

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REPORTING PERIOD:

31 January 2025 - 31 December 2025

Submission Date:

02 July 2026

The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) Reporting Framework represents a key tool for monitoring the progress on the implementation of the Roadmap. The SALW Commissions are responsible for collecting the required data from all relevant institutions for 11 KPIs, EU Member States have provided data under KPI 5 (which is presented as a separate annex) while data under KPI 13 is extracted from Regional Cooperation Council annual SecuriMeter. Within the framework of European Union COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2025/2587, SEESAC is integrating the data into this regional report that is produced and shared with the EU, donors, regional and international partners.

Data which enables capturing progress under each KPI is submitted annually, in advance to the Roadmap Coordination Regional Meetings.

KPI 1

Level of harmonization or compliance of legal framework on arms control with the EU regulatory framework, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (The UN Firearms Protocol).

BREAKDOWN:

1. Legislative acts regarding the civil use of firearms and ammunition harmonized with the relevant EU regulatory framework;
2. Legislative acts regarding the civil use of explosives harmonized with the relevant EU regulatory framework;
3. Legislative acts regarding the military use of arms, ammunition and explosives harmonized with the relevant EU regulatory framework;
4. Legislative acts in compliance with the Arms Trade Treaty;
5. Legislative acts in compliance with the UN Firearms Protocol.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Choose one of the following options to report on the level of harmonization of the arms control legislative acts regarding the civil and military use of firearms/SALW, ammunition and explosives with the EU Acquis: **Harmonized; Partially harmonized; Not harmonized**. If one the documents is not applicable/required to your jurisdictions, please write **N/A (Not applicable)**. If the level of harmonization is not known or it is not clear, please write **Not sure/Not known**.

DEFINITIONS:

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

Firearm: for the purpose of this KPI, the term "firearm" means any portable barrelled weapon that expels, is designed to expel or may be converted to expel a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of a combustible propellant, unless it is excluded from this definition for one of the reasons listed in national law. An object shall be considered to be capable of being converted to expel a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of a combustible propellant if: (a) it has the appearance of a firearm; and (b) as a result of its construction or the material from which it is made, it can be so converted. (Source: EU Firearms Directive 2021/555)

Explosive for civil use: for the purpose of this KPI, the term "explosive for civil use" means the materials and articles considered to be explosives in the UN recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods, intended for civil use and excluding:

- explosives, including ammunition, intended for use, in accordance with national law, by the armed forces or the police;
- pyrotechnic articles falling within the scope of Directive (EU) 2013/29 and relevant law;
- ammunition. (Source: EU Directive 2014/28)

Explosive precursors: means chemical substances that can be used for legitimate purposes but can also be misused to manufacture homemade explosives.

Military items: for the purpose of this report, the term "military items" means goods and technologies are classified as military goods if they are designed specifically for military use in line with the latest EU Common Military List.

Dual Use Goods: are goods, software and technology that can be used for both civilian and military applications and described in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/821 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items (recast) amended by the Regulation 2023/2616.

Arms - "Conventional arms" means weapons in line with the definition of weapons that are not "of mass destruction", which do not fall under the category of biological, chemical, nuclear or radiological weapons, and, for the purpose of the Roadmap, will contain military items in line with the Common Military List of the EU.

Source of information:

EU Integration, legal departments or equivalent in Ministry of Interior, Economy or other as relevant.

CIVIL USE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation; Rulebook on the method of performing control during testing, marking, individual testing, homologation, ammunition type control, testing of deactivated weapons and weapons permanently converted to civilian use, as well as the layout of markings and stamps	Law on Weapons	Law on Weapons, Law on Legalization and Surrender of Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosive Devices.	Law on weapons; Law on marking of SALW and SALW ammunition; Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking of weapons and ammunition	Law on Weapons	Law on Weapons
Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential components under Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/69 of 16 January 2019 laying down technical specifications for alarm and signal weapons under Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

CIVIL USE OF EXPLOSIVES	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Explosive Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases	Law on Explosives; Law on Transport of Hazardous Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases	Law on the civil use of explosives	Law on Explosive Substances for Economic Use of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (used by the FBiH Mol); Law on the Transport of Explosives and Combustible Liquid Gases adopted in 2007, Brčko District	Law on protection from explosive materials; Law on trade in explosive materials	Law "On making available on the market and supervision of pyrotechnic articles"; Law "On making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses"
Directive 2014/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2014/58 for setting up a system for the traceability of pyrotechnic articles	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2013/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles (recast)	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2008/43 for setting up a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>

MILITARY USE of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment; Decision on the establishment of the National Control List of Weapons and Military Equipment	Law on control of ImportExport of Military Goods and Dual-Use Goods	Law No. 04/L-198 "On the trade of strategic goods", Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions", Law No. 05/L-017 On amending and supplementing the Law No. 03/L-246 "On weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions"	Law on Foreign Trade Control of Arms, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods, Law on Control of Foreign Trade in Dual-Use Goods	Law on production and trade of weapons and military equipment	Law on state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use; DCM on the approval of the updated list of military goods and of the list of dual-goods and technologies, which are subject to state control over import-exports; DCM on approving in principle the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports
Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of dual-use items amended by the Regulation 2023/2616	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
User's Guide to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment						
The latest Common Military List of the European Union	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>
Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

ARMS TRADE TREATY	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature	03/28/2013			09/25/2013	09/25/2013	02/18/2014
Ratification, acceptance or approval (For States Signatories)	10/29/2014	14.08.2014		09/25/2014	03/07/2014	01/30/2014
Accession (For non-signatory States)			Yes, with the entry into force of the law on weapons 05/L022 in 2015			

UN FIREARMS PROTOCOL	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature						
Ratification, acceptance or approval	10/22/2005	22.10.2005.			09/14/2007	
Accession	12/20/2005		Yes, with the entry into force of the law on weapons 05/L022 in 2015	04/01/2008		12/27/2026

Criminal offences defined in your law.

According to Art. 5 "Criminalization" of the Protocol, "each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the following conduct, when committed intentionally". Please answer with yes, no or partially if your legislation considers the following conduct as criminal offence.

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	Yes: Under the provision of Article 348 of the Criminal Code.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: Article 278 of the Criminal Code
Illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	Yes: Under the provision of Article 348 of the Criminal Code.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: Article 278/ai of the Criminal Code
Falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms required by article 8 of this Protocol	Partially: Partially harmonized with the provision of Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: They are provided in Article 278, last paragraph of the Criminal Code.

COMMENTS

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

KPI 2

Level of compliance with the Roadmap of the SALW Control Strategies/Action Plans, which are evidence based and gender-responsive.

