 - During 2025, two Border Police officers participated in the Frontex Regional Certification Programme, one of whom successfully completed the programme. Participation in the same programme is planned for three officers from the Border Police and the Special Police Unit in 2026 supported by the OSCE.
 - In accordance with the work plan of the Border Police Sector, a local operation entitled "Enhanced Control of Motor Vehicles and Passengers" was carried out on 19 November 2025, with the aim of detecting and preventing the smuggling of weapons and ammunition. The operation was conducted at all border crossing points for international goods and passenger traffic. During the implementation of the operation, border police officers used specialized equipment and devices intended for the detection of weapons, ammunition and other prohibited items and activities.

3.3 Control mechanisms for explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Is there a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors? If not, has work been initiated in establishing such mechanism? If so, please provide details on the establishment process.

No control mechanism was reported as established.

3.4 Accreditation of the Crime Scene Investigation units

Guiding question:

Has your Crime Scene Investigation unit been accredited? If not, are there any steps/activities undertaken in this regard?

- Crime scene investigation (CSI) units at the level of the Regional Security Centres are not yet accredited due to insufficient premises and material capacities, as well as a shortage of human resources. Four posts are currently systematized within the Crime Police Sector, with responsibilities related to monitoring and improving the work of CSI services, as well as providing assistance in the most serious criminal offences. Certain instructions on procedures for forensic crime scene processing have been developed in line with selected elements of the ISO 17020 standard.
- During the reporting period, 14 officers of the Police Directorate completed the mandatory course as crime scene technicians with UNDP support, thereby mitigating staff shortages. The training focused on documenting injuries on victims during medical examinations.
- A number of SOPs for crime scene investigations have been developed.

3.5 Accreditation of the Ballistic Laboratories

Guiding question:

Has your ballistic laboratory been accredited? If yes, please indicate which methods are accredited. If not, please describe the steps/activities undertaken in this regard.

- The Ballistics Laboratory is accredited for one validated method, specifically the *examination of firearm-related marks on cartridge cases*.
- The Fires and Explosions Group validated the method for examining safety fuses.
- The Chemical Examinations Group validated the method for the qualitative analysis of TNT using

the GC-MS method.

- The Ballistics Laboratory successfully completed a proficiency testing exercise.
- Officers of the Forensic Centre participated in ENFSI working groups on ballistics, explosives, chemical examination of explosives, and crime scene investigation. The training was also delivered for the Forensic Centre officers on the use of drones, a 3D scanner and the Crime-lite Auto device.
- For the purposes of GSR examinations, a scanning electron microscope (SEM) was procured and installed, and training on its use was completed. The above-mentioned activities were implemented within the framework of a UNDP project.

3.6 Increased capacities for online firearm-related crime investigations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities aiming to increase capacities of cybercrime units related to firearms online investigations during the reporting period? If yes, please describe.

- No relevant activities were conducted.

3.7 Integration of a gender perspective into WAE-related investigation procedures and operations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken to integrate gender perspective into regular procedures and daily operations related to WAE investigations? If yes, please provide details.¹²

- The FFP has integrated the majority of gender-sensitive data into its database. In the coming period, it is planned to integrate data on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.

3.8 Establishment and operationalization of Firearms Focal Points

Guiding questions:

Is a Firearms Focal Point fully operational? More specifically:

- 1) *Is the FFP collecting and sharing data on seizures of weapons, ammunition and explosives?*
- 2) *Is the FFP responsible for tracing and sending or answering to tracing requests?*
- 3) *Has FFP direct access to SIENA?*
- 4) *Is the FFP collecting and sharing ballistic data?*
- 5) *Has your FFP established a formal channel of communication with any other jurisdiction? If so, which ones?*
- 6) *Has your FFP established a formal channel of communication with the EU Member States? If so, which ones?*
- 7) *Does FFP develop reports or knowledge products? If yes, please specify which products were produced in the reporting period, and to whom were these delivered.*

- Yes. The FFP was established in the first quarter of 2020 and is fully operation. The FFP is composed of officers from four organizational units of the Police Directorate.

¹² This could include activities related to integration of the gender perspective in CSI (particularly related to the FAE investigation in the context of domestic and gender based violence), activities in improving collection of sex and age disaggregated data by FFP or other units for instance (sex disaggregated data on: perpetrators of firearm related incidents, firearm owners, investigated persons or persons whose WAE were seized, number of WAE seized in the context of domestic violence, number of applications for firearms license approval rejected on grounds of domestic), or any gender training for professionals involved in WAE investigations, etc.

- 1) Yes. The FFP collects data on seizures of weapons, ammunition, and explosives. Regarding data exchange, the FFP also exchanges data with international partners, as described under Goal 2. With regard to the exchange of data on ammunition and explosives, the Criminal Intelligence Department did not exchange such data. However, should other constituent units have done so, this should be reflected accordingly.
- 2) Yes. The FFP is responsible for implementing, monitoring, sending, and responding to tracing requests.
- 3) Yes. Three of the four organizational units of the FFP have direct access to SIENA.
- 4) The Ballistics Examination Unit is part of the FFP, and therefore the FFP collects ballistic data. Regarding data availability, firearm examination data are available to all FFP constituents through the "Traffic" database, while access to the ballistic database "Evofinder" is limited to officers of the Ballistics Examination Unit.
- 5) The FFP has established a dedicated email address, ffp@policija.me, which can also be used for formal communication with international partners. FFP officers have promoted this e-mail address at all international meetings. Formal communication with other Western Balkan jurisdictions is conducted through the SIENA channel.
- 6) Same communication channels are used with EU member states as those mentioned under Question 5.
- 7) Yes. Based on the systematically collected data on firearms-related events, seized weapons, ammunition and explosive ordnance, as well as data on perpetrators and victims, the FFP consolidates these into a single database of firearms-related events/incidents. Based on this, the FFP produces a Monthly Firearms Bulletin, which contains information on: registered firearms-related events, the number of seized firearms (both legal and illicit), the structure of seized firearms based on legal grounds for seizure, the number of firearms seizures by municipality, as well as identified trends in firearms seizures. Importantly, this bulletin is part of the Monthly Report of the Criminal Intelligence Department, and is available to all police officers through the "Infostream V2" application. For the first time, FFP officers prepared an Annual Firearms Bulletin for 2025, including comparative data for 2024. The bulletin provides information on identified weapons-related incidents, seizures, perpetrators and victims. It also includes gender-disaggregated data, including perpetrators disaggregated by sex and age structure, as well as victims killed or injured with weapons, also disaggregated by sex and age structure. The Annual Bulletin will be published in the first half of 2026. In addition, FFP officers continuously prepare intelligence reports, both upon request and on their own initiative, concerning persons linked to arms-smuggling activities. These reports are submitted to the competent organizational units of the Police Directorate.

3.9 Effectiveness of investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of firearm-related offences

Guiding question:

Did authorities implement specific measures or activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of detecting, investigating, prosecuting or adjudicating firearms-related offences? If so, please describe.

- The *Analysis of Sentencing Policy in Firearms-Related Cases* was distributed to judges and prosecutors during the "Days of the Judiciary of Montenegro" from 28 to 30 October 2025, as well as during the implementation of the "Firearms in the Courtroom" training, and through the Centre for Training in Judiciary and Prosecution. The Analysis consists of sentencing policy and judicial practice for 431 final judgments issued over a five-year period, with the aim of harmonising sentences in cases involving the misuse of firearms.
- A representative of the Criminal Police participated in the annual meeting on the analysis and

development of the intelligence picture on arms smuggling within and outside the EU, held in December 2025. The meeting was organized by Europol in The Hague, the Netherlands.

- On 14 and 15 November 2025, representatives of the Crime Police Sector, the Border Police Sector, the Forensic Centre, the Basic Prosecutor’s Office in Podgorica, and the Customs Administration participated in the 22nd Regional Meeting of SEEFEN. The meeting took place in Skopje and was organized by SEESAC.
- **Statistical data on seized weapons for the period 1 July–31 December 2025:**

Type of weapon	Number of pieces
Gas weapons	109
Firearms	463
Air weapons	23
Total	595

- **Of the total number of seized firearms, 105 were in illegal possession.**

3.10 Strengthening inter-institutional operational cooperation

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken in improving inter-institutional cooperation at operational level? If so, please provide details.

- On 16 October 2025, judges, prosecutors, and representatives of law enforcement authorities participated in a regional meeting organized by UNODC in Vienna to discuss the draft methodology for analysing firearms-related case law and assess its practical application. The meeting aimed at harmonising firearms adjudications across the Western Balkans.

3.11 Participation in Joint Action Days

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in your jurisdiction? Did you participate in a JAD operation during the reporting period? If so, please elaborate on your role and results.

- Joint Action Days for South-East Europe were not implemented in 2025.
- EMPACT Action Days, within the framework of Operational Action “Armstrong”, took place from 7 to 12 July and 13 to 19 September 2025 in coordination with the Customs Administration, the Police Directorate, and the Post of Montenegro. The activities focused on the detailed control of postal shipments, in line with the defined targets provided by Europol. Montenegro shared information on the implementation of the activity through the SIENA channel with both Europol and Austria (as the lead of the second activity).

3.12 Use of investigative tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and/or Europol?

No supporting tools for investigations were used during the reporting period.

3.13 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Expert assistance will be required for activities related to the development of quality control and audit documents, and the preparation of the missing SOPs for crime scene investigation, in line with ILAC guidelines and the ISO 17020 standard.
- The procurement of a new comparison microscope for ballistics examinations should also be planned.
- It is necessary to further strengthen crime scene investigation capacities, such as premises – which are in poor conditions and in most cases do not meet the necessary standards, staffing, and technical equipment - particularly for the regional centres – in order to create the preconditions for activities related to CSI accreditation.
- Part of the equipment for crime scene investigation has been procured, and the procurement of specialized vehicles for crime scene investigation is ongoing.

PRISTINA

3.1 Strengthening Risk Analysis Systems and Preventing the Diversion of Arms Exports

Guiding questions:

Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period? Did you publish an annual report on arms exports?

- There were no cases of arms export diversion, as Kosovo does not conduct exports of WAE.
- No annual report on arms exports was published for the same reason.

3.2 Strengthening border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE

Guiding questions:

Were any activities undertaken during the reporting period to strengthen border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE? If yes, please describe the activities, type of border (land, air, maritime), and any cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions or international partners.

- During the reporting period, the Customs Administration received one X-ray scanner for the detection of firearms in postal parcels with support from UNODC.
- On 9-12 December 2025, 12 officials assigned to work with the X-ray equipment participated in a training and in four mentoring sessions on the analysis of X-ray images for the detection of firearms, their parts, components, and ammunition, facilitated by UNODC.
- The Police received 25 lightweight handheld metal detectors, aimed at enhancing its operational capacity by enabling more thorough and efficient security checks, helping to prevent illicit trafficking, and contributing to more effective border management. The Police Border Department also received five-day binoculars for monitoring long-range surveillance across the border areas and preventing the trafficking of SALW, ammunition, and explosives all supported by UNDP.
- On 7-10 October 2025, representatives of the Customs Administration participated in a workshop on the development of the SOPs related to SALW. This workshop was later followed by participation of the custom officer in a training on the SOPs practical implementation, organized by SEESAC from 16 to 19 December 2025 in Pristina.

- The K9 unit received dedicated equipment including specialized vehicles supported by OSCE.¹³

3.3 Control mechanisms for explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Is there a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors? If not, has work been initiated in establishing such mechanism? If so, please provide details on the establishment process.

There is no dedicated control mechanism in place. Every suspected case – whether legal or illegal – is verified both at the borders and inland.

3.4 Accreditation of the Crime Scene Investigation units

Guiding question:

Has your Crime Scene Investigation unit been accredited? If not, are there any steps/activities undertaken in this regard?

- A Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) unit is in place and operates depending on the nature of the case. If the case involves a firearm (where the firearm misuse is suspected but there are no victims), designated police officers respond to the scene. In cases involving victims, the police officers are accompanied by officials from the Forensic Agency (ballistics) and the Institute of Forensic Medicine. CSI units operate at the local, regional, and central levels.
- Other relevant activities included:
 - In December 2025, the CSI units received 3 professional binoculars, 3 night vision monocular cameras, and 7 GPS trackers, with support from SEESAC.
 - The Forensic Agency received a specialized Tool Scan equipment with support of UNDP to strengthen precision and efficiency of forensic investigations. This was followed by a hands-on training for 100 forensic experts to ensure its effective use.
 - The MoI's Explosive Inspectors were equipped with essential personal protective equipment, including helmets, protective clothing, body armor, gloves, and safety boots. This support, provided by UNDP, allows for safer and more efficient handling and inspection of explosives in high-risk environments.

3.5 Accreditation of the Ballistic Laboratories

Guiding question:

Has your ballistic laboratory been accredited? If yes, please indicate which methods are accredited. If not, please describe the steps/activities undertaken in this regard.

- The Ballistics Expertise Division is accredited under ISO Standard 17025:2017. The following four methods are accredited:
 - Method PRT-2.1: Physical examination, classification, and identification of firearms and their components;
 - Method PRT-2.2: Physical examination and classification of projectiles;
 - Method PRT-2.3: Physical examination and classification of cartridge cases and ammunition;
 - Method PRT-2.4: Physical examination and classification of hunting cartridges and their components.

3.6 Increased capacities for online firearm-related crime investigations

¹³ Information was extracted from the updates shared at the Local Coordination Meeting in Pristina on 09 June 2026.

Guiding question:

Were there any activities aiming to increase capacities of cybercrime units related to firearms online investigations during the reporting period? If yes, please describe.

- During the reporting period, 20 first responders and investigators from the Police participated in a two-day intensive training on cybercrime, organized by UNDP. The training focused on practical expertise in collecting, handling, and preserving electronic evidence, as well as introducing investigative techniques and tools needed to effectively address crimes committed in digital spaces. Special focus was dedicated to understanding and countering online and darknet activities linked to the trafficking of arms, ammunition, and explosives.
- 12 cyber investigators participated in a training in Podgorica on darknet investigations and other cyber-related topics with support from UNDP. The training focused on practical exercises and real case scenarios, covering darknet investigations, the use of cryptocurrencies, blockchain analysis, and other tools commonly linked to online criminal activity.

3.7 Integration of a gender perspective into WAE-related investigation procedures and operations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken to integrate gender perspective into regular procedures and daily operations related to WAE investigations? If yes, please provide details.¹⁴

- 20 police officers involved in community policing from the Regional Police Directorate of Gjakova participated in a two-day training session on SALW control. The training provided a platform for practical learning and knowledge exchange on SALW control, improving the procedures for firearm inspections, and enhancing preventive measures to address the misuse of firearms, with particular attention to cases of domestic violence.

3.8 Establishment and Operationalization of Firearms Focal Points

Guiding questions:

Is a Firearms Focal Point fully operational? More specifically:

- 1) *Is the FFP collecting and sharing data on seizures of weapons, ammunition and explosives?*
- 2) *Is the FFP responsible for tracing and sending or answering to tracing requests?*
- 3) *Has FFP direct access to SIENA?*
- 4) *Is the FFP collecting and sharing ballistic data?*
- 5) *Has your FFP established a formal channel of communication with any other jurisdiction? If so, which ones?*
- 6) *Has your FFP established a formal channel of communication with the EU Member States? If so, which ones?*
- 7) *Does FFP develop reports or knowledge products? If yes, please specify which products were produced in the reporting period, and to whom were these delivered.*

The FFP was established in 2016 and it is fully operational as a separate unit within the Police.

- 1) Yes. Data collection on firearms, ammunition, and explosives is carried out through police

¹⁴ This could include activities related to integration of the gender perspective in CSI (particularly related to the FAE investigation in the context of domestic and gender based violence), activities in improving collection of sex and age disaggregated data by FFP or other units for instance (sex disaggregated data on: perpetrators of firearm related incidents, firearm owners, investigated persons or persons whose WAE were seized, number of WAE seized in the context of domestic violence, number of applications for firearms license approval rejected on grounds of domestic), or any gender training for professionals involved in WAE investigations, etc.

reports on firearm-related incidents, which are distributed to the relevant units. During the reporting period, the FFP received the latest version of the iBase and Analyst's Notebook, both of which enable more efficient data management, pattern analysis, and intelligence sharing. As a result, they will strengthen the FFP's operational and technical capacities, and enhance collaboration across law enforcement agencies.