BREAKDOWN:

1. SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan are in place.
2. SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan are evidence-based.
3. SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan are gender-responsive.

EXPLANATION:

The questions below represent a minimum requirement to indicate whether the SALW Strategy is evidence-based and if it is gender responsive, ie. addresses the needs of men, women, boys and girls. An in-depth analysis will be conducted with SEESAC support to qualitatively assess the SALW Strategy, based on the answers provided.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

Domestic violence: all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners.

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

Source of information:

SALW Commissions

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Is there a valid SALW Strategy in place?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
If yes, what is the Strategy implementation period?	2025-2030	2019 - 2025	2024-2028	2025-2030	N/A	2025-2030
If yes, is there an accompanying Action Plan for the implementation of SALW Strategy in place?	Yes, 2025-2027	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes, for the period 2025-2028
Is the SALW Strategy/Action Plan in line with the Roadmap?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes

SALW Strategy is evidence-based. (Options: yes to a full extent, yes partially, no not at all, N/A (not/applicable))	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
The Strategy is based on comprehensive data on SALW distribution and impact.	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent
The Strategy clearly identifies and fully addresses the main problems related to SALW.	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent
The implementation of SALW Strategy is monitored regularly.	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
The evaluation of the SALW Strategy including the effects on women and men is systematically conducted.	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent

<p>SALW Strategy is gender responsive. <i>(Options: yes to a full extent, yes partially, no not at all, N/A (not/applicable))</i></p>	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
SALW Strategy is based on sex and age disaggregated data.	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
There are activities to increase institutional capacities to mainstream gender in SALW control, including for data collection.	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
There are activities aiming to address the misuse of firearms in domestic and other forms of gender-based violence.	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
There are activities aiming to increase participation of women in arms control *including with women's NGOs, gender equality mechanisms and gender experts.	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent

COMMENTS

Belgrade: At the initiative of the Ministry of Interior, the Government at its session held on 26 December 2025, adopted the Programme for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives for the period 2025–2030, together with the Action Plan for the period 2025–2027. In terms of the defined objectives established to combat and prevent the illicit possession and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosive materials for civilian use in the Western Balkans by 2030, the Programme is aligned with the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap. Activities related to the gender agenda and the prevention of domestic violence are defined in the Programme and in the accompanying Action Plan.

Skopje: No valid SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan were in force during the reporting period. On 23-26 September 2025, the SALW Commission organised 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 Control Strategy and its Action Plan for the period 2026-2030 in line with the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap. Both were submitted to the Government for adoption. Additionally, the responses to the above questions are based on the previous SALW Control Strategy for 2022-2024.

KPI 3

Level of law enforcement, as well as prosecutorial services and judiciary response related to weapons, ammunition and explosives (WAE) incidents/events.

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of WAE related incidents/events recorded by police.
2. Number of individuals processed by the misdemeanour judge/or relevant institution.
3. Number of individuals convicted/fined by the misdemeanour judge/or relevant institution.
4. Number of individuals not convicted/fined by the misdemeanour judge/or relevant institution.
5. Number of individuals indicted by the prosecutor.
6. Number of individuals not indicted (dismissed, annulled) by the prosecutor.
7. Solved in another way (individuals).
8. Number of individuals adjudicated as guilty by the criminal court.
9. Number of individuals adjudicated as not guilty by the criminal court.
10. Number of indictments dismissed (individuals).

DEFINITIONS:

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

Weapon: for the purposes of the Roadmap, the term "weapon" means firearms for both military and civilian end-use, deactivated firearms, pneumatic weapons, alarm and signal weapons, salute and acoustic weapons (in compliance with the definitions in the Firearms Directive (EU) 2021/555).

Ammunition: for the purpose of this report, the term "ammunition" is used for cartridges (complete rounds) for small arms and light weapons, bullets or projectiles that are used in a firearm.

Explosive: for the purpose of this report, the term "explosive" means the materials and articles considered to be explosives in the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and falling within Class 1 of those recommendations. (Source EU Directive 2014/28)

Incidents/events: all incidents/events recorded by the Police that involve WAE (whether seized or used) whether these are, or not the main incidents/events.

Number of adjudications: should include only number of final judgements as guilty (individuals).

Source of information:

Police information system (3.1); misdemeanour judge or relevant institution (3.2-3.4); prosecutor database (3.5-3.7); relevant courts (3.8-3.10).

	Belgrade		Podgorica		Pristina		Sarajevo		Skopje		Tirana	
	Nr. of in 2024	Nr. of in the reporting period	Nr. of in 2024	Nr. of in the reporting period	Nr. of in 2024	Nr. of in the reporting period	Nr. of in 2024	Nr. of in the reporting period	Nr. of in 2024	Nr. of in the reporting period	Nr. of in 2024	Nr. of in the reporting period
WAE related incidents/events recorded by police	265	562	707	916	1,321	1,823	498	568	140	109	244	865
Individuals processed by the misdemeanour judge or relevant institution	9,464 (cases)	8,425 (cases)	23	37	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	21	34
Individuals convicted/fined by the misdemeanour judge or relevant institution	5,728 (cases)	4,407 (cases)	No data	13	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	2	7
Individuals not convicted by the misdemeanour judge or relevant institution	91 (cases)	136 (cases)	No data	11	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	5	0
Individuals indicted by the prosecutor	827	731	264	276	No data	No data	292	225	136	160	247	265
Individuals not indicted (dismissed, annulled) by the prosecutor	251	179	No data	No data	No data	No data	111	93	49	45	21	24
Solved in another way (individuals)	No data	No data	50	66	No data	No data	0	3	3	7	104	138
Individuals adjudicated as guilty by the criminal court	757	700	107	119	No data	1,008	232	244	116	164	196	203
Individuals adjudicated as not guilty by the criminal court	26	35	2	3	No data	16	10	12	5	5	5	5
Indictments dismissed (individuals)	0	4	0	0	No data	No data	0	2	No data	No data	11	8

	Belgrade		Podgorica		Pristina		Sarajevo		Skopje		Tirana	
	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in 2024	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in the reporting period	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in 2024	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in the reporting period	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in 2024	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in the reporting period	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in 2024	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in the reporting period	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in 2024	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in the reporting period	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in 2024	Nr. of adjudications (as guilty) in the reporting period
Illegal possession of WAE	No data	No data	107	119	887	861	118	130	113	164	219	262
Trafficking of WAE	No data	No data	0	0	8	7	1	0	0	0	14	15
Illegal manufacturing of WAE	No data	No data	0	0	1	1	103	114	3	0	7	9
Altering marking of firearms	No data	No data	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	0	0	0	0
Other WAE related crimes	No data	No data	0	0	56	52	0	0	0	0	210	75