- 2) Yes. The FFP is responsible for tracing firearms at both jurisdictional and international levels. At the international level, requests are submitted to the iARMS system via the Liaison Office of INTERPOL Pristina, while requests to EUROPOL are sent through the SIENA system. In October 2025, two FFP officials advanced their capacities on firearm tracing by participating in a training organized by INTERPOL on the iARMS system.
- 3) Yes. The FFP has direct access to SIENA, through which it conducts regular communication and information exchange.
- 4) The FFP maintains regular communication with the ballistic unit. Upon request, it collects and shares ballistic data via e-mail.
- 5) Internally, the FFP maintains regular communication with all organizational units of the Police, the Department for Public Safety/Weapons and Explosives Division, the Ballistics Division, and other law enforcement institutions. A formal channel of communication with other jurisdictions is not established, but communication is facilitated via e-mail.
- 6) The FFP has a communication address for internal police communications: ffp@kosovopolice.com, while communication with international partners for both incoming and outgoing requests is conducted through the e-mail address ilecu@kosovopolice.com of the Directorate for International Police Cooperation (ILECU), where the FFP is housed.
- 7) The FFP produces annual analytical reports containing statistical and other firearms-related data upon request from other units of the Police and the Public Security Directorate within the MoI.

3.9 Effectiveness of investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of firearm-related offences

Guiding question:

Did the authorities implement specific measures or activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of detecting, investigating, prosecuting or adjudicating firearms-related offences? If so, please describe.

- The MoI has received equipment from SEESAC, including computers, laptops, and smartphones, to support further advancement and improvement of the working conditions.
- The following activities have been conducted to enhance the effectiveness of detection, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of firearms-related offences:
 - On 9 September 2025, 33 judges, prosecutors, and justice professionals participated in a workshop in Prishtina organized by UNODC to advance their understanding and practical skills in applying the legal framework for prosecuting firearms-related crimes.
 - On 14-15 October 2025, five officials from the Prosecution, Police, Ballistics Sector of the Forensic Institute, Border department, and Customs Administration participated in the 22nd SEEFEN meeting, which took place in Skopje, North Macedonia.
 - On 17 December 2025, judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials from Kosovo attended a regional meeting in Vienna with counterparts from Albania and North Macedonia to review the draft methodology for the analysis of firearms-related judgments in North Macedonia, which was developed by UNODC. The meeting aimed at achieving greater sentencing consistency on firearm-related criminal offences across the region.
 - The operationalization of an e-learning platform on SALW continued during the reporting period, and an official ceremony took place during the reporting period to mark its

development. The Police conducted internal testing of the platform and initiated the process of digitizing and uploading existing offline training materials in various thematic areas such as SALW control, community policing, and investigative techniques. This platform will enable police officers to access specialized training modules, refresh their knowledge, and continuously build new skills at their own pace, and ensuring long-term professional development of the police service.

3.10 Strengthening inter-institutional operational cooperation

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken in improving inter-institutional cooperation at operational level? If so, please provide details.

No relevant activities were reported during the reporting period.

3.11 Participation in Joint Action Days

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in your jurisdiction? Did you participate in a JAD operation during the reporting period? If so, please elaborate on your role and results.

- Yes, a JAD coordinator for 2025 has been appointed. The coordinator has followed activities related to the JAD SEE Operational Plan in combating arms trafficking, narcotics trafficking, trafficking in human beings, and the smuggling of migrants. Participation to the JAD has been confirmed, and preparations for the next activity have commenced. Information was also exchanged during the intelligence phase through analytical reports.
- The JAD SEE 2025 activity, originally planned to take place in September 2025, has been postponed to March 2026. Internal activities related to preparations for the Operational Plan have been coordinated accordingly.

3.12 Use of investigative tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and/or Europol?

- SIENA was used for communication during joint operational actions.

3.13 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

The following needs have been identified during the reporting period:

- Advanced training on SALW legislation for new investigators responsible for handling cases involving weapons;
- Training for prosecutors and judges who handle cases involving WAE;
- Upgrades to databases that would directly improve the collection of information related to the misuse, manufacture, possession and illicit circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosives, across essential parameters such as gender, age, location, etc.
- Several training activities have been planned.

- A request for support with basic training to the newly assigned FFP staff was submitted.

SARAJEVO

3.1 Strengthening Risk Analysis Systems and Preventing the Diversion of Arms Exports

Guiding questions:

Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period? Did you publish an annual report on arms exports?

Federal level (MOFTER, ITA, Ministry of Security/SALW Coordination Board)

- **MOFTER:** There were no cases of diversion of arms export during the reporting period. Data on issued and executed export licences for weapons and military equipment for 2023 were submitted to SEESAC for the Regional Report on Arms Exports. For the annual report on issued and used documents and rejected applications for the issuance of documents for the foreign trade of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods in 2023, opinions were obtained from the competent institutions. Upon receipt of the opinion of the Office for Legislation, the report will be forwarded to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina for consideration and adoption.
- **ITA:** In accordance with the Law on the Control of Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods, the ITA submits biannual reports to MOFTER on the foreign trade of these goods.

3.2 Strengthening border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE

Guiding questions:

Were any activities undertaken during the reporting period to strengthen border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE? If yes, please describe the activities, type of border (land, air, maritime), and any cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions or international partners.

Federal level (ITA, Border Police BiH)

- In November 2025, the first joint exercise of the police and customs authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia was successfully conducted. The exercise brought together 34 participants, including prosecutors from both jurisdictions and trainers from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its primary objective was to test and strengthen inter-agency and cross-border cooperation through the application of relevant operational procedures following the detection of illicit SALW hidden in a vehicle.
- During the reporting period, Border Police officers found and temporarily seized one automatic rifle and 46 rounds of ammunition.
- On 7–8 October 2025, representatives of the customs administration, police, and postal operators participated in a regional training on methodologies for developing risk indicators for the detection of firearms in postal shipments, held in Sarajevo under the Hermes project. The training contributed to the development and application of risk indicators, the identification of firearms smuggling patterns, and inter-agency cooperation in detecting illicit firearms trafficking through postal shipments.
- On 3–6 November 2025, the operational action “Courier” continued in cooperation with three public postal operators: JP Pošte Srpske, JP BH Pošta and JP Hrvatske pošte. The objective of this action was to select, profile, and identify postal parcels and courier consignments in international

postal and courier traffic entering or leaving Bosnia and Herzegovina by air and/or road transport, through the postal customs offices/centres in Sarajevo, Mostar, and Banja Luka, the Sarajevo Airport Customs Office, and other border customs offices. This activity took place as part of the "Hermes" project. Two meetings were organized in Banja Luka on 17 September 2025 and in Sarajevo on 23 December 2025 to present the results of the operational action "Courier", among others. During the inspection of postal consignments, the officials found weapon parts in two cases, which were handed over to the Federal Police Administration for further action.

- The Indirect Taxation Authority received two ThermoFisher TruDefender FTX S2 handheld explosives and narcotics detectors for the customs offices in Banja Luka and Sarajevo. The officials were trained in their use on 1 and 2 October 2025.
- The officials of the Indirect Taxation Authority participated in a training organized by UNDP on the practical application of the SALW-related SOPs from 2 to 5 December 2025.
- 14 officials of the Indirect Taxation Authority participated in a training organized by SEESAC on the practical application of SALW-related SOPs, held from 2 to 5 December 2025 in Tuzla.
- In the period from 1 July to 31 December 2025, the Indirect Taxation Authority recorded six cases of temporary seizure of goods, including:
 - One case of seizure inside Bosnia and Herzegovina involving 136 hunting laser sights with micro-switches;
 - Five seizure cases at border crossings and customs offices, involving 14 rounds of 9x19 mm pistol ammunition, 40 weapon parts such as springs, a pistol cocking piece, levers and a trigger housing, four hunting optical sights, and 600 pellets for 4.5 mm and 5.5 mm air rifles.

3.3 Control mechanisms for explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Is there a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors? If not, has work been initiated in establishing such mechanism? If so, please provide details on the establishment process.

Ministry of Security/SALW Coordination Board:

- Mechanisms for explosive precursors control have not been established. Goal 1.1.2. of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the SALW Control Strategy, foresees the following activity: "Analyse the legislative framework on the control of explosives and explosive precursors in relation to the EU regulatory framework." An analysis is planned to determine the lead institutions for this activity.

3.4 Accreditation of the Crime Scene Investigation units

Guiding question:

Has your Crime Scene Investigation unit been accredited? If not, are there any steps/activities undertaken in this regard?

Republika Srpska MoI

- Organizational units within the police administrations whose scope of work includes criminalistics/forensic tasks are not accredited in accordance with the ISO standards.
- Activities are currently in the final phase for the development of 47 SOPs and 8 Work Instructions for the work of the crime scene technicians during crime scene investigations.

Brčko District Police

- No. The CSI unit has not yet been accredited. Crime scene investigators have completed the certified training.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- The CSI units are not accredited, and no relevant activities were conducted during the reporting

period. However, crime scene investigators are equipped, trained, and authorized to conduct crime scene investigations.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- The CSI unit is not accredited and no relevant activities were undertaken during the reporting period. The authorized police officers conduct crime scene procedures, while crime scene technicians collect, package, and archive evidence.

Sarajevo Canton MoI and **Canton 10 MoI** reported no accreditation of the CSI unit and no relevant activities.

Federal-level authorities (Border police BiH, SIPA, Directorate for the Coordination of Police bodies BiH), Federal MoI, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and West-Herzegovina Canton MoI provided no information.

3.5 Accreditation of the Ballistic Laboratories

Guiding question:

Have your ballistic laboratories been accredited? If yes, please indicate which methods are accredited. If not, please describe the steps/activities undertaken in this regard.

Republika Srpska MoI:

- No, the methods used for ballistic examinations are not accredited.
- Expert examinations are conducted using the methods listed below:
 1. Examination of weapons
 2. Examination of cartridge cases and shotgun cartridge cases
 3. Examination of bullets and bullet fragments
 4. Examination of ammunition/cartridges
 5. Determination of projectile trajectory
 6. Determination of the firing distance from rifled-barrel weapons
 7. Determination of the firing distance from smoothbore weapons
 8. Determination of the sequence of projectile passage through glass
 9. Examination of gunshot residue traces on hands and clothing
- The installation of ventilation systems in the ballistic laboratory in Banja Luka was completed during the reporting period with support from UNDP.
- Through the same support, in November 2025, the ballistic laboratory in Republika Srpska received the following specialized ballistic equipment: two engineers' bench vices, a set of hand tools, a camera with an additional macro lens, two sets consisting of a speedlight unit and tripod, a technical scale, a chronograph, two flashlights, two floor lamps with illuminated magnifying glasses, four kinetic bullet pullers, a laser engraver, a forensic dummy, an ammunition reloading press, a digital trigger pull gauge, a borescope, an inspection camera, a micrometer, and a laser device for centring firearm barrels.
- The ballistic examination methods used in the Mechanoscopy Laboratory are not accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2018. However, active work is ongoing to accredit two methods:
 - the comparison of questioned and reference cartridge cases and shotgun cartridge cases, and
 - the comparison of questioned bullets and/or bullet fragments with reference bullets.
- The request to expand the scope of accreditation of the Forensics Unit – Criminalistics and Technical Centre to include these methods is expected to be submitted to the accreditation body in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the end of 2026.

Federal MoI

- Yes, the following methods are accredited:
 - Comparative examination of bullets/projectiles;

- Comparative examination of cartridge cases/ammunition casings.
- During the reporting period, the installation of the ventilation systems in the ballistic laboratory in Sarajevo was completed. In November 2025, the ballistic laboratory in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina received the following specialized ballistic equipment through the UNDP's support: a microscope camera, a technical scale, an air compressor, a cordless drill/screwdriver, two flashlights, two engineers' bench vices, two floor lamps with illuminated magnifying glasses, and four kinetic bullet pullers.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- The ballistic laboratory is not accredited. Activities have been launched to develop a project for the refurbishment of its premises and the shooting range.

Sarajevo Canton MoI reported the ballistic laboratory as not accredited and no activities toward its accreditation.

Brčko District Police provided no information.

3.6 Increased capacities for online firearm-related crime investigations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities aiming to increase capacities of cybercrime units related to firearms online investigations during the reporting period? If yes, please describe.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- The Ministry of Interior of the Central Bosnia Canton does not have an established cybercrime unit. However, within the Criminal Police Department, officers are assigned to handle cybercrime-related cases. These officers are not specialized or adequately equipped to conduct investigations related to firearms.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- The Ministry of Interior of West Herzegovina Canton provided training for 16 police officers in combating cybercrime.

SIPA, Sarajevo Canton MoI, and Canton 10 MoI reported no activities.

Ministry of Security, Border Police of BiH, Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Federal MoI, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, and Herzegovina-Neretva Canton provided no information.

3.7 Integration of a gender perspective into WAE-related investigation procedures and operations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken to integrate gender perspective into regular procedures and daily operations related to WAE investigations? If yes, please provide details.¹⁵

Federal level (Ministry of Security, SIPA, Border Police BiH)

- **Border Police BiH:** No activities to integrate a gender perspective into regular procedures and daily operations related to WAE investigations were reported.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI:

¹⁵ This could include activities related to integration of the gender perspective in CSI (particularly related to the FAE investigation in the context of domestic and gender based violence), activities in improving collection of sex and age disaggregated data by FFP or other units for instance (sex disaggregated data on: perpetrators of firearm related incidents, firearm owners, investigated persons or persons whose WAE were seized, number of WAE seized in the context of domestic violence, number of applications for firearms license approval rejected on grounds of domestic), or any gender training for professionals involved in WAE investigations, etc.

- A gender perspective has not yet been fully institutionalized across all police procedures. However, initial steps have been taken towards its integration through workshops and training sessions on incorporating a gender perspective into data collection, victim engagement, and risk analysis in cases involving the unauthorized possession and misuse of firearms.
- Within police records and reports, basic data on the gender and age of the suspects and victims are being collected to enable a gender-sensitive analysis of the criminal activities.

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI reported no activities.

SIPA, Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Federal MoI, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, West-Herzegovina Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

3.8 Establishment and Operationalization of Firearms Focal Points

Guiding questions:

Was a Firearms Focal Point established during the reporting period? If not, please describe any activities undertaken to initiate its establishment.

Federal level:

- In line with Goal 2 of the SALW Control Strategy 2025–2030, a Decision establishing an interdepartmental Working Group to draft a Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of a Firearms Focal Point was adopted and published in the Official Gazette of BiH (No. 20/25). The Memorandum of Understanding has been drafted and is currently undergoing the process of collecting opinions and obtaining formal approvals.

3.9 Exchange of firearm-related information with Europol through SIENA

Guiding question:

Do you have direct access to SIENA?

Federal level (Ministry of Security, SIPA, Directorate for the Coordination of Police bodies BiH, Border Police BiH)

- **SIPA:** The Agency conducts information exchange through EUROPOL, making full use of the support and cooperation mechanisms in place. Communication and operational cooperation have been established in specific investigative cases related to the unauthorized trafficking of firearms and drugs, as well as in the exchange of information on individuals potentially connected to illicit firearms trafficking.
- **Border Police BiH:** During the reporting period, there was no exchange of data related to SALW.

Federal MoI: The Federal Police Administration exchanges information with Europol on a daily basis through the Joint Contact Point of Bosnia and Herzegovina for cooperation with Europol, and with INTERPOL through the established I-24/7 system.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- The MoI of Central Bosnia Canton has access to SIENA system through the Federal MoI or other federal institutions authorized for direct data exchange with EUROPOL. MoI officials may submit requests or exchange information via inter-institutional channels, but do not have direct access to the SIENA platform.

Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Tuzla Canton MoI, and Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI reported to have access to SIENA.

Canton 10 MoI reported no access to SIENA

Ministry of Security, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Gorazde MoI, West-Herzegovina Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

3.10 Effectiveness of investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of firearm-related offences

Guiding question:

Did authorities implement specific measures or activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of detecting, investigating, prosecuting or adjudicating firearms-related offences? If so, please describe.