COMMENTS

Belgrade: During the reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, the misdemeanour courts had a total of 8,425 cases in process, while 4,407 cases were resolved during the same period. In the same reporting period, requests were dismissed in 136 cases. In the table, under fields 2, 3 and 4, the data is presented in relation to the number of cases. With regard to the number of judgments in 2024 and 2025 concerning: illegal possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives; illegal trade in weapons, ammunition and explosives; illegal production of weapons, ammunition and explosives; and alteration of markings on firearms, the data were not entered in the table because these constitute alternatively prescribed acts of the criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code, for which records are not maintained in the electronic court registries according to those specific criteria. In this regard, the statistical data in the table were entered in accordance with the provided instruction/definition stating that the number of persons for whom a judgment has been rendered should include only the number of final convictions establishing guilt. Therefore, the data indicated under fields 8, 9 and 10 refer to the number of final judgments in 2024 and 2025 in which the defendants were found guilty or acquitted of charges, as well as to the number of decisions rejecting indictments. All data relate to the criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. In addition, records in the electronic court registry are maintained only in relation to the criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code, but not in relation to the alternatively prescribed forms of commission of that offence. For this reason, data relating to the number of judgments for the acts listed in the table were not entered.

Podgorica: Data for 2025: In 2025, a total of 123 final court decisions were issued for the criminal offence under Article 403 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro, comprising 119 convictions, three acquittals, and one decision to discontinue the proceedings. Of the sanctions imposed, the courts handed down 35 custodial prison sentences and 19 prison sentences to be served in residential premises (house arrest), amounting to a total of 54 prison sentences. Additionally, 56 suspended sentences were imposed, along with four community service sanctions, one fine, and two corrective measures. In two cases, the security measure of compulsory outpatient psychiatric treatment was imposed without any other criminal sanction. Data for 2024: In 2024, a total of 107 convictions were issued for the criminal offence under Article 403 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro, while proceedings were discontinued in five cases. Of the sanctions imposed, the courts handed down 24 prison sentences and 23 prison sentences to be served in residential premises, amounting to a total of 47 prison sentences. Additionally, 49 suspended sentences, nine community service sanctions, one corrective measure involving enhanced supervision by the guardianship authority, and one judicial reprimand were imposed.

Pristina: The data presented under this KPI were obtained from the Judicial Council.

Sarajevo: Field 2: Number of Individuals processed by the misdemeanour judge or relevant institution; individual-level data is not maintained. Field 3: Individuals convicted/fined by the misdemeanour judge or relevant institution; individual-level data is not maintained. Field 4: Individuals not convicted by the misdemeanour judge or relevant institution; individual-level data is not maintained. Field 6: Number of Individuals not indicted (dismissed, annulled) by the prosecutor; data was taken from orders not to proceed and decisions to discontinue investigations. Field 10: Indictments dismissed (individuals) – data on indictments dismissed is not separately recorded, as no dedicated records are kept for dismissed indictments. The alteration of markings on firearms is covered as an element of several criminal offences, and there is no specific criminal offence prescribed in the applicable legislation that relates solely to the alteration of markings. Consequently, it is not possible to separately record such data in the existing systems.

Tirana: For more detailed data for each criminal offense please refer to the Regional Narrative Report.

KPI 4

Number of cases and quantity of WAE seized inland compared to the number of cases and quantity of WAE seized at the borders.

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of cases of WAE seized inland;
2. Number of weapons seized inland;
3. NNumber of pieces of ammunition seized inland;
4. Quantity of explosives seized inland;
5. Number of cases of WAE seized at the border posts;
6. Number of weapons seized at the border posts;
7. Number of pieces of ammunition seized at the border posts;
8. Quantity of explosives seized at the border posts;
9. Number of cases of WAE seized outside of the border posts;
10. Number of weapons seized outside of the border posts;
11. Number of pieces of ammunition seized outside of the border posts;
12. Quantity of explosives seized outside of the border posts.

DEFINITIONS:

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

Weapon: for the purposes of the Roadmap, the term "weapon" means firearms for both military and civilian end-use, deactivated firearms, pneumatic weapons, alarm and signal weapons, salute and acoustic weapons (in compliance with the definitions in the Firearms Directive (EU) 2021/555).

Ammunition: for the purpose of this report, the term "ammunition" is used for cartridges (complete rounds) for small arms and light weapons, bullets or projectiles that are used in a firearm.

Explosive: for the purpose of this KPI, the term "explosive" means the materials and articles considered to be explosives in the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and falling within Class 1 of those recommendations. (Source EU Directive 2014/28)

Seizure: the act of temporarily taking away the possession of a weapon/ammunition/explosive.

Source of information:

Criminal police, border police, Firearms Focal Points or any other relevant unit/department/institution.

		Inland seizures	Seizures at the border		Comments
			Seizures at the border posts	Seizures outside of the border posts	
Region					
Cases of seized WAE:		3,485	396	107	
Quantity of seized:	Weapons (pieces)	4,629	32	146	
	Ammunition (pieces)	150,821	13,680	6,425	
	Explosives (pieces)	656	7	0	
	Explosives (kg)	31.9	271	0	

Belgrade					
Cases of seized WAE:		783	215	21	The number of cases of inland seizures of FAE is the number of criminal offences under Article 348 of the Criminal Code - Unlawful Manufacture, Possession, Carrying, and Sale of Firearms and Explosives, while the number of cases of seizures at the border is the number of detected cases of seizures at the border. The provided seized quantity of FAE inland is the total quantity, including the border, i.e. for cases of seizures at the border for which a criminal charge has been filed under Article 348 of the RS CC, the quantity of FAE is automatically included in the total quantity inland. Seizures at the border are obtained from the 12G system, which is updated by the Border Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate.
Quantity of seized:	Weapons (pieces)	1,047	16	28	
	Ammunition (pieces)	23,146	11,730	920	
	Explosives (pieces)	129	0	0	
	Explosives (kg)	4.1	4	0	

Podgorica					
Cases of seized WAE:		809	28	0	
Quantity of seized:	Weapons (pieces)	1,008	1	0	
	Ammunition (pieces)	51,544	536	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	398	0	0	
	Explosives (kg)	17.8	0	0	