Federal level (Ministry of Security/SALW Coordination Board, SIPA, Border Police BiH)

- **Prosecutor's office:** The Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with UNDP, co-authored the draft Manual for SALW Investigations to support and guide police officers in the investigation of SALW-related criminal offences. The Manual was presented at a consultative meeting held on 16 October 2025 in Tuzla, attended by 14 experienced police officers from three cantonal ministries of interior, the Federal Police Administration, SIPA, and Brčko District. To date, 33 senior police officers from 10 cantonal ministries of interior, the Federal Police Administration, SIPA, and Brčko District Police have participated in consultations, providing substantive feedback. The Police Academy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina included the *Guidelines for Police Action in Relation to Illicit SALW* in its curriculum to facilitate effective training of the police cadets.
- In July 2025, 30 representatives of police agencies, the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Special Prosecutor's Office of Republika Srpska, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina and centres for the education of judges and prosecutors attended a meeting organized by the UNODC on the Guidelines for the Application of Special Investigative Measures in the Investigation and Prosecution of Firearms-related Criminal Offences, Joint Investigations and International Cooperation.
- On 16 October 2025, judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials attended a regional meeting in Vienna to discuss the draft methodology for analysing firearms-related case law and assess its practical application. The meeting was organized by the UNODC, aimed at harmonizing firearm adjudications across the Western Balkans.
- The Indirect Taxation Authority and the Federal Police Administration participated in a meeting organized by UNODC on open-source investigations, with the aim of strengthening cooperation in the exchange of information that may improve investigations into the illicit trafficking of firearms through postal shipments.
- At the request of the SALW Coordination Board, UNODC developed a ballistics manual for prosecutors and judges to strengthen forensic support and improve the criminal justice response and decision-making by prosecutors, judges, and judicial panels.
- **Ministry of Security/SALW Coordination Board:** The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the 22nd SEEFEN meeting, held on 14–15 October 2025 in Skopje, North Macedonia. The meeting focused on emerging technologies and their impact in firearms trafficking.
- **Border Police BiH:** During the reporting period, one operational action was carried out, resulting in the discovery of a certain quantity of firearms, and a report was submitted to the competent Prosecutor's Office.
- Detection capacities were enhanced through the following activities:
 - Participation of the K9 units in a regional K9 training on deployment in challenging environments, which took place on 1-5 September 2025 in Skopje and Ohrid, North Macedonia.
 - Participation in the specialized K9 training that was organized by the OSCE in cooperation with the French Gendarmerie, in Gramat, France, for two beneficiaries from law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, further strengthening their operational capabilities.

- Participation in the specialized training on the application of the *Guidelines for the Use of K9 Capacity in Detecting SALW*, including an exhibition and demonstration of skills by K9 units conducted by OSCE in cooperation with K9 experts from the Spanish Guardia Civil.
- Infrastructure upgrades were completed at six designated police K9 units across Bosnia and Herzegovina, significantly improving their operational conditions and efficiency.

Federal MoI

- In October 2025, the Police Academy of the Federal MoI received one detector for smuggled goods. This was followed by practical training for five Police Academy employees, aimed at ensuring proper handling, maintenance, and use of the equipment for training purposes.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- Internal procedures for investigating firearm-related crimes were developed and updated, focusing on faster processing, registration, and monitoring of cases. Police officers participated in training sessions in the field of criminal investigation of firearms offences, covering topics such as evidence collection techniques, forensic analysis, and interviewing suspects and witnesses. The training also included modules on coordination with prosecutors' offices to accelerate case processing. The Central Bosnia Canton MoI regularly monitors data on filed reports, seized weapons, indictments, and court rulings related to firearms offences.

Sarajevo Canton MoI reported conducting regular measures but provided no further information.

Canton 10 MoI reported no activities.

Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and West-Herzegovina Canton MoI provided no information.

3.11 Strengthening inter-institutional operational cooperation

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken in improving inter-institutional cooperation at operational level? If so, please provide details.

Federal level (Ministry of Security/SALW Coordination Board, SIPA, Border Police BiH)

- **Border Police BiH:** During the reporting period, one operational action was carried out during which a certain number of firearms was discovered. A report was submitted to the competent Prosecutor's Office.

Federal MoI: During the reporting period, the Federal Police Administration participated in operational groups, coordination bodies, meetings, and workshops. In addition, several joint operational actions were conducted in cooperation with other agencies, in which the Federal Police Administration actively participated.

Brčko District Police

- No relevant activities were undertaken apart from a memoranda of cooperation with other police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Canton 10 MoI reported no relevant activities.

Ministry of Security, SIPA, Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Federal MoI, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, West-Herzegovina Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

3.12 Participation in Joint Action Days

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in your jurisdiction? Did you participate in a JAD operation during the reporting period? If so, please elaborate on your role and results.

Federal level:

- **SIPA:** Yes. The Agency participates in the implementation of all joint operational actions and appoints coordinators, responsible officers, and organizational units. During the reporting period there were no activities related to JAD operations.
- **Indirect Taxation Authority:** The Law Enforcement Sector and the Customs Sector within the ITA participated in the EMPACT firearms operational action CONVERSUS, aimed at countering illegal conversion of alarm and signal weapons into lethal firearms and other devices, a method used by individuals and organized criminal groups. The operational action was initially planned to start on 1 June 2025 and last until 28 February 2026. However, the implementation of the operational phase had been postponed until further notice.
- Other international operational actions implemented or planned to prevent the illicit trafficking and use of firearms and weapon parts included:
 - GLOBAL GATEWAY – The Indirect Taxation Authority participated in this operational action, focused on interdicting the trafficking and smuggling of explosive precursor chemicals used to manufacture Improvised Explosive Devices. The action was organized by the World Customs Organization (WCO) from 23 September to 17 October 2025.
 - JAD SEE 2025 – The ITA confirmed its participation in this operational action, aimed at preventing the illicit trafficking of weapons, among other activities, in South-East Europe. The operational phase is scheduled for 23–27 March 2026.

Brčko District Police

- A JAD Coordinator is appointed. No JAD operations were conducted during the reporting period.

Federal MoI: Yes. For each operational action (whether a JAD or another international operational action), the Federal Police Administration appoints its coordinator, who actively participates in the implementation of these actions. They are involved in information exchange, verifications, and other relevant activities.

Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI:

- A JAD Coordinator is appointed. No JAD operations were conducted during the reporting period.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- A JAD Coordinator is appointed.

Canton 10 MoI:

- A JAD Coordinator is appointed. The Ministry of Interior of Canton 10 had a coordinator role in the operation in Sarajevo.

Ministry of Security, Border Police BiH, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Central Bosnia Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

3.13 Use of investigative tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and/or Europol?

Federal level (SIPA, Directorate for the Coordination of Police bodies BiH, Border Police BiH, ITA)

- **Border police BiH:** During the reporting period, no activities were carried out related to the use of supporting tools offered by EMPACT or Europol in relation to SALW.

Federal MoI: All available capacities are currently being utilized.

Canton 10 MoI reported no use of any of the supporting tools for investigations.

Ministry of Security, SIPA, Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies BiH, Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Central Bosnia Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, West-Herzegovina Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

3.14 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

Republika Srpska MoI:

- Organization of trainings for crime scene technicians who conduct crime scene investigations, as well as trainings for ballistic experts in advanced ballistic laboratories in Europe and worldwide have been identified as needs that would enhance their respective investigative capacities.
- Specialized equipment for the crime scene technical teams in the field has been identified as a need. Financial support for the participation of the ballistic experts in the work of ENFSI – the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes – working groups is also needed.
- The aforementioned requests for support have been submitted several times over the past three years to various international organizations. However, only part of the requested support has been provided in form of equipment and the organization of regional meetings for the ballistic experts.

Tuzla Canton MoI:

- Additional measures are required to initiate the accreditation procedure of the ballistic lab, such as expanding the laboratory's premises and staffing capacities.

SKOPJE

3.1 Strengthening Risk Analysis Systems and Preventing the Diversion of Arms Exports

Guiding questions:

Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period? Did you publish an annual report on arms exports?

- There were no cases of diversion of arms export during the reporting period.
- There is no production of firearms in North Macedonia. However, the MoI regularly publishes an annual report on ammunition authorizations and exports.
- During the reporting period, North Macedonia conducted 13 ammunition exports.
- North Macedonia also provided data to SEESAC for the regional report on arms export for 2023, which was published in December 2025.

3.2 Strengthening border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE

Guiding questions:

Were any activities undertaken during the reporting period to strengthen border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE? If yes, please describe the activities, type of border (land, air, maritime), and any cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions or international partners.

- The following activities were undertaken during the reporting period to strengthen border control measures in order to combat cross-border WAE-related crimes:
 - From 30 September to 3 October 2025, the Customs Administration officials participated in a training on the practical application of the SOPs related to SALW in Skopje. The Customs Administration in cooperation with representatives of SEESAC developed the SALW-related SOPs, which are aligned with the previously developed SOPs for the Border Police of North Macedonia on risk analysis, firearms detection, and emergency situations.
 - On 14-15 October 2025, five officials from the Prosecution, Public Security department, Forensic Science department, Border Affairs and Migration, and Customs Administration participated in the 22nd SEEFEN meeting which took place in Skopje. The discussions focused on emerging technologies and their relation to firearms trafficking.
 - The inter-institutional Working Group consisting of the Customs Administration and the Post of North Macedonia that supports the implementation of the Memorandum of Cooperation and the SOPs for detecting firearms, parts and components, ammunition, and explosives in postal parcels convened the third and the fourth meeting with support from UNODC. On 10 September 2025, the working group reviewed preparations for scanner installation and use, and validated standardized detection/seizure reporting templates. On 30 October 2025 the Working Group members reviewed progress and agreed on immediate next steps, including adopting a standardized Reporting Form for Illegal Shipment.
 - On 25-27 November 2025, 12 custom officials and postal operators representatives participated in a training course on the analysis of X-ray images for the detection of firearms, their parts, components, and ammunition, which took place in Skopje. The training aimed to enhance the technical capabilities of customs officers and officials of the postal operators by improving their ability to identify concealed firearms in postal parcels through X-ray imagery.
 - The Customs Administration received one X-ray scanner supported by the UNODC through an official handover ceremony in Skopje on 2 December 2025.
 - Within the framework of EMPACT CONVERSUS, which took place during the reporting period to combat illicit trafficking of converted firearms, the following items were seized:
 - 16 blank-firing/signal pistols (ECOL TUNA, Retay, Zoraki, Vzor);
 - 16 magazines for the above-mentioned pistols;
 - 373 rounds of ammunition.

3.3 Control mechanisms for explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Is there a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors? If not, has work been initiated in establishing such mechanism? If so, please provide details on the establishment process.

No control mechanism for explosive precursors is in place.

3.4 Accreditation of the Crime Scene Investigation units

Guiding question:

Has your Crime Scene Investigation unit been accredited? If not, are there any steps/activities undertaken in this regard?

Work on the CSI training and simulation facility continued. During the reporting period, the facility design was completed.

3.5 Accreditation of the Ballistic Laboratories

Guiding question:

Has your ballistic laboratory been accredited? If yes, please indicate which methods are accredited. If not, please describe the steps/activities undertaken in this regard.

- The Ballistics Laboratory within the Department for Ballistics, Fires, and Explosions of the Department for Forensic Examinations is accredited for two methods:
 - comparative analysis of cartridge cases, and
 - comparative analysis of projectiles.
- During the reporting period, international ballistic experts in cooperation with ballistic experts from the Forensic Unit of the MoI prepared two documents: *General Design of the Shooting Range* and *General Instructions for the Use of the Shooting Range*. The documents will serve as the basis for developing the relevant SOPs. On 23 December 2025, the indoor shooting range was officially opened, enabling more effective examination of evidence in criminal cases and providing a safe working environment for forensic and ballistic officials.

3.6 Increased capacities for online firearm-related crime investigations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities aiming to increase capacities of cybercrime units related to firearms online investigations during the reporting period? If yes, please describe.

No activities were reported.

3.7 Integration of a gender perspective into WAE-related investigation procedures and operations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken to integrate gender perspective into regular procedures and daily operations related to WAE investigations? If yes, please provide details.¹⁶

- The CSI unit endorsed the *Guidelines for Forensic Techniques: Applying a Victim-Centered Approach in Cases of Gender-Based Violence*, developed by the UNDP. The document draws on insights shared during the workshop on applying a gender-sensitive approach for the CSI officers and offers practical guidance on integrating a victim-centered approach in evidence collection.

3.8 Establishment and Operationalization of Firearms Focal Point

Guiding questions:

Is a Firearms Focal Point fully operational? More specifically:

- 1) *Is the FFP collecting and sharing data on seizures of weapons, ammunition and explosives?*
- 2) *Is the FFP responsible for tracing and sending or answering to tracing requests?*
- 3) *Has FFP direct access to SIENA?*

¹⁶ This could include activities related to integration of the gender perspective in CSI (particularly related to the FAE investigation in the context of domestic and gender based violence), activities in improving collection of sex and age disaggregated data by FFP or other units for instance (sex disaggregated data on: perpetrators of firearm related incidents, firearm owners, investigated persons or persons whose WAE were seized, number of WAE seized in the context of domestic violence, number of applications for firearms license approval rejected on grounds of domestic), or any gender training for professionals involved in WAE investigations, etc.

- 4) *Is the FFP collecting and sharing ballistic data?*
 - 5) *Has your FFP established a formal channel of communication with any other jurisdiction? If so, which ones?*
 - 6) *Has your FFP established a formal channel of communication with the EU Member States? If so, which ones?*
 - 7) *Does FFP develop reports or knowledge products? If yes, please specify which products were produced in the reporting period, and to whom were these delivered.*
- The FFP is not fully operational
 - 1) The FFP collects and shares data on seized weapons, ammunition, and explosives.
 - 2) Each member of the FFP responds to requests in line with their respective responsibilities.
 - 3) A representative of the Sector for International Police Cooperation has joined as a member of the FFP and is responsible for monitoring, sending, and responding to the received tracing requests.
 - 4) Ballistic data is collected and monitored within the Department for Forensic Examinations, and there are plans to link this database with other available databases.
 - 5) No. The FFP has not established a formal channel of communication with any other jurisdiction.
 - 6) No. The FFP has not established a formal channel of communication with the EU Member States
 - 7) Reports, analyses, assessments, and other documents are prepared on the trends related to firearms, seized weapons, ammunition and explosives. The FFP shares them with the criminal police and other competent organizational units upon request.
 - During the reporting period, the FFP received the following IT equipment with support from SEESAC, including 6 laptops, 6 desktop computers with monitors, 6 OCR scanners, smartphones, 6 external SSD backup drives, and 6 tablets. This equipment was received based on the previously identified needs and will improve data management and exchange of forensic and operational information, among others.

3.9 Effectiveness of investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of firearm-related offences

Guiding question:

Did authorities implement specific measures or activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of detecting, investigating, prosecuting or adjudicating firearms-related offences? If so, please describe.

- On 17 December 2025, judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials from North Macedonia attended a regional meeting in Vienna with counterparts from Kosovo and Albania to review the draft methodology for the analysis of firearms-related judgments in North Macedonia, which was developed by UNODC. The aim of the analysis is to support the judiciary across the region in achieving greater sentencing consistency, assist prosecutors in refining strategies, and help law enforcement adjust investigative priorities based on identified trends.
- On 1-5 September 2025, dog handlers and service dogs from the K9 unit participated in a regional training on K9 deployment in challenging environments, which took place in Skopje and Ohrid. Part of the meeting was also a K9 unit supported by the German Federal Dog Rescue Association and the Union for Mountain Rescue.
- The MoI developed a K9 Regulatory Frameworks and has been implementing a K9 Masterplan with support from OSCE.

3.10 Strengthening inter-institutional operational cooperation

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken in improving inter-institutional cooperation at operational level? If so, please provide details.

- Cooperation exists between competent operational bodies within the MoI and the Public Prosecutor's Office in conducting investigations related to criminal offences in the field of illicit firearms trafficking.

3.11 Participation in Joint Action Days

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in your jurisdiction? Did you participate in a JAD operation during the reporting period? If so, please elaborate on your role and results.

- A coordinator from the Department for Criminal Police was appointed for the Operational Action CONVERSUS, aimed at tackling illicit trafficking of converted firearms.

3.12 Use of investigative tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and/or Europol?

During the reporting period, North Macedonia used the supporting tools related to SALW investigation offered by Europol and EMPACT.

3.13 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- No challenges or needs for support were identified.

TIRANA

3.1 Strengthening Risk Analysis Systems and Preventing the Diversion of Arms Exports

Guiding questions:

Were there any cases of diversion of arms exports reported during the reporting period? Did you publish an annual report on arms exports?

- No cases of diversion were reported during the reporting period.
- In compliance with Article 12 of Law No. 46/2018, the Export Control Authority (AKSHE) conducts a risk analysis for each transfer before deciding on granting a license, and conducts the mandatory post-delivery verifications. Every entity licensed by AKSHE is legally obliged to submit a Certificate of Delivery Verification (CVD) and declare the exporting party. In practical terms, all licenses issued and executed by AKSHE contain a CVD.
- AKSHE has not published any report in the period July-December 2025. However, AKSHE submitted data on arms exports for 2023 to SEESAC, which has been integrated into a regional report published

3.2 Strengthening border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE

Guiding questions:

Were any activities undertaken during the reporting period to strengthen border control measures related to the cross-border crimes involving WAE? If yes, please describe the activities, type of border (land, air, maritime), and any cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions or international partners.

- Since 2024, the structure of the Department for Border and Migration within the General Directorate of Police was restructure by Order of the Minister of Interior, aimed at further strengthening the operational and managerial efficiency of the Border and Migration Police. In this context, the Directorate for Risk Analysis and Investigation was established and the Sector for Cross-Border Coordination and Operations was expanded, and the professional capacities of the Coordination Centre for Integrated Border Management were further enhanced.
- As part of the efforts to prevent cross-border crimes, the Police has implemented the following measures and activities to enhance operational and professional capacities:
 - On 3–7 November 2025, six Customs and Police officers of the Durrës Port Control Unit (PCU) participated in a theoretical and practical training course by UNODC’s Container Control Programme (CCP). The training enhanced the knowledge and strengthened the capacities of the PCU units in detecting illicit trafficking through risk analysis, profiling, detailed examinations, the use of pre-arrival information, and advanced risk analysis methodologies.
 - Similarly, on 8–12 December 2025, four Customs and Police officers responsible for the control of passengers and goods at the Airport Control Unit (ACU) – that will be established at Tirana International Airport – participated in a Basic Theoretical Training for ACU in Pristina, organized by UNODC’s CCP.
 - During the period between 10 and 20 November 2025, approximately 20 police officers from each Regional Directorate and Border Police Commissariat participated in a two-day training session organized by UNDP. These trainings sought to enhance the capacities of the Police in identifying and combating the trafficking of SALW, explosives and their components, with a special focus on firearms conversion, methods of marking and ballistic examination, as well as explosives, explosives precursors and handmade grenades. The training sessions were delivered according to the following schedule:
 - Regional Directorate for Border and Migration, Vlorë: 10–11 November 2025
 - Border Police Commissariat, Sarandë: 11–12 November 2025
 - Regional Directorate for Border and Migration, Gjirokastër: 12–13 November 2025
 - Regional Directorate for Border and Migration, Korçë: 13–14 November 2025
 - Border Police Commissariat, Dibër: 14 and 17 November 2025
 - Regional Directorate for Border and Migration, Durrës: 17–18 November 2025
 - Regional Directorate for Border and Migration, Shkodër: 18–19 November 2025
 - In September 2025, the Albanian Police received five 4x4 vehicles for green border patrols, with the support of UNDP.
 - Border Police officers participated in two training activities organized and facilitated by the German Federal Police, within the framework of the EU4FAST project. The first training on tactical border control including the use of heartbeat detectors, was delivered on 13–17 October 2025 at the Kakavije Border Crossing Point, with the participation of 20 border police officers. The second training on the recognition of forged documents was held from 20 to 24 October 2025 at the Security Academy, with the participation of 16 police officers.

- With support from SEESAC, the Border Police received also a range of specialized equipment to enhance border monitoring and detection capacities to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms and explosives. The equipment included a watercraft engine, a videoscope, a handheld thermal camera, a drone, a handheld detector for explosives and narcotics, a handheld X-ray scanner, and the Defendec Smartdec border surveillance pack.
- During the reporting period, the Customs Administration received one X-ray scanner with the support of UNODC, aimed at enhancing the detection of firearms in postal parcels.
- During the second half of 2025, several firearms and other military-related items manufactured recently and trafficked through postal shipments to Albania were identified and seized. Specifically, parts and accessories for AR-15 type rifles were intercepted, including magazines with a capacity of 30 rounds, a carbine buffer tube and a rail. These postal detections enabled the immediate undertaking of follow-up controls, which led to the discovery of a weapons modification facility in the city of Shkodër, where an arsenal of modified weapons was seized.

3.3 Control mechanisms for explosive precursors

Guiding question:

Is there a control mechanism in place for explosive precursors? If not, has work been initiated in establishing such mechanism? If so, please provide details on the establishment process.

- There is no legal framework on explosive precursors, and the control mechanism for such precursors is not specifically regulated.
- The MoI has drafted an assessment of the institutional and legal framework capacities regarding the control of precursors and explosives. Feedback has been collected from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the General Directorate of Customs, the Export Control Authority, and the Ministry of Defense.
- The assessment concluded as necessary the drafting of a new law to regulate this field comprehensively. As a follow-up, the MoI will establish a working group with representatives from the MoI and the Police. If necessary, the working group will invite representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Export Control Authority, the General Directorate of Customs, as well as other law enforcement institutions or agencies. In addition, the working group will be entitled to engage external experts, where expertise is required, within the framework of ongoing projects supported by the EU or its member states.

3.4 Accreditation of the Crime Scene Investigation units

Guiding question:

Has your Crime Scene Investigation unit been accredited? If not, are there any steps/activities undertaken in this regard?

- The Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) Unit has not yet been accredited. However, standard procedures for this purpose have been undertaken.
- SEESAC's support has enabled the CSI unit to be equipped with the necessary tools and logistical materials, thereby enhancing the quality of its work. During the reporting period, the CSI unit received 690 CSI disposable overalls, 20-lighted optical lenses, 9 handheld metal detectors, 8 laser rangefinders, 1 ballistic chronograph and 690 CSI disposable overalls as well as IT equipment.

3.5 Accreditation of the Ballistic Laboratories

Guiding question:

Has your ballistic laboratory been accredited? If yes, please indicate which methods are accredited. If not, please describe the steps/activities undertaken in this regard.

- The ballistics laboratory has not yet been accredited. Standard procedures have been undertaken for the standardization of several types of expert examinations.
- As part of efforts to strengthen forensic capacities, two experts from the Institute of Scientific Police participated in the ENFSI Firearms & GSR Expert Working Group Annual Meeting, held in The Hague on 1–3 October 2025. The meeting focused on international cooperation, crime scene reconstruction and advanced ballistic analysis, including gunshot residue (GSR) analysis and the examination of firearms produced through 3D printing. The conference also included a study visit to the Netherlands Forensic Institute.

3.6 Increased capacities for online firearm-related crime investigations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities aiming to increase capacities of cybercrime units related to firearms online investigations during the reporting period? If yes, please describe.

No relevant activities were conducted during the reporting period.

3.7 Integration of a gender perspective into WAE-related investigation procedures and operations

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken to integrate gender perspective into regular procedures and daily operations related to WAE investigations? If yes, please provide details.¹⁷

- Since its establishment as a permanent unit with dedicated specialists responsible for drafting reports and analyses on the firearms situation in Albania, the Firearms Focal Point (FFP) has incorporated gender consideration in the data process and analysis, including:
 - Data disaggregated by age and gender for the perpetrators of criminal offences involving the use of firearms;
 - Data disaggregated by age, gender, and relation to the perpetrator, for the victims and injured individuals;
 - Data disaggregated by age and gender for the perpetrators and victims of firearm-related domestic violence.
- On 7 October 2025, the FFP delivered a training on the application of *Guidelines for the Assessment of Risks Related to the Misuse of Firearms in Domestic Violence* for 15 specialists responsible for handling domestic violence cases within the Sector for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Minors, Department of Public Security, at the General Directorate of Police. The facilitation of the training was supported by SEESAC.
- Similarly, on 9 October 2025, the FFP delivered a training session on the implementation of the *Guidelines for Gender-Sensitive Approval of Firearms Licences*. The training sought to enhance the knowledge and operational capacities on gender-sensitive practices for 13 officials involved in firearms license approval and background checks.

¹⁷ This could include activities related to integration of the gender perspective in CSI (particularly related to the FAE investigation in the context of domestic and gender based violence), activities in improving collection of sex and age disaggregated data by FFP or other units for instance (sex disaggregated data on: perpetrators of firearm related incidents, firearm owners, investigated persons or persons whose WAE were seized, number of WAE seized in the context of domestic violence, number of applications for firearms license approval rejected on grounds of domestic), or any gender training for professionals involved in WAE investigations, etc.

3.8 Establishment and Operationalization of Firearms Focal Points

Guiding questions:

Is a Firearms Focal Point fully operational? More specifically:

- 1) *Is the FFP collecting and sharing data on seizures of weapons, ammunition and explosives?*
 - 2) *Is the FFP responsible for tracing and sending or answering to tracing requests?*
 - 3) *Has FFP direct access to SIENA?*
 - 4) *Is the FFP collecting and sharing ballistic data?*
 - 5) *Has your FFP established a formal channel of communication with any other jurisdiction? If so, which ones?*
 - 6) *Has your FFP established a formal channel of communication with the EU Member States? If so, which ones?*
 - 7) *Does FFP develop reports or knowledge products? If yes, please specify which products were produced in the reporting period, and to whom were these delivered.*
- Since its establishment as a permanent organizational structure within the Police, the FFP has continuously strengthened its operational and analytical capacities. The FFP currently consists of 3 specialists and the head of unit, responsible for the collection and analysis of all data related to firearms.
 - 1) The FFP collects, processes, shares and analyses data related to WAE, including criminal offences committed with firearms, cases of firearm seizures, trafficking trends, geographic distribution of firearms and offences, and the age and gender of perpetrators and victims.

At the jurisdictional, the FFP shares data within the Police, other law enforcement agencies, and with local police structures. The FFP also collects data for reporting purposes to the SALW Commission, and data related to the implementation of the Roadmap.

At the international level, the FFP shares relevant information with EUROPOL, INTERPOL, Liaison Officers, and other competent authorities.
 - 2) The FFP is responsible for tracing and verifying firearms at the jurisdictional and international levels through its access to the Police information systems (TIMS, DEEPSEE, SIMA, and MEMEX) and iARMS system – to which direct access has been established recently. Work is currently under way to enable tracing of seized firearms through this system. Members of the FFP use the iARMS platform following initial training provided by INTERPOL Tirana. However, advanced and comprehensive training on the system has not yet been conducted.

The FFP also submits tracing requests and responds to requests from other local authorities such as the Prosecutor's Office and various divisions of the Police, as well as international partners and institutions.
 - 3) The FFP does not have direct access to the SIENA communication channel. However, SIENA is regularly used to exchange information with EUROPOL, including Standard Operational Plans, data, and intelligence supporting the implementation of JADs and subsequent post-operation analyses. Data and information are also exchanged through SIENA with regional and EU counterparts regarding specific cases of trafficking and seizure of SALW.
 - 4) The FFP collects ballistic data, which are provided by the Ballistics Laboratory of the Institute of the Scientific Police.
 - 5) The FFP maintains an official email address under the Albanian Police domain, which is used for communication with the FFPs counterparts in the region, including in Kosovo, Montenegro, and North Macedonia.

- 6) The FFP communicates with EU member states through the official SIENA communication channel, facilitated via EUROPOL. Through this channel, in specific cases of trafficking in weapons and ammunition, the FFP also exchanges information and requests data from other partners where the case concerns detained persons, seized weapons or other police-related information.
 - 7) The FFP has developed several reports aimed at knowledge production regarding firearms situation in Albania, as well as identifying emerging trends in arms production, conversion, and trafficking. During the reporting period, the FFP prepared and distributed to all Police structures several reports and risk analyses. In addition, the FFP prepared a semi-annual report for the period January–June, containing detailed relevant data.
- As a member of the SALW Commission, the FFP participated in several coordination meetings, including:
 - On 10 July 2025, the FFP participated in the meeting entitled “Presentation of Weapons and Special Equipment”, featuring products of AURORA ONE LTD, held at the premises of the Police.
 - On 29 July 2025, FFP representatives participated in a meeting on Operation SEE JAD.
 - On 14–15 October 2025, the FFP participated in the 22nd Regional Meeting of the Southeast European Firearms Experts Network (SEEFEN), held in Skopje, North Macedonia.
 - On 28–29 October 2025, the FFP participated in the First Planning Meeting of Operation Trigger X, held in Tbilisi, Georgia.
 - During the reporting period, the FFP also participated in the online meeting organized by the EMPACT platform on issues encountered during the implementation of the International Operation JAD SEE.
 - On 2-3 October 2025, the FFP participated in a meeting of SALW experts and SALW Commissions from the Western Balkans, Ukraine, and Moldova, entitled “Conflict Cycle and Lessons Learned,” organized by the OSCE in Vienna.
 - On 2–7 November 2025, FFP representatives participated in a training on firearms and cooperation with K9 units, organized by EMPACT in Košice, Slovakia.
 - On 3 December 2025, FFP representatives participated in the annual meeting of Europol’s firearms and explosives analysis project, held in The Hague, the Netherlands.

3.9 Effectiveness of investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of firearm-related offences

Guiding question:

Did authorities implement specific measures or activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of detecting, investigating, prosecuting or adjudicating firearms-related offences? If so, please describe.

- The following activities were conducted to enhance the effectiveness of detecting and investigating firearm-related offences:
 - The Criminal Police was equipped with essential investigative and forensic tools, including a digital single-lens reflex (DSLR) camera, floodlight, explosive detection kit, universal crime scene investigation kit, photo printer and bio-safety container, supporting effective evidence collection and analysis.
 - the training Manual “Training and Operational Use of Service Dogs of the Police of Albania” was received by the Police in printed form in October 2025.
- The following activities involving Albania’s judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials were conducted to enhance the effectiveness of prosecuting or adjudicating firearm-related offences:

- On 17 December 2025, judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials participated in a regional meeting held in Vienna, together with counterparts from Kosovo and North Macedonia. The meeting focused on the review of the draft methodology for the analysis of firearms-related judgments in North Macedonia, prepared by UNODC. The purpose of this methodology is to support the judicial systems in the Western Balkans in achieving greater consistency in sentencing firearm-related cases.
- With support from UNODC, two knowledge management products have been developed to strengthen prosecutorial and judicial capacity for consistent and effective investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of firearms-related cases. These include: 1) a manual for prosecutors, representing a comprehensive guide providing legal, procedural, and practical tools for investigating and prosecuting firearms-related offences in line with the UN Firearms Protocol. 2) A training curriculum for prosecutors, which is a structured programme to enhance prosecutorial capacity through case-based learning and harmonized application of domestic and international legal frameworks.
- During the period July-December 2025, the prosecution offices conducted investigations related to criminal offences in the field of firearms, as follows:
 - For the criminal offence provided under Article 278, “Unlawful possession and production of weapons, explosive weapons, and ammunition” of the Criminal Code, 183 criminal proceedings were registered involving 152 defendants. A total of 87 criminal proceedings, with 106 defendants, were referred to trial, resulting in 110 convictions. In 32 cases, investigations were not initiated, while 20 criminal proceedings were dismissed.
 - For the criminal offence provided under Article 278/a, “Trafficking of weapons and ammunition” of the Criminal Code, 9 criminal proceedings were registered, involving 10 defendants. One criminal proceeding, with 2 defendants, were referred to trial, resulting in the conviction of 10 individuals (cases under adjudication also include those carried over from previous years).
 - No data were recorded during the reporting period for the criminal offence “Trafficking of explosive, flammable, and poisonous substances,” as provided under Article 282/2 of the Criminal Code.
- In 2025, the law enforcement, the judiciary, and the prosecution offices processed criminal offences¹⁸ in the field of firearms, as follows:
 - **The Police** recorded 538 criminal offences of illegal possession of weapons under Article 278, “Unauthorized possession and manufacture of weapons, explosive devices and ammunition”, and 218 cases under Article 280, “Unauthorized manufacture and possession of hunting and sporting weapons”, totalling 756 cases.
 - For the criminal offence of trafficking in weapons, ammunition and explosives (WAE), 34 cases were registered in 2025. No cases for altering firearm marking, as regulated by Article 278/8 of the Criminal Code, were recorded.
 - In addition, the Police registered 75 cases relating to Article 282 of the Criminal Code, “Violation of rules concerning explosive, flammable and radioactive substances”.
 - **Ministry of Justice:** In 2025, a total of 314 individuals were tried before the First Instance Courts of General Jurisdiction for criminal offences, including both crimes and misdemeanours. Of these, 301 individuals were convicted, 5 cases were dismissed, and 8 individuals were acquitted.
 - Overall, for all criminal offences provided for under the Criminal Code, the courts convicted 7,063 individuals for crimes and 1,077 individuals for misdemeanours. Of this total, 301 individuals, representing 3.7 percent of all convicted persons in 2025, were convicted for offences related to WAE. Of the 301 individuals convicted for these offences:

¹⁸ The input was reported in the 2025 Key Performance Indicators report.