Pristina					
Cases of seized WAE:		1,033	129	66	It should be emphasized that most of the cases that occurred at Border Crossing Points were cases involving the confiscation of sprays, knives, and other prohibited items, whereas the cases detected along the green/blue border line involved the weapons and ammunition listed in the table. Items and quantities seized at border crossing points: Quantity seized – Explosive materials (pieces): 4 Electric detonators 2000 m/s, 120 Emulex fuses weighing 800 grams (1 × 800 g), 20 fuses weighing 900 grams (1 × 900 g), 6 electrical wire tubes. Quantity seized – Explosive materials (kg): 266.58 kg of Paladin-type explosive material/ammunition.
Quantity of seized:	Weapons (pieces)	1,264	1	74	
	Ammunition (pieces)	20,048	304	1,341	
	Explosives (pieces)	15	7	No data	
	Explosives (kg)	0	267	No data	

Sarajevo					
Cases of seized WAE:		83	6	6	Indirect Taxation Authority: Additionally, 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, seven signal pistol cartridges, and one pistol magazine were seized.
Quantity of seized:	Weapons (pieces)	418	1	4	
	Ammunition (pieces)	18,937	14	629	
	Explosives (pieces)	27	0	0	
	Explosives (kg)	5	0	0	

Skopje					
Cases of seized WAE:		237	13	0	
Quantity of seized:	Weapons (pieces)	247	8	0	
	Ammunition (pieces)	11,800	91	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	
	Explosives (kg)	0	0	0	

Tirana					
Cases of seized WAE:		540	5	14	The quantities of seized ammunition amounted to 22 packages and 25,346 rounds. The quantity of seized explosive substances amounted to 4,900 grams.
Quantity of seized:	Weapons (pieces)	645	5	40	
	Ammunition (pieces)	25,346	1,005	3,535	
	Explosives (pieces)	87	0	0	
	Explosives (kg)	5	0	0	

KPI 6

Number of export licenses from which arms and ammunition were identified as diverted through post-shipment control procedure.

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of cases related to arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received;
2. Number of cases related to arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, and which were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted;
3. Number of cases related to ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and which were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted;
4. Number of cases related to arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and which were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.

DEFINITIONS:

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

Arms: Conventional arms are defined as weapons in line with the definition above that are not "of mass destruction" which do not fall under the category of biological, chemical, nuclear or radiological weapons and for the purpose of this roadmap will contain military items in line with EU common list.

Ammunition: for the purpose of this report, the term "ammunition" is used for cartridges (complete rounds) for small arms and light weapons as well as bullets or projectiles that are used in a firearm.

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

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

Realized license: Each license based on which export was initiated, regardless of whether it has been fully or partially realized.

Source of information:

Arms export control/Licensing authorities or any other relevant authority

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Cases related to arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.	25	39	0	11	9	0
Cases related to arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, and which were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases related to ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and which were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases related to arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and which were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: With regard to the relatively small number of received Delivery Verification Certificates (DVCs) – 25, compared to the 143 licences issued during the reporting period, we would like to point out that a large number of licences have still not been utilized, given that licences remain valid for one year from the date of issuance. In addition, the requirement for approval by the National Security Council for the export of arms remains in force, which has further slowed down the implementation process.

KPI 7

Number of Firearms Focal Points (FFP) established and operational.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Please answer the questions below with **Yes** or **No**, and provide additional explanations as requested.
- Please mention any relevant aspects that may explain delays or deadlocks in the establishment and operationalization of the Firearms Focal Point (FFP).
- If no new information is available from the previous reporting period, please indicate with "refer to previous report" in the appropriate box.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies and FFP where established

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana	Details
Have FFP tasks been assigned?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: The tasks of the FFP are defined by the Draft Instruction on Standard Operating Procedures for the functioning of the FFP (the SOP Instruction for the FFP was adopted in the first quarter of 2024).</p> <p>Podgorica: The Focal Point was established by a decision of the Director of the Police Directorate and consists of four organizational units of the Police Directorate. The decision defines the tasks and responsibilities of all organizational units comprising the Focal Point.</p> <p>Pristina: FFP has the responsibility to provide intelligent analytical products that will serve groups of investigators, prosecutors, and others for the assignment and coordination of tasks.</p> <p>Tirana: Yes, the responsibilities of the FFP are defined in the Standard Operating Procedures approved by Order No. 545 of the General Director of the Police, dated 09 May 2025.</p>
Does the FFP have access to:							
1. Weapons Registry	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: Names of the databases: Weapons in Legal Possession; Armament and Equipment; Auxiliary Records of Armament; Legacy Database of Missing Weapons – NESTOR</p> <p>Pristina: FFP collects data on SALW through rapid reports, reports from investigators, statistics on SALW, and other sources.</p> <p>Tirana: Yes, the FFP has direct access to the SIMA system (Computerized Weapons Management System)</p>

2.Criminal Database (Records)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: Names of the databases: Criminal Offences and Offenders; Temporarily Seized Items</p> <p>Pristina: It collects data from the Police Information System</p> <p>Tirana: The FFP collects and analyses data from various Police systems for the preparation of different analyses and reports. The systems used by the State Police are replicated on a desktop platform. Under the TIMS system services section, the following systems are replicated: TIMS JAVA, DEEPSEE, SIMA, Daily Communiqués, TIMS Portal, and Interpol (iARMS). In February 2025, specialists of the Unit were granted direct access to the iARMS system and received initial training on its use. The Daily Communiqués database incorporates the Official Statistics System, where recorded criminal offences can be found, including the location where the offence occurred, perpetrators, their age, gender, place of residence, status (arrested, detained, at liberty, etc.), and level of education, as well as victims, their age and gender, and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. This database also contains the daily communiqué with narrative-format incident reports. The Unit also has access to the Police Information Management System (SAS), which contains police information, data related to criminal convictions, and important procedural and operational information. Within the DEEPSEE system, the systems used by the SALW Unit have been interconnected. Specifically, the DEEPSEE system enables the interaction of the following data: Personal data and identity details; Documents, such as passports and identity cards; Vehicles; Data on the entry and exit of Albanian and foreign citizens into and out of the Republic of Albania; Incident reports and communiqués related to cases/events. This system is interconnected with the Civil Status System, the Customs Directorate, the Regional Office for Property Registration, the Electricity Distribution Operator, the Water Supply and Sewerage Utility, etc.</p>
3.Criminal Intelligence	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Pristina: It exchanges analyses and intelligence reports with the Department for Analysis and Intelligence.</p> <p>Tirana: The FFP has access to the Police Information Management System (SAS), which contains police information, data related to criminal convictions, and important procedural and operational information.</p>
4.Incident/event database	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: Event log; Stolen, missing and found weapons</p> <p>Pristina: Yes, data from the Police Information System</p> <p>Tirana: The Daily Communiqués database incorporates the Official Statistics System, which contains recorded criminal offences, the location where the offence occurred, perpetrators, their age and gender, place of residence, status (arrested, detained, at liberty, etc.), as well as their level of education, victims, their age and gender, and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. This database also contains the daily communiqué with incident reports in narrative format.</p>