- 13 individuals (0.16%) were sentenced to fines;
- 56 individuals (0.69%) were sentenced to imprisonment of up to 2 years;
- 58 individuals (0.71%) were sentenced to imprisonment from 2 to 5 years;
- 36 individuals (0.44%) were sentenced to imprisonment from 5 to 10 years; and
- alternative sanctions were applied to 138 individuals (1.7%).

3.10 Strengthening inter-institutional operational cooperation

Guiding question:

Were there any activities undertaken in improving inter-institutional cooperation at operational level? If so, please provide details.

- No relevant activities were conducted during the reporting period.

3.11 Participation in Joint Action Days

Guiding question:

Is a Joint Action Day (JAD) Coordinator appointed in your jurisdiction? Did you participate in a JAD operation during the reporting period? If so, please elaborate on your role and results.

- During the reporting period, a JAD Coordinator was appointed for EMPACT-related activities. The FFP has been an active participant in EMPACT's planned activities for the second half of 2025.
- Preparatory activities for the SEE JAD operation have been conducted, including debriefing meetings and intelligence phase discussions. The FFP also acted as a coordinator in several international operations, including Armstrong, Conversus, and SEE JAD. For each international operation in which Albania participated, a corresponding report was prepared and submitted to EUROPOL, outlining the achieved results.
- In September 2025, Albania also participated in Operation Armstrong, focused on "Trafficking of Weapons through Postal Parcels" with the participation of 501 police officers.

3.12 Use of investigative tools offered by EMPACT and EUROPOL

Guiding question:

Did you use any of the supporting tools for investigations offered by EMPACT and/or Europol?

During the reporting period, the investigative support tools provided by EMPACT and/or EUROPOL were continuously utilized in investigative activities by the Police. These tools are considered as highly important in facilitating information exchange, coordination with international partners, and providing operational and analytical support in the context of investigations related to firearms trafficking.

3.13 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Key challenges delaying the accreditation of the CSI unit and the ballistic lab relate to the lack of suitable premises for conducting examinations – as dedicated facilities and offices are required for each type of examination – and to the limited number of specialized staff, respectively. With the



current staffing composition, it is not possible to carry out the second review of expert examination reports, as required by accreditation standards.

- In cooperation with UNDP Albania, the FFP identified the equipment that will strengthen the investigative capacities of the FFP, including 3 laptop units, 1 PC, and Analyst Notebook i2..

ROADMAP GOAL 4

By 2030, significantly reduce the supply, demand, illicit possession and misuse of arms, ammunition and explosives through the means of prevention¹⁹ (KPIs 9, 10, and 13)

<p>Roadmap Overall Targets:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase awareness among licensed private and legal entities (including arms, ammunition and explosive producers, brokers, traders, transport companies, and collectors) about the danger of misuse, illicit proliferation and risks of diversion of arms, ammunition and explosives. 2. Strengthen public trust in security institutions and develop sustainable partnerships to strengthen advocacy and outreach. 3. Increase awareness and education among the general population, on the danger of WAE. 4. Increase awareness to reduce the misuse of firearms in violence against women and girls, domestic violence and other forms of GBV, as well as awareness among young men²⁰ on the dangers of misuse of weapons and explosives and their engagement through targeted programs. 5. Increase public awareness of the dangers of celebratory shooting. 6. Increase the partnership with the media and their awareness of the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms-enabled violence. 7. Systematically use legalization of firearms and voluntary surrender of WAE as means for reducing illicit possession and misuse. 8. Systematically use deactivation to reduce illegal possession of firearms.
<p>Progress information on Goal 4 Overall Targets</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the dangers of misuse and illicit proliferation of WAE; 2. Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of WAE, including activities specifically targeting young men and activities on the dangers of celebratory shootings; 3. Awareness raising activities on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence; 4. Partnership with the media; 5. Public education on FAE legal framework; 6. Legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms; 7. Deactivation of firearms; 8. Challenges, needs identified, and support required

¹⁹ Legalization and deactivation are not applicable for ammunition and explosives.

²⁰ Young men: men aged 18 to 35 years old.

BELGRADE

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the dangers of misuse and illicit proliferation of WAE

Guiding question:

Were there any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (including producers, brokers, traders, transport companies, collectors, postal operators, etc) on the dangers of misuse, illicit proliferation, and risk of diversion of arms ammunition, and explosives? If yes, please provide details.

- During the reporting period, no awareness-raising activities targeting legal entities were carried out by any of the competent ministries (the MoI, the Ministry of Internal and Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications).

4.2 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of WAE

Guiding questions:

Were there any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession, and trafficking of WAE? If yes, please provide details.

*Were there any activities specifically targeting **young men**?*

*Were any specific awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on the dangers of **celebratory shootings** during the reporting period? If so, please provide details.*

- As part of the project "Father, Brother, Partner, Friend – The Role of Men in Preventing Violence against Women", supported by the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications for the production of relevant media content, 10 investigative articles were published on the topic of gender relations, men's social responsibility, the causes and consequences of gender-based violence, as well as men's role in violence prevention. These articles were published on the print edition and online portal of the daily newspaper Danas (www.danas.rs) on 11, 20, and 29 September 2025, and on 4, 12, and 19 November 2025, as well as on 3 and 22 December 2025.
- Through the Mobile Information Centre of the Ministry of Interior, the police officers provided citizens with information on the risks of irresponsible possession and storage of firearms (158 instances), and information on the dangers of celebratory shooting and the possibility of voluntary surrender of weapons (144 instances).
- From 9 to 10 October 2025, an international event organized in cooperation with the Department for Psychological Activities brought together psychologists to improve strategies for preventing suicide among the police officers and strengthening psychosocial support. The event was attended by 58 police psychologists – 53 women and 5 men – from Hungary, Greece, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.
- On 29 September 2025, the MoI participated in a meeting to establish an advisory group for the development of a standardized risk assessment tool which will be utilized by the healthcare professionals when conducting medical examinations of applicants for weapons permits. Apart from the MoI, the meeting was attended by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, the Institute for Social Protection, and representatives of civil society organizations. Following the development

of the tool, the guidelines for its application are also expected to be developed.

- On November 2025, the 7th meeting of the Regional Awareness-Raising Task Force took place in Jahorina, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The meeting focused on the role of reliable information in shaping effective communication and included a discussion on the *Guidelines for Communication in Crisis Situations* and *the Guidelines for Social Media*, which are yet to be finalized.

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

Guiding question:

Were there any specific awareness-raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence, and other forms of gender-based violence? If so, please provide details.

- From 25 November to 10 December 2025, as part of the campaign “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence”, the MoI distributed to the police stations across Serbia 1,000 posters and 20,000 pocket calendars encouraging the reporting of domestic violence to the police. These materials were used in a series of awareness-raising activities with the public.
- In coordination with the police directorates, preventive and educational activities were implemented, including 531 workshops, 62 public discussions, 9 round tables, 11 conferences, 37 counselling sessions for citizens, 24 door-to-door activities, and 145 meetings with other authorities and organizations. In addition, 1,129 MoI stands were set up, around 16,350 contacts with citizens were made, lectures on domestic violence were held in 101 primary schools, attended by 534 school representatives and around 11,700 pupils, and lectures on domestic violence were held in 132 secondary schools, attended by 142 school representatives and around 3,300 students. The implementation of these activities was promoted on the Ministry’s social media channels, as well as through central and local television and radio outlets, YouTube channels, forums and social networks.
- On 30 September 2025, the brochure “There Is a Way Out – Useful Information for Women Experiencing Violence” was published on the website of the MoI. The brochure was developed for the promotion of the activities related to domestic violence, with the support of UNDP Serbia.
- On 30 September 2025, the conference “Belgrade Women Conference Rise 2025” was organized by the MoI.

4.4 Partnership with the media

Guiding question:

Were any activities planned or conducted to increase the partnership with the media and their awareness of the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms enabled violence?

No activities were conducted during the reporting period.

4.5 Public education on FAE legal framework

Guiding question:

*Were any public education activities or campaigns planned or organized on **newly adopted legal framework** on FAE.*

- Following the adoption of the new legal framework on SALW, the following activities are planned under Goal 4 of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the SALW Control Programme 2025–

2030:

- informing the public on the risks of illicit and irresponsible possession and use of firearms;
- informing the public about the dangers of celebratory shooting;
- informing the public about the consequences of weapons misuse in domestic violence;
- ensuring greater media coverage through content that promotes awareness of the dangers of weapons; and
- developing media packages to inform the public about the consequences of weapons misuse.

4.6 Legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and/or voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period? If yes, please describe the activities and results.

- During the reporting period, 4,578 legally held weapons were voluntarily surrendered by their owners. SALW control legislation provides that the owner of a registered weapon may at any time surrender the weapon to the competent organizational unit of the MoI. In this case, a certificate of voluntary surrender of the weapon to the ownership of the Ministry will be issued as defined by the Rulebook on the Procedure for Issuing, Appearance and Content of Forms and Documents on Weapons Provided for by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition.

4.7 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period? If yes, please describe any results. If not, please describe any challenges.

- During the reporting period, 125 weapons were deactivated. The owner of a registered weapon can submit a request for weapon deactivation to the legal entities authorized for testing, proof-marking and marking of weapons, to legal entities authorized for the production of weapons, or to legal entities and entrepreneurs authorized for the repair and modification of weapons (authorized gunsmiths/service providers).
- In August 2025, two experts from the French National Proof House (BNE – Saint-Étienne) visited Serbia for the second time in 2025 to support the development of the legal framework and institutional capacities related to the deactivation of weapons.
- In December 2025, the upgrades at the Agency for Deactivation were completed and the acquired equipment for the deactivation of all types of weapons were received with support from OSCE. During the reporting period, the Agency carried out the following activities:
 - Testing of deactivated weapons: 502 pieces;
 - Testing of weapons – legal entities: 1,112 pieces;
 - Testing of weapons – producers: 5,608 pieces;
 - Testing of weapons – natural persons: 5 pieces.

4.8 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Additional workshops are needed to train and inform the police officers across Serbia on cases of

- firearm-related domestic violence.
- Following the adoption of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, support will be needed to further inform all stakeholders about the new legal framework and to raise awareness of the dangers of firearms misuse.
- Additional support from international organizations that have already provided this type of assistance is required.

PODGORICA

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the dangers of misuse and illicit proliferation of WAE

Guiding question:

Were there any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (including producers, brokers, traders, transport companies, collectors, postal operators, etc) on the dangers of misuse, illicit proliferation, and risk of diversion of arms ammunition, and explosives? If yes, please provide details.

- Preparations have been ongoing for the implementation of an activity to raise awareness among the licensed private and legal entities in cooperation with the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control of Germany (BAFA). The activity will also include Montenegro's Chamber of Economy.

4.2 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of WAE

Guiding questions:

Were there any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession, and trafficking of WAE? If yes, please provide details.

*Were there any activities specifically targeting **young men**?*

*Were any specific awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on the dangers of **celebratory shootings** during the reporting period? If so, please provide details.*

- During the reporting period, the MoI continued the implementation of the campaign "Respect Life, Return Weapons", which resulted in a notable number of surrendered weapons, weapon parts and ammunition during 2025. In addition to visual materials disseminated through social media, the campaign included a significant number of television appearances and regular broadcasting of promotional video materials on television channels with a jurisdiction-wide coverage.
- On the occasion of the Day of Internal Affairs, the MoI launched an art competition for pupils in the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades of primary schools on the topic "Say No to Peer Violence". A significant number of the submitted works depicted violence through the use of weapons.
- In the second half of the year, several lectures were held in primary schools addressing the misuse of firearms in peer violence and domestic violence cases.
- Awareness-raising activities did not exclusively target young men. However, they were included as part of other activities targeting the general population, while dedicated activities are envisaged under the new SALW Control Strategy.
- In December 2025, the MoI launched the campaign "Stop Firecrackers" to address the use of pyrotechnics during the holiday season in December. The campaign included the publication of promotional campaigns on social media, as well as numerous television appearances by the Police

Directorate officials. In addition, data on seized and confiscated pyrotechnic articles were published on a weekly basis.

- The 7th meeting of the RAR Task Force was held in Jahorina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 26 to 27 November 2025. Representatives of Montenegro’s MoI, alongside counterparts from the Western Balkans and Moldova discussed the importance of reliable data in shaping effective communication. During the meeting, we were also provided with the final version of the *Guidelines for Communication in Crisis Situations* related to firearms.

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

Guiding question:

Were there any specific awareness-raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence, and other forms of gender-based violence? If so, please provide details.

- The MoI and the police officers have continuously conducted awareness-raising activities on the misuse of firearms in the context of domestic violence and violence against women through media appearances, school workshops, and lectures delivered as part of ongoing projects.

4.4 Partnership with the media

Guiding question:

Were any activities planned or conducted to increase the partnership with the media and their awareness of the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms enabled violence?

- The media actively participated in the campaign “Respect Life, Return Weapons” by disseminating accurate information provided by the MoI on a daily basis. A large number of thematic programmes were organized, in which representatives of the MoI participated and continuously appealed for the voluntary surrender of weapons.
- During the reporting period, the media showed increased interest in the novelties introduced by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, which were discussed through several media appearances.

4.5 Public education on FAE legal framework

Guiding question:

*Were any public education activities or campaigns planned or organized on **newly adopted legal framework** on FAE.*

- The MoI’s regional units/branches for civil status and personal documents have actively informed the general population about the possibility of deactivating firearms. In this way, citizens can retain weapons in their ownership for sentimental reasons and contribute to creating a safer social environment and reducing risks to the surrounding community.
- The new Strategy envisages a dedicated campaign to promote the amendments introduced primarily by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition and by other SALW-related laws.

4.6 Legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and/or voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned

during the reporting period? If yes, please describe the activities and results.

- As part of the campaign “Respect Life – Return Your Weapon”, civilians voluntarily surrendered 369 weapons, 9,710 rounds of ammunition, 32 hand grenades, and 23 kg of explosives.

4.7 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period? If yes, please describe any results. If not, please describe any challenges.

- Between 1 July and 31 December 2025, 38 weapons were deactivated, including:
 - 14 short-barrelled weapons (pistols and revolvers);
 - 20 long-barrelled weapons (hunting rifles and carbines);
 - 4 long-barrelled automatic weapons.

Comparative overview of deactivated weapons 2023-2025:

2023	2024	2025
31	53	174
+107%	+70%	+ 328%

- The results above reflect the coordinated activities of the FFP and the MoI in continuously promoting weapon deactivation, with a particular focus on weapons inherited by successors following probate proceedings.
- In July 2025, experts from the French National Proof House (BNE – Saint-Étienne) visited Montenegro to review the legal framework, institutional, and technical capacities related to the deactivation of weapons. Their findings served as the basis for recommendations aimed at aligning the jurisdictional practices with the EU regulations. As part of this visit organized by the OSCE, a visit was conducted to the private entity in Nikšić that conducts weapon deactivation. On that occasion, the experts were introduced to the methodology for weapon deactivation in Montenegro. The evaluation of the weapon deactivation procedure concluded it to be in alignment with the EU Directive by 95 percent.
- In December 2025, deactivation technicians and inspectors participated in a theoretical and practical training on weapon deactivation, organized by the OSCE. Six participants were selected for further specialized training courses at the premises of the BNE in France.

4.8 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Following the adoption of the new Strategy, technical and financial support is needed for the implementation of promotional activities on the new legal framework.
- Support will also be needed for the implementation of targeted campaigns for different target groups, particularly in the context of weapon deactivation and legalization.
- Support has not yet been formally requested.

PRISTINA

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the dangers of misuse and illicit proliferation of WAE

Guiding question:

Were there any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (including producers, brokers, traders, transport companies, collectors, postal operators, etc) on the dangers of misuse, illicit proliferation, and risk of diversion of arms ammunition, and explosives? If yes, please provide details.

- No awareness raising activities were reported among licensed private and legal entities.

4.2 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of WAE

Guiding questions:

Were there any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession, and trafficking of WAE? If yes, please provide details.

*Where there any activities specifically targeting **young men**?*

*Were any specific awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on the dangers of **celebratory shootings** during the reporting period? If so, please provide details.*

- In July 2025, the MoI launched the annual awareness-raising campaign “Celebrate With Your Heart, Not With Your Gun!” aiming to prevent the misuse of firearms, particularly during celebratory events. The campaign remained active throughout the reporting period and reached out to the general public through online platforms. It conveyed clear messages on the risks associated with the misuse of firearms and pyrotechnic devices during the festive season, with particular emphasis on personal responsibility, community safety, and the consequences such actions may have on the community.
- The FFP representatives, the Administrative Affairs Directorate, and regional police departments responsible for issuing firearms permits, participated in interviews, online discussions, and focus groups for the Study on Factors Fueling the Demand for Firearms in the Western Balkans, developed by SEESAC.
- On 14-16 October 2026, police officers participated in a workshop organized by UNDP to review the SOPs on communication and cooperation with the community safety forums related to celebratory shootings and the misuse of pyrotechnics, among others.
- Five MoI representatives participated in the 7th RAR Task Force meeting, which was held in Jahorina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 26 to 27 November 2025. The meeting included discussions on the importance of reliable data in shaping effective communication.
- In addition, the MoI received the published Study on Armed Violence Victim Support in the Western Balkans developed by SEESAC. The study provides an overview of victims’ rights, existing support services for victims of armed violence in the Western Balkans, including in Kosovo, and evidence-based recommendations for their improvement that will inform our work.

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

Guiding question:

Were there any specific awareness-raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence, and other forms of gender-based violence? If so, please provide details.

- During the reporting period, the MoI received the publication “A Regional Analysis on the Misuse of Firearms in Domestic Violence in the Western Balkans: Key Trends and Main Concerns”, to which the MoI contributed input through participating in focus groups in 2023. The analysis, developed by SEESAC, aims to enhance the prevention of firearm misuse in domestic violence by providing insights into its impact on women, men, girls, and boys in the Western Balkans, including in Kosovo, and identify institutional responses to address this issue.

4.4 Partnership with the media

Guiding question:

Were any activities planned or conducted to increase the partnership with the media and their awareness of the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms enabled violence?

Participation in the 7th RAR Task Force meeting also included discussions on effective communication with the public through social media based on the draft guidelines on communication through social media developed by SEESAC.

4.5 Public education on FAE legal framework

Guiding question:

*Were any public education activities or campaigns planned or organized on **newly adopted legal framework** on FAE.*

No relevant activities were conducted during the reporting period as the legal framework on SALW has not been amended.

4.6 Legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and/or voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period? If yes, please describe the activities and results.

No legalization or voluntary surrender campaigns were conducted during the reporting period.

4.7 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period? If yes, please describe any results. If not, please describe any challenges.

- No deactivation of firearms took place during the reporting period.
- The operationalization of the proof house is ongoing. Six representatives of the proof house attended a dedicated training during the reporting period.²¹

²¹ Information was extracted from the updates shared at the Local Coordination Meeting in Pristina on 09 June 2026.

4.8 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Several challenges and needs have been identified that have impacted the planning and implementation of the awareness-raising campaign "Celebrate With Your Heart, Not Your Gun!" in 2025.

Challenges:

- Lack of dedicated funding for awareness-raising activities, in order to ensure coverage across all municipalities;
- Lack of inter-institutional coordination, particularly with the judiciary;
- Limited coordination and cooperation with local institutions such as Municipal Directorates of Education, religious communities, and NGOs in conveying preventive messages and appeals directly to the communities;
- Lack of training for municipal officials, community police officers, members of the Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSCs) and representatives of local communities on public communication.

Needs:

- Increased financial and technical support from all institutions and partners to enable the implementation of awareness campaign activities across the jurisdiction;
- Strengthening institutional capacities for the organization and implementation of awareness campaigns;
- Greater involvement of central and local media outlets in disseminating preventive messages;
- Particular attention to be given to organising awareness campaigns on pyrotechnic devices and fireworks;
- Inclusion and support of MCSCs in awareness campaign activities to ensure sustainable impact;
- Development of an educational curriculum for students in primary and secondary schools addressing the consequences of firearm use and pyrotechnic devices;
- Organization of youth camps with upper secondary school students to raise awareness about the consequences of firearm misuse.
- We have continuously requested and are currently receiving support from SEESAC and other partners.

SARAJEVO

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the dangers of misuse and illicit proliferation of WAE

Guiding question:

Were there any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (including producers, brokers, traders, transport companies, collectors, postal operators, etc) on the dangers of misuse, illicit proliferation, and risk of diversion of arms ammunition, and explosives? If yes, please provide details.

Tuzla Canton MoI: Yes. Through inspection of the retail outlets selling weapons and ammunition, as well as private security agencies and hunting associations.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI: Yes, promotional leaflets were printed and lectures on similar topics were delivered.

Canton Sarajevo MoI and Canton 10 MoI reported no activities.

Federal-level authorities (Ministry of Security/SALW Coordination Board; MOFTER), Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Central Bosnia Canton MoI, and Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI provided no information.

4.2 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of WAE

Guiding questions:

Were there any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession, and trafficking of WAE? If yes, please provide details.

*Were there any activities specifically targeting **young men**?*

*Were any specific awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on the dangers of **celebratory shootings** during the reporting period? If so, please provide details.*

Federal level (Ministry of Security/SALW Coordination Board):

- Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the 7th Meeting of the RAR Task Force, held in Jahorina on 26–27 November 2025.
- In addition, we received from SEESAC the *Study on Factors Driving the Demand for Firearms in the Western Balkans*, published in December 2025, and the *Study on Armed Violence Victim Support in the Western Balkans*. Representatives of different institutions across Bosnia and Herzegovina contributed to the preparation of both studies through participation in interviews and focus groups.

Republika Srpska MoI

- In line with the Plan of Measures and Activities for the Prevention of Peer Violence and Juvenile Delinquency (2023–2027), the implementation of a preventive campaign is envisaged with the aim of preventing the unauthorized sale and use of pyrotechnic devices, raising awareness of the dangers associated with the illegal and irresponsible use of pyrotechnics, and the illegal use of firearms.
- Given that the use of pyrotechnic devices intensifies during the New Year's Eve and Christmas holidays, particularly by the youth and in places where larger numbers of citizens gather, the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska implemented a preventive campaign "Celebrate Responsibly" which was implemented from 8 December 2025 to 15 January 2026.

Posavina Canton MoI

- Awareness-raising activities focused on safe handling of firearms disseminated through the display of posters across the Posavina Canton.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- Awareness-raising activities targeting general population have been conducted during the training of applicants for obtaining authorization to acquire firearms, as part of fulfilling the specific conditions prescribed by the Law on Weapons and Ammunition.
- No activities targeted young men.
- Awareness-raising activities on celebratory shootings were conducted by the community police in private celebrations or public gatherings where the traditional use of firearms for celebratory purposes is expected.

Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI

- As part of the project "Community Policing", workshops and educational sessions are organized in primary and secondary schools across Zenica-Doboj Canton. These activities focused on the topic of the dangers and consequences from the misuse of firearms.

- Awareness-raising activities on celebratory shootings were implemented during the New Year's Eve holiday season through various press releases and media appearances on television and radio programs.

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Gorazde MoI

- Activities aimed at raising awareness among the general population – both women and men – about the dangers of misuse, illegal possession, and illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition, and explosives were conducted through regular community policing activities.
- In addition, through educational activities in schools, students were informed about the dangers related to SALW.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- During the reporting period, preventive activities were implemented, and additional measures are planned until 2030 in order to reduce the risks of firearms misuse and strengthen public cooperation with the competent institutions.
- Awareness-raising activities target all citizens, with a particular focus on young people, firearms owners, and persons participating in public gatherings and celebrations.
- Local radio and TV channels, social media, and online portals were used to inform the general population about the risks of celebratory shootings. The messages included information on legal consequences, safety measures, and calls for responsible behaviour.

West Herzegovina MoI:

- Awareness-raising activities were conducted through the distribution of leaflets and the delivery of lectures in primary and secondary schools.

Canton 10:

- From 15 December 2025 to 19 January 2026, the operational action "Peace and Good 2025" was implemented. Through local media outlets, continuous warnings were issued about the dangers of using firearms, ammunition, and explosives, particularly improvised explosive devices. Through primary and secondary school principals, students were warned about the dangers of using weapons and pyrotechnic devices.

Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI reported no awareness-raising activities.

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

Guiding question:

Were there any specific awareness-raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence, and other forms of gender-based violence? If so, please provide details.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- Yes. The MoI has conducted continuous activities on the ground, with particular attention to families with a history of domestic violence.

Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI

- Yes, through the "Disarm Violence" campaign, the focus was placed on femicide and the misuse of firearms.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- Awareness-raising activities during the reporting period focused on preventing, informing victims and the public, and strengthening the capacities of police officers on firearm-related domestic violence.
- Joint workshops and public discussions were organized to inform women about the risks of firearms in domestic violence cases. NGO partners provided education on identifying threats

and available reporting channels.

- Internal trainings and seminars were held for the police officers on recognising the risks, and applying the legal measures and procedures in place in cases of domestic violence involving firearms.
- The Ministry of Interior of Central Bosnia Canton also identified the need for legislative amendments and introduced a provision related to the seizure of firearms following reports of domestic violence, both in criminal and administrative proceedings.
- 16 external trainings were conducted, attended by 75 police officers and 2 civil servants.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- Yes. Activities were carried out through the printing of leaflets and the delivery of lectures in primary and secondary schools.

Sarajevo Canton MoI

- An internal module on domestic violence cases entitled "Police Action in Domestic Violence Cases in Sarajevo Canton" was organized by the Education Department for 35 police officers.

Canton 10 MoI reported no activities.

Federal-level authorities, Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, and Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI provided no information.

4.4 Partnership with the media

Guiding question:

Were any activities planned or conducted to increase the partnership with the media and their awareness of the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms enabled violence?

Federal level (SIPA)

- The Agency regularly conducts activities aimed at raising awareness on the misuse of firearms. To improve dissemination of relevant information to the general public, trainings have been planned aimed at improving crisis communication in relation to incidents and activities involving SALW. The focus will be on establishing a crisis communication team, as well as on the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of crisis management plans.

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI

- Activities aimed at strengthening partnership with the media and raising their awareness of the importance of accurate and responsible reporting on firearm misuse and firearm-related violence were carried out in cooperation with Radio-Television of Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- Successful cooperation with the media has been achieved through dissemination of campaigns to address celebratory shooting and the illegal use of firearms.

Canton 10 MoI reported no activities.

Federal level authorities, Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, West-Herzegovina Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

4.5 Public education on FAE legal framework

Guiding question:

*Were any public education activities or campaigns planned or organized on **newly adopted***

Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Gorazde MoI

- Awareness-raising activities are planned on informing the public about the new legal framework related to firearms, ammunition and explosives, following the adoption of the new legal framework currently under preparation and submission for adoption.

Canton 10 MoI

- Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition have not been adopted yet. Therefore no relevant activities have been conducted.

Federal level authorities, Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Central Bosnia Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, West-Herzegovina Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

4.6 Legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and/or voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period? If yes, please describe the activities and results.

Federal level:

- **SIPA:** The Agency does not conduct campaigns on firearm legalization. In cases of voluntary surrender of firearms, the competent institutions are notified, and following the required procedures, the firearms are sent for destruction.

Republika Srpska MoI

- In July 2025, the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska conducted a public information campaign on the legally prescribed legalization of weapons, which remained in force until 31 December 2025.

Brčko District Police

- No campaign on voluntary surrender or legalization was implemented. During the reporting period, 21 firearms were voluntarily surrendered.

Posavina Canton MoI

- Legalization of weapons is ongoing in line with the new Law on Weapons and Ammunition. In the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, 15 weapons were legalized.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- The Rulebook on Measures and Actions Undertaken by the Police Administration in Implementing the Amnesty for the Illegal Possession of Weapons and in Relation to the Legalization of Weapons was adopted, thereby establishing the conditions for practical implementation. During the reporting period, awareness-raising activities were carried out through the media and community policing to encourage the population to voluntarily surrender weapons in illegal possession or to initiate the legalization procedure.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- Operation "Harvest" which allows for anonymous surrender of weapons and explosive ordnance by offering immunity from sanctions is currently under way.

Canton 10

- The Law on Weapons and Ammunition of Canton 10 provides for the legalization of Category B weapons and an amnesty for the voluntary surrender of Category A weapons. As a result, the following items were voluntarily surrendered: 3 automatic rifles, 5 hunting rifles, 3 pistols, 1 gas pistol, 3 ammunition magazines for automatic rifles, 2 pistol magazines, 1 hunting rifle barrel, 18 hand grenades, 2 grenades, 3 RPG M-57 hand-held launchers, 1 rifle grenade, 10 detonator caps, 3.5 kg of explosives and 1,524 rounds of various ammunition.

Una-Sana Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Gorazde MoI, Central Bosnia Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information provided no information.

4.7 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period? If yes, please describe any results. If not, please describe any challenges.

Federal level (SIPA):

- The works in the Verification Centres for Deactivated Firearms at the Tuzla Canton MoI and RS MoI Banja Luka (Zalužani) were completed and the centres were inaugurated.

Republika Srpska MoI

- No. Deactivation of weapons is most commonly conducted for the registration of inherited weapons, which are included in official records as trophies or family mementoes.

Brčko District Police

- Yes. During the reporting period, 12 firearms legally possessed by the civilians were deactivated.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- Deactivation as a method of reducing the civilian possession of firearms was not applied during the reporting period. During the reporting period, with the support of the OSCE, activities were carried out to equip and establish the Centre for the Verification of Deactivated Firearms, in order to ensure that the deactivation and verification processes can be implemented in accordance with the newly adopted Law on Weapons and Ammunition.

Sarajevo Canton MoI

- In 2025, 10 weapons were deactivated.

Canton 10 MoI

- No. There are no registered legal persons authorized by the Ministry of Canton 10 to conduct deactivation of firearms. In addition, the Ministry does not have the administrative or technical capacities to conduct deactivation of weapons.

Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Gorazde MoI, Central Bosnia Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and West-Herzegovina Canton MoI provided no information.

4.8 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Support is needed to strengthen administrative capacities and provide infrastructural and technical assistance for the establishment of a centre for the verification of deactivated weapons.

SKOPJE

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the dangers of misuse and illicit proliferation of WAE

Guiding question:

Were there any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (including producers, brokers, traders, transport companies, collectors, postal operators, etc) on the dangers of misuse, illicit proliferation, and risk of diversion of arms ammunition, and explosives? If yes, please provide details.

- No activities were reported.

4.2 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of WAE

Guiding questions:

Were there any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession, and trafficking of WAE? If yes, please provide details.

*Where there any activities specifically targeting **young men**?*

*Were any specific awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on the dangers of **celebratory shootings** during the reporting period? If so, please provide details.*

- During the reporting period, awareness-raising activities on the dangers of the use of pyrotechnic devices and the prevention of the misuse of SALW were conducted in the framework of the following awareness-raising campaigns:
 - "Celebrate With Your Heart, Not Your Gun";
 - "No to the Use of Firearms";
 - "Say NO to Pyrotechnic Devices".
- Awareness-raising and educational activities on the dangers of pyrotechnic devices, as part of the campaign "Say NO to Pyrotechnic Devices", included lectures for the primary and secondary school students organized in cooperation with the Clinic for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. The activities sought to raise awareness among the young people by demonstrating the risks caused by the use of pyrotechnic devices to one's life and health. Representatives of the Red Cross also delivered a practical presentation on providing first aid in cases of injuries caused by firecrackers.
- Preventive activities in primary schools were also implemented as part of the Operational Action *Pyrotechnics*.
- In the area covered by the Skopje Sector for Internal Affairs, a simulation exercise was held in cooperation with the Red Cross of the City of Skopje and secondary school students, as part of the campaign "Fun for a Moment, Fatal for a Lifetime", with the aim of raising awareness of the dangers of using pyrotechnics.
- As part of the campaign "Celebrate With Your Heart, Not Your Gun", several meetings were held with the owners of catering/hospitality entities to raise awareness on celebratory shootings. Preventive activities also included meetings with citizens and distribution of flyers with the aim of informing them about the legal implications of using weapons in celebratory events.
- During 2025, preparatory activities have been initiated for an upcoming campaign on the dangers of the use of SALW among the youth, under the OSCE project "Support to the Authorities in North Macedonia in Reducing the Risk of Proliferation and Misuse of SALW". The campaign will officially be launched in the upcoming reporting period.
- Five representatives from North Macedonia's MoI participated in the 7th RAR Task Force meeting, which was held in Jahorina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 26 to 27 November 2025. The meeting included discussions on the importance of reliable data for effective communication and served as a platform to coordinate awareness-raising efforts at the regional level.
- The SALW commission received the *Study on Factors Fueling the Demand for Firearms in the*

Western Balkans. Published by SEESAC in December 2025, which provides pathways to prevent and reduce firearm demand in the region, including in North Macedonia. FFP representatives, representatives from the Administrative Affairs Directorate, and regional police departments responsible for issuing firearms permits, participated in interviews, online discussions, and focus groups as part of the research for this study.