5. Ballistic data	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	<p>Belgrade: Database name: On-site investigations and expert reports; Program: Traffic</p> <p>Pristina: Ballistic data is exchanged with the Ballistics Division.</p> <p>Tirana: The Unit does not have direct access to the ballistic data database; however, it systematically administers data received from the Ballistics Laboratory.</p>
6. iArms	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: Responses to requests submitted through iARMS are provided via the organizational unit responsible for cooperation with INTERPOL. The possibility of automatic data entry and exchange within this database is currently under development.</p> <p>Pristina: We do not have access to iARMS.</p> <p>Tirana: The FFP obtained direct access to Interpol's iARMS system in February 2025 and received basic training on the use of this system. Advanced training on the use of this system is still required..</p>
Are the weapons, criminal and ballistic and any other relevant databases connected?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	<p>Belgrade: Criminal Offences and Offenders; Weapons in Legal Possession; Stolen, Missing and Recovered Weapons; Armament and Equipment; Auxiliary Records of Armament; Legacy Database of Missing Weapons – NESTOR; Temporarily Seized Items; and Crime Scene Investigation and Forensic Examinations.</p> <p>Podgorica: Data analysis applications are connected to data on registered firearms, the duty service database (confiscated firearms), the wanted database (firearms subject to search), as well as the database of firearms examined by the Forensic Centre (FC). The ballistic laboratory has been connected with the Focal Point, and the updating of historical data on examined firearms dating back to 2020 has continued. Through the iBase server, the databases on stolen/lost, legal, and illegal firearms have been interconnected. The connection with the ballistic laboratory has been established through the Traffic database.</p> <p>Pristina: They are connected; only an update of the database link is required.</p> <p>Tirana: Partially, as the FFP collects and analyses data from various Police systems for the preparation of different analyses and reports.</p>

Is the FFP collecting data?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: Permanent Team and Members of the Firearms Focal Point within the Criminal Police Directorate</p> <p>Pristina: Collects data from reports and from the Police Information System</p> <p>Tirana: The FFP collects data on criminal offences that have occurred, including seizures, and carries out their analysis with regard to weapons, production, type, place of manufacture, etc. It also collects and analyses data on perpetrators, their age, gender, and the location where the offence occurred, whether in urban or rural areas. The Unit gathers data on criminal offences involving firearms. Furthermore, it collects data for reporting purposes to the SALW Commission, as well as data related to the implementation of the WBs SALW Control Roadmap.</p>
Is the FFP analyzing data and producing knowledge products?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: Reports, operational product and information exchange reports</p> <p>Podgorica: Based on the collected data, the FFP prepares analytical products. Since November 2023, the FFP has been producing monthly firearms bulletins containing statistical and analytical data, as well as information on trends and the most significant events.</p> <p>Pristina: It analyses data and produces knowledge products.</p>

Is the FFP sharing information?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: FFP also acts upon requests from authorities of other jurisdictions responsible for the monitoring of firearms, essential parts of weapons, ammunition and explosives. The contact point may receive international requests for verification of firearms, essential parts of weapons, ammunition and explosives, persons and other entities associated with them from international entities and exchanges them through the prescribed mechanisms.</p> <p>Podgorica: Since 2024, the FFP has continuously shared data with Europol through the SIENA communication channel, with INTERPOL through iARMS, as well as with other relevant international partners and partners at the national level.</p> <p>Pristina: Information is being exchanged with local and international institutions.</p> <p>Tirana: The FFP exchanges information with other structures of the Police, other law enforcement agencies, other FFPs in the region and beyond, as well as international law enforcement structures. The FFP also exchanges information through the Europol SIENA system and other communication channels. Furthermore, the it serves as the focal point for firearms, exchanging information through Europol, Interpol, and Liaison Officers with jurisdictions in the region and beyond. In addition, the FFP transmits information via the Europol SIENA channel for every identified case of SALW trafficking. Information is also exchanged in relation to specific cases under investigation by two or more jurisdictions. It also regularly contributes to the EMPACT Europol analytical project on Weapons and Explosives.</p>
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COMMENTS

Belgrade: By decision of the Minister of Interior dated 19 August 2021, the "Firearms Focal Point" – namely the "Team for the Implementation, Monitoring and Exchange of Operational Information Related to Weapons" – was established, and the tasks of the Firearms Focal Point were defined. In accordance with the SALW Control Programme 2025-2023 and Action Plan 2025-2027, the establishment of a new FFP Team as a dedicated unit within the Ministry of Interior is expected in 2026.

Sarajevo: 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 between the competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina 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. Support has also continued for the operationalization of these focal points, as key analytical units supporting investigations into firearm-related crimes, through advisory assistance, assessments, and capacity-building activities.

KPI 8

Level of operational cooperation in the fight against firearms related crimes, among authorities in the region, EU Member States as well as international agencies.

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of operational actions at the jurisdiction level;
2. Number of operational actions in the Western Balkans;
3. Number of operational actions with FRONTEX;
4. Number of operational cooperation cases with Europol;
5. Number of participations in EMPACT Firearms operational actions;
6. Number of cases of operational cooperation with EU Member States;
7. Number of cases of operational cooperation with non-EU Member States;
8. Number of operational information exchanges with Interpol.

INSTRUCTIONS/DEFINITIONS:

Operational actions at the jurisdiction level that should be reported under this KPI are solely those that primarily target firearms and involve at least two institutions/agencies.

Operational actions in the Western Balkans that should be reported under this KPI are solely those that primarily target firearms and involve at least two jurisdictions in the Western Balkans.

Operational actions with FRONTEX that should be reported under this KPI are solely those that primarily target firearms and are coordinated or supported by FRONTEX as the main partner. These should not include any capacity-building activities such as workshops and trainings.

Cases of operational cooperation with Europol that should be reported under this KPI are solely those that primarily target firearms and are coordinated or supported by EUROPOL as the main partner.

Number of participations in EMPACT Firearms operational actions that should be reported under this KPI is the number of EMPACT operational actions in which your jurisdiction participated.

Cases of operational cooperation with EU Member States that should be reported under this KPI are solely those that are coordinated with EU Member States directly (bilaterally or multilateral) as the main partner and do not involve Europol or Interpol.

Cases of operational cooperation with non-EU Member States that should be reported under this KPI are solely those that are coordinated with non-EU Member States directly (bilaterally or multilateral) and do not involve Europol or Interpol, nor include any other jurisdiction from the Western Balkans.

Number of information exchanges with Interpol that should be reported under this KPI needs to indicate the number of messages sent through Interpol that primarily target firearms.

Number of tracing requests/results that should be reported under this KPI needs to indicate the number of tracing requests sent and the received results (including automatic hits upon search) through iArms, EU Member States (MS), Switzerland, UK and SIENA.

Source of information:

Police agencies, FFPs, international cooperation or any other department/unit (as relevant, depending on the jurisdiction's institutional setup)

	Belgrade		Podgorica		Pristina		Sarajevo		Skopje		Tirana	
	Nr. of cases/actions of operational cooperation	Nr. of information exchanges	Nr. of cases/actions of operational cooperation	Nr. of information exchanges	Nr. of cases/actions of operational cooperation	Nr. of information exchanges	Nr. of cases/actions of operational cooperation	Nr. of information exchanges	Nr. of cases/actions of operational cooperation	Nr. of information exchanges	Nr. of cases/actions of operational cooperation	Nr. of information exchanges
At jurisdiction level	0	0	0	Not available	9	3,219	3	No data	0	Not available	141	0
In the Western Balkans	0	0	1	Not available	3	59	0	No data	0	Not available	0	0
With Frontex	0	6	0	Not available	1	0	1	No data	0	Not available	1	0
With Europol	1	317	1	Not available	1	798	0	No data	0	Not available	0	0
With EMPACT Firearms	1	0	8	Not available	3	0	1	No data	1	Not available	2	0
With EU Member States	0	153	3	Not available	4	67	1	No data	0	Not available	0	0
With Non-EU Member States	0	61	0	Not available	3	59	1	No data	0	Not available	0	0
With INTERPOL - Messages sent	Not applicable	11	Not applicable	63	Not applicable	242	Not applicable	93	Not applicable	Not available	Not applicable	12

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
iArms - Tracing requests sent	0	63	274	0	13	1,044
iArms - Tracing results received (including automatic hits)	0	0	274	0	1	13
iArms - Tracing requests received	11	0	0	11	2	325
iArms - Tracing results sent (including automatic hits)	8	0	0	0	2	0
EU MS, Switzerland, UK - Tracing requests sent bilaterally	306	0	5	0	0	1
EU MS, Switzerland, UK - Tracing results received	306	0	0	0	0	1
EU MS, Switzerland, UK - Tracing requests received bilaterally	319	0	0	0	0	0
EU MS, Switzerland, UK - Tracing results sent	319	0	0	0	0	0
SIENA - Tracing requests sent	353	48	242	8	0	0
SIENA - Tracing results received	353	0	242	7	0	0
SIENA - Tracing requests received	423	0	No data	5	0	0
SIENA - Tracing results sent	423	0	No data	4	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: During the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, the number of cases of operational cooperation based on criminal intelligence data with Europol refers to the number of operational actions conducted within EMPACT in 2025 (Armstrong; JAD was postponed; Conversus was not implemented). Notes: The total number of exchanged messages differs from the number of sent and received messages because certain messages had multiple recipients, either in the "sent" field or in "copy". The total number of messages amounted to 317, with some messages including multiple recipients, resulting in a higher number of messages when individual states are considered separately. For example, the number of sent requests – 306 – represents messages sent to several countries (EU Member States, Switzerland and the United Kingdom), although the same message is concerned. Furthermore, the total number of messages exchanged through the SIENA channel includes, in addition to EU Member States, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, the Western Balkan jurisdictions and AP W&E.

Pristina: The Border Department has cooperated with FRONTEX in the Joint Action Days (JAD) Mobile 8 activity. The case with the police authorities from Tirana is ongoing, with coordinated cooperation carried out with EUROPOL. The Border Department also cooperated with non-EU member states in one case related to the criminal offence of unauthorized import, export, supply, transport, production, exchange, mediation, or sale of weapons or explosive materials. Communications with INTERPOL and the exchange of information were conducted through the INTERPOL Pristina office.

Tirana: Police: Firearms tracing in the iARMS system is conducted for all weapons that contain identifiable tracing elements. During 2025, tracing was carried out in the iARMS system for 1,044 firearms seized during 2024 and 2025. The tracing results identified matches for 13 firearms, of which 12 were reported stolen in Pristina and 1 firearm in Sofia.

KPI 9

Number of incidents and victims involving weapons and explosives, disaggregated by sex and age.

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of incidents committed with legal, illegal weapons and explosives;
2. Number of persons murdered with weapons, by sex and age;
3. Number of persons murdered with explosives, by sex and age;
4. Number of persons injured with weapons, by sex and age;
5. Number of persons injured with explosives, by sex and age;
6. Number of persons who committed suicide with weapon, by sex and age;
7. Number of persons who committed suicide with explosives, by sex and age.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Please insert the number of incidents as homicides, injuries, and suicides committed with weapons and explosives.

DEFINITIONS:

Weapon: for the purposes of the Roadmap, the term "weapon" means firearms for both military and civilian end-use, deactivated firearms, pneumatic weapons, alarm and signal weapons, salute and acoustic weapons (in compliance with the definitions in the Firearms Directive (EU) 2021/555).

Explosive: for the purpose of this KPI, the term "explosive" means the materials and articles considered to be explosives in the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and falling within Class 1 of those recommendations. (Source EU Directive 2014/28).

Source of information:

Police/Ministry of Interior

	All incidents committed with:				
	Legal weapon	Illegal weapon	Status not known	Explosives	Total
Belgrade	197	93	222	52	564
Podgorica	8	8	21	3	40
Pristina	6	17	No data	0	23
Sarajevo	24	52	2	6	84
Skopje	2	0	38	0	40
Tirana	0	92	0	1	93
TOTAL	237	262	283	62	844

Region	Number of persons killed with weapon				Number of persons killed with explosives				Number of persons injured with weapon				Number of persons injured with explosives				Number of persons who committed suicide with weapon				Number of persons who committed suicide with explosives			
	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total
TOTAL	106	11	0	117	3	0	0	3	164	20	0	184	2	0	0	2	48	5	87	140	2	0	6	8

Belgrade																								
Age	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total
0-18	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
19-35	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
36-60	8	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	24	6	0	30	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
61+	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	64	64	No data	No data	No data	0
TOTAL	21	2	0	23	0	0	0	0	51	9	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	0	0	0

Podgorica																								
Age	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total
0-18	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36-60	11	2	0	13	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
61+	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
N/A	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20	4	0	24	2	0	0	2	17	5	0	22	1	0	0	1	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	0