- The MoI also received the *Study on Armed Violence Victim Support in the Western Balkans* developed by SEESAC. The study provides a legal overview of victims' rights, existing support services for victims of armed violence, and evidence-based recommendations for their improvement that will inform the work of relevant law enforcement institutions.

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

Guiding question:

Were there any specific awareness-raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence, and other forms of gender-based violence? If so, please provide details.

- During the reporting period, in the areas covered by several Sectors for Internal Affairs, an activity was implemented aimed at raising awareness of the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence, and other forms of gender-based violence.
- Workshops were held with NGOs, women's associations, and women's forums focused on the importance of reporting firearm-related gender-based violence.
- The SALW Commission received the study *A Regional Analysis on the Misuse of Firearms in Domestic Violence in the Western Balkans: Key Trends and Main Concerns* developed by SEESAC. The analysis aims to enhance the prevention of firearm misuse in domestic violence by providing insights into its impact on women, men, girls, and boys in the Western Balkans, including in North Macedonia, and identify institutional responses to address this issue. The MoI contributed input to the study through participation in focus group discussions in 2023.

4.4 Partnership with the media

Guiding question:

Were any activities planned or conducted to increase the partnership with the media and their awareness of the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms enabled violence?

- The MoI did not conduct any specific activities with the media during the reporting period. However, discussions at the 7th RAR Task Force meeting focused on effective communication with the public through social media based on the draft of the communication guidelines through social media developed by SEESAC.

4.5 Public education on FAE legal framework

Guiding question:

*Were any public education activities or campaigns planned or organized on **newly adopted legal framework** on FAE.*

- In cooperation with international institutions and associations, local NGOs, and through public awareness campaigns, the MoI has been informing the general population about the legal norms governing the acquisition and possession of SALW, their misuse, and related issues.

4.6 Legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and/or voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period? If yes, please describe the activities and results.

- No voluntary surrender or deactivation awareness-raising campaign took place during the reporting period. However, 678 weapons and 4,713 rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered by the civilians in 2025.

4.7 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period? If yes, please describe any results. If not, please describe any challenges.

- The procedure for marking deactivated weapons and issuing Certificates of Deactivation has not yet commenced.
- Representatives of the Ministry of Interior and marking specialists from private entities participated in a specialized training for SALW Neutralization and Deactivation by the Banc National d'Épreuve de Saint-Étienne, supported by OSCE. The training took place in North Macedonia and France.
- With additional support from the OSCE, an SOP on marking and registration of deactivated firearms was finalized.

4.8 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Support has been identified for the implementation of a campaign for the voluntary surrender and legalization of weapons, following the entry into force of the Law Amending the Law on Weapons;

TIRANA

4.1 Awareness raising/outreach activities for licensed private and legal entities on the dangers of misuse and illicit proliferation of WAE

Guiding question:

Were there any awareness raising/outreach activities held or planned during the reporting period among licensed private and legal entities (including producers, brokers, traders, transport companies, collectors, postal operators, etc) on the dangers of misuse, illicit proliferation, and risk of diversion of arms ammunition, and explosives? If yes, please provide details.

- During the reporting period, no activities were organized specifically for this purpose. However, as part of regular inspections conducted at licensed private entities, police officers shared

relevant awareness-raising information on the the legal rules and procedures that pertain to the legal entities.

4.2 Public awareness raising activities on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of WAE

Guiding questions:

Were there any awareness-raising activities conducted or planned among the general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession, and trafficking of WAE? If yes, please provide details.

*Where there any activities specifically targeting **young men**?*

*Were any specific awareness-raising activities implemented or planned on the dangers of **celebratory shootings** during the reporting period? If so, please provide details.*

- No awareness-raising activities targeted young men specifically. However, the MoI is seeking to ensure safety for the young people through assigning security officers at schools, including in relation to the possession and use of SALW and preventing their use in conflicts both inside and outside school premises. The number of the security officers in upper secondary schools, lower secondary schools and vocational schools increased to 276 in 2025, from 222 in 2024. Efforts are ongoing to increase this number to 395 security officers across the secondary schools.
- During the reporting period, no activity was conducted on the prevention of celebratory shooting, apart from addressing this phenomenon as part of broader awareness-raising campaigns on the use of firearms, since there have been no issues related to celebratory shootings in Albania.
- Local structures of the Police held frequent meetings with the community to raise awareness of the risks associated with the use of firearms, including the dangers of shootings during family or public celebrations.
- Representatives of the Ministry of Interior and the Police, participated in the Regional Awareness-Raising (RAR) Task Force meeting organized by SEESAC on 26–27 November 2025 in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Discussion included exchanges on the relevant activities carried out in Albania during 2024, and further steps to raise awareness among the general population, women and men, of the risks associated with the misuse, illegal possession and trafficking of WAE.
- The MoI received the *Study on Factors Fueling the Demand for Firearms in the Western Balkans*, published by SEESAC in December 2025. The study provides insights onto ways to prevent and reduce firearm demand in the region, including in Albania. The FFP representatives, representatives of the Administrative Affairs Directorate, and regional police departments responsible for issuing firearms permits, participated in interviews, online discussions, and focus groups as part of the research for this study.
- The MoI also received the *Study on Armed Violence Victim Support in the Western Balkans* developed by SEESAC. The study provides an overview of victims' rights, existing support services for victims of armed violence in the Western Balkans, including in Albania, and evidence-based recommendations for the improvement of these services that will inform the work of the responsible institutions.

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

Guiding question:

Were there any specific awareness-raising activities conducted or planned on the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence, and other forms of gender-based violence? If so, please provide details.

- No activities were reported.

4.4 Partnership with the media

Guiding question:

Were any activities planned or conducted to increase the partnership with the media and their awareness of the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms enabled violence?

- During the reporting period, the Police cooperated with the media for the preparation of news reports and programmes dedicated to reducing the misuse of SALW and raising awareness on the consequences of illegal possession of firearms, among others.

4.5 Public education on FAE legal framework

Guiding question:

*Were any public education activities or campaigns planned or organized on **newly adopted legal framework** on FAE.*

- No activities or information campaigns dedicated to the new legal framework on WAE were conducted during the reporting period.

4.6 Legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms

Guiding question:

Was any legalization and/or voluntary surrender campaign of firearms conducted or planned during the reporting period? If yes, please describe the activities and results.

- There is no legal framework in Albania regulating the voluntary surrender of firearms. Thus, no awareness-raising activities or campaigns were conducted in this area.

4.7 Deactivation of firearms

Guiding question:

Was deactivation used as a method to reduce illegal firearms possession during the reporting period? If yes, please describe any results. If not, please describe any challenges.

- During the reporting period, deactivation was not used as a method to reduce the number of firearms in civilians possession. However, a deactivation equipment was received with support from the OSCE, and will be used at the Deactivation Centre in Mullet.

4.8 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

No challenges or needs for support were reported.

ROADMAP GOAL 5

By 2030, substantially decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion through improved safety and security of the stockpiles and disposal of weapons, ammunition and explosives (KPIs 11 and 12)

Roadmap Overall Targets:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systematically decrease surplus stockpile of SALW, ammunition and explosives through destruction in an environmentally benign manner and through other means. 2. Regular and secure destruction of confiscated and collected SALW, ammunition and explosives or disposed of in another transparent manner. 3. Strengthen the capacities of relevant institutions of the jurisdictions to implement LCM of SALW and ammunition. 4. Ensure safe and secure SALW, ammunition and explosive storage facilities based on identified needs and in accordance with international standards. 5. Strengthen the capacities of institutions for monitoring, oversight and evaluation of the WAE stocks of legal entities and individuals.
Progress information on Goal 5 Overall Targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Destruction of surplus, confiscated, and collected stockpile of WAE; 2. Disposal of WAE surplus through other means; 3. Safety and security of SALW/firearms, ammunition, and explosive storage facilities; 4. Inspections of relevant legal entities and individuals; 5. Challenges, needs identified, and support required.

BELGRADE

5.1 Destruction of surplus, confiscated, and collected stockpile of WAE

Guiding question:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of WAE take place during the reporting period? If yes, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

Did any destruction of confiscated and collected WAE take place during the reporting period? If so, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

- No destruction of surplus stocks of WAE took place during the reporting period.
- No destruction of confiscated and collected WAE was conducted either.

5.2 Disposal of WAE surplus through other means

Guiding question:

Was there any weapons, ammunition and explosives surplus disposed of through other means? If so, please specify the means (sales, training exercises, donations, other).

No WAE surplus was disposed of through other means during the reporting period.

5.3 Implementation of SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management

Guiding question:

Were any activities undertaken to enhance SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management including to strengthen the capacities of the personnel?

During the reporting period, no activities were undertaken to strengthen the capacities of the MoI and the Ministry of Defence personnel for the implementation of the life-cycle management of SALW and ammunition.

5.4 Safety and security of SALW/firearms, ammunition, and explosive storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosive storage facilities implemented in the reported period?

- In September 2025, the Ministry of Interior received 10 metal cabinets to strengthen the safe storage and handling of weapons in police evidence rooms, with support from UNDP.
- During the reporting period, all organizational units of the MoI were instructed to take measures to strengthen the security of the warehouses where weapons are stored, including the installation of security grilles, video surveillance, and similar measures. Depending on the number of weapons stored in a warehouse, inventories are conducted on a monthly, quarterly, or bi-annual basis.
- During the reporting period, a meeting was held with representatives of the Embassy of the United States of America and the International Trust Fund for Enhancing Human Security (ITF) regarding financial support to the Ministry of Interior through the adaptation and equipping of evidence rooms in police directorates/stations. In October 2025, visits were conducted to three priority locations planned for adaptation in line with international standards: the Novi Sad Police Directorate, the Belgrade Police Directorate, the Criminal Police Directorate and Zvezdara Police Station.
- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Defence conducted inspections of the facilities where weapons, ammunition, and explosives are stored. Internal checks within the Armed Forces are conducted through regular and ad-hoc inspections.

5.5 Inspections of relevant legal entities and individuals

Guiding question:

Were there any inspections conducted during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers) and individuals? If yes, please provide details.

- The MoI conducted 79 inspections for all relevant legal entities and entrepreneurs providing training on firearm handling, repair, modifications, trade in weapons, essential components of weapons and ammunition, as well as hunting and shooting associations. Particular emphasis was placed on the storage of weapons and ammunition and the proper maintenance of prescribed records. Inspections of individuals are carried out when they submit a request pursuant to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, or ex officio, in order to determine whether all the legally prescribed conditions for weapon ownership are fulfilled.
- From 1 July to 31 December 2025, 598 inspections of legal entities and entrepreneurs engaged in private security activities were conducted. Due to the identified irregularities, 206

- misdemeanour charges were filed for offences prescribed by the Law on Private Security.
- During the reporting period, the MoI also carried out monthly inspections for all legal entities holding authorizations for the production and/or trade of explosive materials in accordance with the Law on the Trade in Explosive Materials and the Law on Explosive Materials, Flammable Liquids and Gases. During the reporting period, 449 authorizations were issued for the procurement of explosive materials, and supervision was carried out over their use.
 - In the second half of 2025, 3,063 authorizations were issued for the transport and transit of explosive materials for civilian use and pyrotechnic articles, hunting and sporting weapons and ammunition, arms and military equipment, and dual-use goods pursuant to the Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, the Law on the Production and Trade of Arms and Military Equipment, the Law on the Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment, and the Law on Weapons and Ammunition. No improvements in administrative capacities were recorded in this area of work during the reporting period.
 - For storage facilities, shooting ranges, and training centres under the competence of the Ministry of Defence, inspections are regularly conducted for the status of stored arms and military equipment.

5.6 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Safe storage of SALW could be achieved by adapting a number of storage facilities (micro-locations – police stations) to store weapons and ammunition from the ongoing proceedings and those awaiting collection. In this regard, we express the need for further support to improve these micro-locations through the donation of boxes for safe and secure storage of weapons, exchange of good practices on softwares for digital weapon inventory in storage facilities, or a software that enables real-time exchange of records between the legal entities engaged in arms trade and the MoI.
- Further improvements of evidence rooms have been identified as a need.

PODGORICA

5.1 Destruction of surplus, confiscated, and collected stockpile of WAE

Guiding question:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of WAE took place during the reporting period? If yes, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

Did any destruction of confiscated and collected WAE took place during the reporting period? If so, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

- Between 1 July and 31 December 2025, no surplus stockpile of WAE was destroyed, sold, or donated.
- No destruction of confiscated and collected firearms took place in 2025.
- In the upcoming period, a working group is expected to be established to facilitate the process of

the destruction of WAE collected through voluntary surrender and confiscations. The working group will prepare the the documentation and organise the transport to the designated location for destruction of confiscated and voluntarily surrendered weapons and ammunition, including weapons returned through the “Respect Life, Return Weapons” campaign.

5.2 Disposal of WAE surplus through other means

Guiding question:

Was there any weapons, ammunition and explosives surplus disposed of through other means? If so, please specify the means (sales, training exercises, donations, other).

- The Armed Forces have identified 13 tonnes of ordnance for destruction. In coordination with the Ministry of Interior, a proposal was submitted for its destruction within the framework of the ITF programme and a response is still pending.

5.3 Implementation of SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management

Guiding question:

Were any activities undertaken to enhance SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management including to strengthen the capacities of the personnel?

- In September 2025, members of the Ministry of Defence participated in a Practical Basic Course on Ammunition organized by the OSCE in cooperation with the Austrian Mobile Advisory and Training Team (MATT).

5.4 Safety and security of SALW/firearms, ammunition, and explosive storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosive storage facilities implemented in the reported period?

- The Ministry of Defence continued its cooperation with the OSCE Mission to Montenegro on activities aimed at strengthening ammunition and weapons management capacities during the reporting period. These activities included a visit at the Brezovik ammunition storage site to review the progress achieved and discuss future priorities.
- Members of the Army also participated in a Training of Trainers on fire-prevention and firefighting for ammunition storages, and received firefighting equipment.

5.5 Inspections of relevant legal entities and individuals

Guiding question:

Were there any inspections conducted during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers) and individuals? If yes, please provide details.

- Yes, regular inspections and oversight of legal entities and private entities engaged in hunting, sport shooting, service provision, physical protection of individuals and properties, production, trade, repair and modification, and transport of weapons and ammunition were conducted.

5.6 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- Yes. A need for support has been identified for the destruction of confiscated and voluntarily surrendered weapons through the campaign “Respect Life – Return Your Weapon”.
- Support is also needed to complete the planned infrastructure works at the storage facilities. This will provide the conditions for the safe storage of ordnance in accordance with the NATO AASTP-1 standard, Edition D, and determine the permitted quantities of ordnance that may be stored in each individual facility. In this regard, the Armed Forces require financial support in the amount of EUR 7,414,772.02 to carry out the infrastructure works envisaged under the Main Design for the Brezovik storage facility. These works include the construction of a hydrant network, perimeter security, video surveillance, external fencing, lighting, access roads, repair of blast walls, and other interventions envisaged by the project.

PRISTINA

5.1 Destruction of surplus, confiscated, and collected stockpile of WAE

Guiding question:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of WAE took place during the reporting period? If yes, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

Did any destruction of confiscated and collected WAE took place during the reporting period? If so, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

- There is no surplus stockpile of WAE in Kosovo.
- In September 2025, 763 firearms of various models and calibres were destroyed with support from the UNDP and SEESAC. The destruction process was carried out at a foundry, where the firearms were melted down and the resulting metal was used to produce manhole covers, an important and necessary contribution to the community.

5.2 Disposal of WAE surplus through other means

Guiding question:

Was there any weapons, ammunition and explosives surplus disposed through other means? If so, please specify the means (sales, training exercises, donations, other).

- No disposal of weapons, ammunition, or explosives was reported during the reporting period.

5.3 Implementation of SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management

Guiding question:

Were any activities undertaken to enhance SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management including to strengthen the capacities of the personnel?

- No relevant activities were reported during the reporting period.

5.4 Safety and security of SALW/firearms, ammunition, and explosive storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosive storage facilities implemented in the reported period?

- No relevant activities were reported during the reporting period.

5.5 Inspections of relevant legal entities and individuals

Guiding question:

Were there any inspections conducted during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers) and individuals? If yes, please provide details.

- Approximately 407 inspections of relevant legal entities took place during the reporting period, while no inspections were conducted for individuals.

5.6 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- The legalization and voluntary surrender processes remain a key challenge.
- The inspection of firearms storage for individuals has also been identified as a challenge.
- Support has been received by the UNDP for the destruction of firearms.

SARAJEVO

5.1 Destruction of surplus, confiscated, and collected stockpile of WAE

Guiding question:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of WAE took place during the reporting period? If yes, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

Did any destruction of confiscated and collected WAE took place during the reporting period? If so, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

Federal level (Ministry of Defence, SIPA)

- **Ministry of Defence:** No weapons from the Armed Forces were destroyed. As of 31 December 2025, a total of 77.34 tonnes of ammunition and explosive devices (MiMES) were destroyed through delaboration, burning, and detonation.
- **SIPA:** During the reporting period, police officers of the Agency handed over ammunition and mine-explosive devices to the Administration of Civil Protection of Republika Srpska for destruction, based on orders issued by the competent courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the implementation of the security measure of permanent confiscation of items through

destruction. The following items were handed over:

- 8,965 rounds of ammunition of various calibres;
 - 59 hand grenades;
 - 15 kg of various types of explosives;
 - 1 hand grenade fuze;
 - 2.5 metres of slow-burning fuse;
 - 123 detonator caps;
 - 1 hand-held rocket launcher / Zolja;
 - 5 ammunition magazines;
 - 10 kg of gunpowder.
- In accordance with the order of the competent court, one Crvena Zastava M70 automatic rifle and its components were destroyed at the Jelšingrad-Livar a.d. ironworks in Banja Luka.

Tuzla Canton MoI

- The following confiscated and collected WAE were destroyed during the reporting period:
 - 71 pieces of handguns, including pistols, revolvers and starting pistols.
 - 35 pieces of long guns, including rifles, smoothbore shotguns, automatic rifles, machine guns and air rifles.
- The destruction was carried out through a melting process at the Jelšingrad foundry in Banja Luka.

Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI

- The Commission for the Sale and Destruction of Weapons and Ammunition of the Ministry of Interior of Zenica-Doboj Canton collected weapons submitted by police administrations and police stations in Zenica-Doboj Canton. These included weapons for which the legal conditions for destruction had been met on the basis of final court judgments, court decisions and rulings, as well as weapons voluntarily surrendered by citizens for destruction due to malfunction, in accordance with the Law on the Acquisition, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition.
- On 11 October 2025, at the Jelšingrad Livar a.d. steel foundry in Banja Luka, in the presence of representatives of the Ministry of Security of BiH and UNDP BiH, the following weapons were handed over and destroyed:
 - 18 pistols;
 - 18 rifles;
 - 3 smoothbore shotguns;
 - 22 automatic rifles;
 - 1 air rifle;
 - 39 pieces of signal and gas pistols;
 - 87 items in the "other/miscellaneous" category, including 1 crossbow, 4 arrows, 43 rifle magazines, 26 pistol magazines and 13 rifle grenade launchers/adapters.

Sarajevo Canton MoI

- The destruction of 78 confiscated and collected weapons was carried out, with support from UNDP BiH and SEESAC.

Canton 10 MoI

- On 11 October 2025, the Ministry of Interior of Canton 10, in cooperation with the SALW Control Coordination Board in Bosnia and Herzegovina and with support from UNDP, carried out the destruction of weapons at the Jelšingrad steel foundry. The following items were destroyed: 4 semi-automatic pistols, 3 M48 rifles, 2 hunting rifles, 2 automatic rifles, 1 signal pistol and 7 ammunition magazines for semi-automatic pistols. The destruction method used was melting and recycling.
- Team A of the Federal Civil Protection Administration is responsible for the voluntarily surrendered and found mine-explosive devices and their destruction at an approved location on Mount Golija, and when necessary, at the Barbara military training ground.

- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Interior of Canton 10 handed over the following items to Team A of the Federal Civil Protection Administration: 21 hand grenades, 20 anti-tank mines, 1 grenade, 1 explosive device, 42 ammunition magazines, 13 detonator caps, 3 M57 rocket launchers, 1 military RAP with a rifle grenade launcher attachment, 4,735 rounds of various ammunition, 4 kg of explosives and 317 firecrackers.
- No destruction of surplus stockpile of WAE took place during the reporting period.

Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Central Bosnia Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and West-Herzegovina Canton MoI provided no information on either question.

5.2 Disposal of WAE surplus through other means

Guiding question:

Was there any weapons, ammunition and explosives surplus disposed of through other means? If so, please specify the means (sales, training exercises, donations, other).

Federal level:

- **SIPA:** The Agency did not conduct disposal of surplus WAE through other means. However, in line with the annual training plan for police officers, regular firearms training sessions were conducted throughout the year.
- **Ministry of Defence:** During 2025, the sale of 250,602 pieces, or 97.6 tonnes, of 20 mm and 23 mm ammunition was completed. In addition, 178 small arms and 600 air rifles were donated to the Shooting Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2025.

Canton 10 MoI: No WAE surplus was disposed through other means.

Federal-level authorities, Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Central Bosnia Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, West-Herzegovina Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

5.3 Implementation of SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management

Guiding question:

Were any activities undertaken to enhance SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management including to strengthen the capacities of the personnel?

Federal level (SIPA):

- During the reporting period, the police officers of the Agency attended two relevant trainings in the field of weapons: Handling of Firearms and Shooting Skills for the Agency for Education and Professional Training (AEPTM) instructors and one training on SALW Control organized by UNDP.

Federal-level authorities, Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Central Bosnia Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

5.4 Safety and security of SALW/firearms, ammunition, and explosive storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosive storage facilities implemented in the reported period?

Federal level

- **Ministry of Defence:** Infrastructure works continued for the upgrade of the weapons storage facility at the "TBT" Visoko location, supported by NATO.

Republika Srpska MoI

- Weapons warehouses and depots in the organizational units of the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska store weapons deposited on various grounds, including temporary surrender of weapons pending the completion of inheritance proceedings, departure abroad, surrender of weapons following the death of the owner, surrender due to administrative or court proceedings, permanently confiscated weapons on various grounds, found weapons and similar cases.
- During the reporting period, activities continued to resolve pending cases related to weapons that have been stored for many years under some of the above-mentioned grounds. At the same time, work aimed at improving the safety and security of storage facilities continued.

Canton 10 MoI reported no activities.

Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde MoI, Central Bosnia Canton MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, West-Herzegovina Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

5.5 Inspections of relevant legal entities and individuals

Guiding question:

Were there any inspections conducted during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers) and individuals? If yes, please provide details.

Federal level (MOFTER, Ministry of Defence)

- **Ministry of Defence:** Internal inspections are carried out in accordance with orders and prescribed Standard Operating Procedures. Inspections of weapons storage locations and MiMES storage locations are conducted in accordance with the annual Inspection Plan, approved by the Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Central Bosnia Canton MoI

- The Ministry of Interior of Central Bosnia Canton established a Commission to supervise all legal entities in Central Bosnia Canton engaged in the trade and sale of firearms. The competent organizational units of the Ministry are responsible for issuing permits to carry weapons.
- In 2025, systematic inspections of all relevant legal entities were initiated. These inspections also covered two shooting ranges operating within the area of Central Bosnia Canton.

West-Herzegovina Canton MoI

- The Ministry of Interior regularly conducts inspections of repair workshops, retail facilities, trade premises, shooting ranges, hunting grounds and private security agencies.

Canton 10 MoI

- A hunting association submitted a request to the Ministry of Interior of Canton 10 for approval to conduct the activities of a civilian shooting range, after which the Ministry's relevant Joint Commission carried out an inspection and provided its recommendation. The Commission ordered the hunting association to undertake measures to improve the identified gaps. Following a second inspection and assessment, the Commission concluded that all the

conditions for operating a civilian shooting range had been fulfilled.

Republika Srpska MoI, Brčko District Police, Una-Sana Canton MoI, Posavina Canton MoI, Tuzla Canton MoI, Zenica-Doboj Canton MoI, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Gorazde MoI, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton MoI, and Sarajevo Canton MoI provided no information.

5.6 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

Tuzla Canton MoI

- For the implementation of this objective, support is needed for the construction and equipping of a central evidence storage facility, which would include premises and equipment for the safe storage of weapons, including service weapons and weapons seized through official actions, ammunition, UXO/unexploded ordnance and mine-explosive devices. As part of these activities, contacts have been established with the NGO Norwegian People's Aid, with whose support a project for the marking of service weapons is expected to be implemented in the coming period. Following this, possibilities would be explored to expand the records to include weapons that come into the possession of the Police Administration on any grounds.
- Assistance would also be needed for the procurement of equipment and the training of personnel for the destruction of firearms, as well as for the harmonization of the legal framework to enable the implementation of these activities.

SKOPJE

5.1 Destruction of surplus, confiscated, and collected stockpile of WAE

Guiding question:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of WAE took place during the reporting period? If yes, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

Did any destruction of confiscated and collected WAE took place during the reporting period? If so, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

- No destruction of surplus stockpile and confiscated WAE were reported during the reporting period.
- On 15 September 2025, the MoI in coordination and cooperation with the Agency for Management of Confiscated Property (AMCP), carried out the destruction of 55 rifles, 53 pistols, and 1,035 pieces of weapon parts and components, as well as spent ammunition, at the Makstil factory.
- On 14 November 2025, unexploded ordnance were destroyed within the premises of the Gjorche Petrov Barracks, namely six rifle grenades and one RPG rocket, by an expert team from the Unit for Detection and Disposal of Explosive Devices and Ordnance of the Ministry of Interior. This was undertaken since the items were in poor condition, unable to be transported or moved and had to be destroyed on site.
- On 12–13 December 2025, the Ministry of Interior in coordination with the Army of North

Macedonia and the AMCP carried out the destruction of 1,700 pieces of explosives, as well as the destruction of TNT explosives, commercial explosives, plastic explosives, etc., at the Krivolak Army Training Area. These devices had been stored in the warehouse for the accommodation and safekeeping of weapons and ammunition located within the Gjorche Petrov Barracks (Rapid Deployment Unit) and posed a high level of risk due to degradation.

- During the reporting period, the SOP documents for weapons, ammunition, and explosives destruction were finalized.

5.2 Disposal of WAE surplus through other means

Guiding question:

Was there any weapons, ammunition and explosives surplus disposed of through other means? If so, please specify the means (sales, training exercises, donations, other).

- No weapons, ammunition, or explosives were reported as disposed of through other means.

5.3 Implementation of SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management

Guiding question:

Were any activities undertaken to enhance SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management including to strengthen the capacities of the personnel?

The following activities were undertaken to strengthen the capacities of personnel for implementing the life-cycle management of SALW and ammunition:

- From 6 to 16 October 2025, representatives of the Army attended the “Basic Course on Quality Testing and Analysis of the Chemical Stability of Propellants”, conducted through the Bilateral Cooperation Plan with Austria. The activity took place at the premises of the chemical laboratory of the “General Mihailo Apostolski” Military Academy in Skopje. The activity foresees the donation of equipment for testing the chemical stability of propellants, which will be used to enhance the monitoring system for the lifecycle of ammunition and mine-explosive devices in the Army.
- On 22-26 September 2025, the General Staff of the Army organized a course on the topic “International Standards for Establishing Safety Distances in the Storage of Ammunition and Explosive Ordnance”. Participants included representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Army, Ministry of Interior, and the Protection and Rescue Directorate.
- On 24-28 November 2025, representative of the Army also organized a Workshop for Professional Training of Ammunition and Explosive Ordnance Handlers.

5.4 Safety and security of SALW/firearms, ammunition, and explosive storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosive storage facilities implemented in the reported period?

Activities were launched at the Orman warehouse site, aimed at assessing its suitability for infrastructure upgrading related to the safe and secure storage of seized weapons.

5.5 Inspections of relevant legal entities and individuals

Guiding question:

Were there any inspections conducted during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security

companies, training centers) and individuals? If yes, please provide details.

- Between 1 July and 31 December 2025, the MoI, in accordance with the Law on Private Security, conducted 1,480 inspections across 1,064 facilities secured by 338 private security legal entities, as well as 41 legal entities providing security for their own needs. A total of 35 misdemeanours were identified, most of them relating to cases where an entity “failed to submit a request to the Chamber for the issuance of a security identification card within the prescribed deadline,” pursuant to Article 73, paragraph 1, item 8 of the Law on Private Security. Misdemeanour payment orders were issued to 19 natural persons and 10 legal entities.

5.6 Challenges, needs identified, and support required

Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- No challenges or needs for support were identified.

TIRANA

5.1 Destruction of surplus, confiscated, and collected stockpile of WAE

Guiding question:

Did any destruction of surplus stockpile of WAE took place during the reporting period? If yes, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

Did any destruction of confiscated and collected WAE took place during the reporting period? If so, please provide the number of WAE destroyed and describe how the destruction process was conducted?

- Stocks of WAE designated for destruction are currently stored at the Material and Technical Supply Centre of the Police. They have not been handed over to the Ministry of Defence, as the latter does not possess suitable storage capacities.
- No process for the destruction of surplus or confiscated stockpiles of SALW and their ammunition took place during the reporting period.

5.2 Disposal of WAE surplus through other means

Guiding question:

Was there any weapons, ammunition and explosives surplus disposed of through other means? If so, please specify the means (sales, training exercises, donations, other).

- **Ministry of Defence:** No activity has been conducted for the disposal of SALW through other means.
- **Albanian Police:** No activities were conducted for the disposal of SALW through other means.

5.3 Implementation of SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management

Guiding question:

Were any activities undertaken to enhance SALW and Ammunition lifecycle management including to strengthen the capacities of the personnel?

There were no updates during the reporting period.

5.4 Safety and security of SALW/firearms, ammunition, and explosive storage facilities

Guiding question:

Were any activities aiming to increase the safety and security of SALW/firearms and ammunition and explosive storage facilities implemented in the reported period?

- With funding from the U.S. Department of State, the project for the construction of a Central Transitional Warehouse for the collection of seized and confiscated SALW is in the development phase.
- During the reporting period, security parameters were improved in the depots of the Armed Forces, where weapons and ammunition are stored and managed.
- In addition, in cooperation with the United States European Command (EUCOM), following the completion of the full reconstruction of three tunnel-type depots, the reconstruction of two additional depots at the Mirakë depot complex was initiated.
- Two Standard Operating Procedures were approved: "On determining the rules for the safe management of ammunition and explosives at the time of their discovery, seizure, storage and transport" and "On determining the rules for the administration and safe management of tear gas agents".
- Weapons, ammunition, equipment and explosives are stored in 90 depots/evidence rooms within the central and local structures of the Police. As of December 2025, 56.6 percent or 51 SALW storage facilities within the Police, meet the security standards.

5.5 Inspections of relevant legal entities and individuals

Guiding question:

Were there any inspections conducted during the reporting period for all relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers) and individuals? If yes, please provide details.

- During the reporting period, 105 inspections were carried out by the relevant structures of the Regional Directorates of the Police on entities licensed to conduct authorized activities involving weapons, including firearms dealers, shooting ranges, and entities providing theoretical and practical firearms training. These inspections were conducted with the aim of verifying compliance with the relevant legal requirements and rules in the areas of the storage, safekeeping, and transport of weapons.
- During the same period, the following were also carried out:
 - 403 inspections relating to hunting weapons;
 - 433 inspections relating to weapons kept in residences;
 - 107 inspections of private physical security entities.
- For breaches of the applicable legal requirements identified during these inspections, the Regional Police Directorates imposed administrative measures, specifically: one measure relating to a hunting weapon and three measures relating to handguns.
- In addition, 21 authorizations for weapons kept in residences and 244 authorizations for hunting weapons were revoked during the reporting period.

5.6 Challenges, needs identified, and support required



Guiding questions:

Have you identified any challenges or needs for support, including technical and/or financial, for the activities under this goal? If so, have you requested or received such support?

- No challenges or needs for support were reported.



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