Pristina																									
Age	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	
0-18	0	0	/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No data	0	0	0	No data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	1	0	/	1	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	No data	0	0	0	No data	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
36-60	11	1	/	12	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	No data	0	0	0	No data	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
61+	4	0	/	4	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	No data	0	0	0	No data	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	0	0	/	0	0	0	0	0	No data	No data	No data	0	0	0	No data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	16	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	

Sarajevo																									
Age	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
19-35	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36-60	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	19	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
61+	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	6	6	6
TOTAL	9	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	36	2	0	38	0	0	0	0	3	1	23	27	2	0	6	8	

Skopje																									
Age	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	
0-18	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
36-60	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
61+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	16	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	

Tirana																									
Age	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	M	W	N/A	Total	
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-35	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
36-60	14	2	0	16	0	0	0	0	11	2	0	13	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
61+	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	28	2	0	30	1	0	0	1	46	2	0	48	1	0	0	1	13	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	

COMMENTS

Belgrade: All incidents committed with firearms represent the total number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms. The number of persons killed refers to victims of the criminal offences of murder, aggravated murder, negligent homicide, domestic violence and serious offences against public safety and also includes cases for which an event report was submitted to the prosecutor's office. This number is based on manual records of the Strategic Analytics Department of the Analytics Directorate (for this reason, the total number of persons killed does not match the official statistics generated from the "Criminal Offences and Offenders" program database). The Analytics Directorate has data on the number of suicides committed with firearms, but without data on the gender and age of the victims. In the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, the police recorded 64 suicides committed with firearms (of which 28 were carried out using firearms in legal possession and 36 using firearms in illegal possession).

Podgorica: The data presented under the section "All incidents committed with weapons" are shown as the unit count of seized weapons and explosives (pieces/items). If necessary, these data can be further defined, as we also have additional analytical capabilities available. The total number of incidents related to weapons, ammunition, and explosives is 916, while the number of incidents related solely to weapons is 756.

Pristina: There was 1 case of murder committed with a cold weapon, involving a female aged 19–35, but it was not recorded in the table because the murder was committed with a knife, i.e. a cold weapon.

KPI 10

Number of WAE voluntarily surrendered, as well as firearms legalized or deactivated.

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

Weapon: for the purposes of the Roadmap, the term "weapon" means firearms for both military and civilian end-use, deactivated firearms, pneumatic weapons, alarm and signal weapons, salute and acoustic weapons (in compliance with the definitions in the Firearms Directive (EU) 2021/555).

Firearm: for the purpose of this KPI, the term "firearm" means any portable barrelled weapon that expels, is designed to expel or may be converted to expel a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of a combustible propellant, unless it is excluded from this definition for one of the reasons listed in national law.

An object shall be considered to be capable of being converted to expel a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of a combustible propellant if: (a) it has the appearance of a firearm; and (b) as a result of its construction or the material from which it is made, it can be so converted.

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

Explosive: for the purpose of this KPI, the term "explosive" means the materials and articles considered to be explosives in the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and falling within Class 1 of those recommendations. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE: pyrotechnics, explosive precursors, mines, rockets, missiles and UXO.

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Number of legal weapons voluntarily surrendered:	12,458	1,428	0	1,359	678	0
Number of illegal weapons voluntarily surrendered:	No data	676	0	374	0	0
Number of voluntarily surrendered weapons (legal status unknown):	No data	2,075	2	29	0	0
Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces):	No data	130,196	0	6,342	4,713	0
Number of voluntarily surrendered explosives (pieces):	No data	1,003	0	48	0	0
Number of voluntarily surrendered explosives (kg)	No data	99.75	0	3,500	0	0
Number of firearms legalized:	No data	0	0	30	0	0
Number of firearms deactivated:	735	174	0	38	0	0

COMMENTS

Sarajevo: In addition to the above, the voluntary surrender of the following weapon parts was also recorded: 1 hunting rifle barrel, 6 AP ammunition magazines and 4 pistol ammunition magazines.

KPI 11

Number of reported weapons, ammunition, and explosives (confiscated, voluntarily surrendered or surplus) systematically destroyed.

BREAKDOWN:

1. Quantity of reported weapons, ammunition and explosives (WAE) confiscated;
2. Quantity of WAE confiscated and destroyed;
3. Quantity of WAE voluntarily surrendered and destroyed;
4. Quantity of WAE confiscated and disposed of in another ways;
5. Quantity of WAE voluntarily surrendered and disposed of in another way;
6. Quantity of surplus WAE;
7. Quantity of surplus WAE destroyed;
8. Quantity of surplus WAE disposed of in another way.

EXPLANATIONS:

- Weapons should be complete and not include parts and components only.
- The quantity of ammunition may be expressed in number of pieces or tonnage, as available.
- In case other disposal methods are used, apart from destruction, please mentioned them and explain in the Comments box.
- The column Confiscated and destroyed in the table below should also include WAE confiscated outside of the reporting period.
- The rows on ammunition and explosives should also include ammunition and explosives that were destroyed on the spot.

DEFINITIONS:

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

Weapon: for the purposes of the Roadmap, the term "weapon" means firearms for both military and civilian end-use, deactivated firearms, pneumatic weapons, alarm and signal weapons, salute and acoustic weapons (in compliance with the definitions in the Firearms Directive (EU) 2021/555).

Ammunition: for the purpose of this report, the term "ammunition" is used for cartridges (complete rounds) for small arms and light weapons as well as bullets or projectiles that are used in a firearm.

Explosive: for the purpose of this report, the term "explosive" means the materials and articles considered to be explosives in the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and falling within Class 1 of those recommendations. (Source: EU Directive 2014/28).

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

Quantity of:	Confiscated	Confiscated and destroyed	Confiscated and disposed of in another way	Voluntarily surrendered and destroyed	Surplus at the beginning of reporting period	Surplus destroyed	Surplus disposed of in another way
Belgrade							
Weapons	11,626	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	35,796	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	40	0	0	0	No data	0	0
Explosives (kg)	4,081	0	0	0	No data	0	0

Podgorica							
Weapons	1,351	0	0	0	No data	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	No data	0	0	0	No data	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	No data	0	0	0	802	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	No data	0	0	0	No data	0	0
Explosives (kg)	No data	0	0	0	No data	0	0

Pristina							
Weapons	1,339	763	763	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	39,116	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Explosives (pieces)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Explosives (kg)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

Sarajevo							
Weapons	395	1,563	13	7,342	No data	0	778
Ammunition (pieces)	15,681	10,179	0	0	No data	0	250,602
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	5,810.19	77.34	0
Explosives (pieces)	24	69	0	15	No data	0	0
Explosives (kg)	5	25	0	4	No data	0	0

Skopje							
Weapons	No data	108	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	No data	1,035	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	No data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	No data	0	0	0	1,695	1,695	0
Explosives (kg)	No data	0	0	0	130	130	0

Tirana							
Weapons	0	0	0	0	7,217	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	0	0	0	0	191,151	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	4.08	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	0	1,128,250	0	0
Explosives (kg)	0	0	0	0	217	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: A total of 11,626 pieces of firearms were confiscated, of which 10,535 pieces originated from illegal flows. During the reporting period, 40 hand grenades and explosive devices and 2 hand-held rocket launchers were confiscated. In the same period, 35,796 pieces of ammunition of various calibers were seized (in the 2nd half of the year: 644 illegal weapons, 28,329 pieces of ammunition, 30 hand grenades and explosive devices and 1 hand-held rocket launcher). During 2025, citizens voluntarily surrendered a total of 12,458 pieces of registered weapons. No destruction of weapons or ammunition was carried out in 2025.

Sarajevo: Ministry of Defense: No weapons were destroyed. However, MiMES activities (demolition and incineration by detonation) were conducted, totaling 77.34 tons during 2025. A total of 250,602 pieces (97.6 tons) of 20 mm and 23 mm caliber ammunition were sold under the project Pilot. Additionally, 178 small-caliber firearms and 600 air rifles were donated to the Shooting Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina. SIPA: In addition to the above, 10 rifle frames, 7 rifle silencers, 1 rifle scope, 1 stun gun, and 1 machine gun barrel were confiscated. Furthermore, 123 detonator caps, one fuse, and five ammunition magazines were destroyed.

Skopje: Anti-tank guided missile system HJ-8 "Red Arrow 8", 120 mm – 3 units; RPG rockets – 153 units; 30 mm grenades – 1 unit; 40 mm grenades – 267 units; Recoilless gun rounds (60 mm) – 137 units; Hand grenade bodies – 324 units; Hand grenade fuzes – 270 units; Mortar rounds (82 mm) – 54 units; Anti-tank mines – 18 units; Commercial explosive – 5 kg (partially crystallized); Artillery simulators / explosive charges (M81) – 8 units; M80 64 mm anti-tank rocket launchers ("Zolja") – 9 units; Anti-aircraft projectile (20 mm) – 1 unit; Plastic explosive – approximately 5 kg; Anti-tank mine fuzes – 6 units; Detonating cord – one 10-metre reel; TNT explosive – approximately 120 kg; Anti-personnel mines – 158 units; Additional propellant charges for RPGs – 117 units; Electric detonator caps – 125 units; Mining detonator caps (No. 8) – 25 units; Rifle grenades – 19 units; Anti-personnel mine fuzes – 2 boxes; Safety fuse (slow-burning fuse) – 10 metres.

Tirana: Police: By joint order of the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Defence, the following quantities of armaments were to be handed over: 2,870 firearms of various types; 206,000 rounds of ammunition; 80 kg of explosive substances; 122 meters of detonating/fuse cord; and 14 mines of various types. The above-mentioned quantities of armaments were not transferred due to a lack of storage capacity on the part of the Ministry of Defence.

KPI 12

Number of weapons, ammunition and explosives (WAE) owned by 1) institutions, 2) private legal entities and 3) civilians reported lost or stolen.

BREAKDOWN:

1. Number of WAE reported as lost by institutions;
2. Number of WAE reported as lost by private legal entities;
3. Number of WAE reported as lost by civilians;
4. Number of WAE reported as stolen by institutions;
5. Number of WAE reported as stolen by private legal entities;
6. Number of WAE reported as stolen by civilians.

DEFINITIONS:

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

Weapon: for the purposes of the Roadmap, the term "weapon" means firearms for both military and civilian end-use, deactivated firearms, pneumatic weapons, alarm and signal weapons, salute and acoustic weapons (in compliance with the definitions in the Firearms Directive (EU) 2021/555).

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

Explosive: for the purpose of this KPI, the term "explosive" means materials and articles considered to be explosives in the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and falling within Class 1 of those recommendations. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE: pyrotechnics, explosive precursors, mines, rockets, missiles and UXO.

Private legal entities: for the purposes of this KPI, private legal entities can include producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers and collectors.

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police

Number of WAE reported as LOST	Institutions	Private legal entities	Civilians	Not known	Total
Belgrade					
Weapons:	0	290	7,778	0	8,068
Ammunition:	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0
Podgorica					
Weapons:	N/A	N/A	N/A	108	108
Ammunition:	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
Explosives (kg):	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
Pristina					
Weapons:	0	0	16	0	16
Ammunition:	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0

Sarajevo					
Weapons:	2	0	27	845	874
Ammunition:	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0
Skopje					
Weapons:	0	0	1	0	1
Ammunition:	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0
Tirana					
Weapons:	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition:	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0

Number of WAE reported as <i>STOLEN</i>	Institutions	Private legal entities	Civilians	Not known	Total
Belgrade					
Weapons:	0	62	381	0	443
Ammunition:	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0
Podgorica					
Weapons:	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
Ammunition:	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
Explosives (kg):	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0

Pristina					
Weapons:	0	469	47	0	516
Ammunition:	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0
Sarajevo					
Weapons:	0	0	36	0	36
Ammunition:	0	0	50	0	50
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0
Skopje					
Weapons:	0	0	41	0	41
Ammunition:	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0
Tirana					
Weapons:	1	0	13	0	14
Ammunition:	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0

Region – Number of WAE reported as <i>LOST</i>	Institutions	Private legal entities	Civilians	Not known	Total
Weapons:	2	290	7,822	953	9,067
Ammunition:	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0

Region – Number of WAE reported as <i>STOLEN</i>	Institutions	Private legal entities	Civilians	Not known	Total
Weapons:	1	531	518	0	1,050
Ammunition:	0	0	50	0	50
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0

Region – Total WAE reported as <i>LOST & STOLEN</i>	Institutions	Private legal entities	Civilians	Not known	Total
Weapons:	3	821	8,340	953	10,117
Ammunition:	0	0	50	0	50
Explosives (pieces):	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (kg):	0	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Podgorica: A total of 108 weapons reported as stolen/lost are recorded in the Stolen and Lost Weapons Database. It is not possible to separate which weapons were stolen and which were lost through the database, or whether the weapons were reported by a natural or legal person. Obtaining these numbers would require entering each item individually.

Sarajevo: Republika Srpska: Total number of reported lost or stolen weapons in 2025: 845.

Tirana: Police: 14 firearms have been reported as stolen, of which 13 are hunting rifles stolen from private residences and 1 is a pistol belonging to a police officer, stolen within penitentiary institutions.

KPI 13

Percentage of citizens feeling threatened by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons.

Explanation:

Data for this KPI is collected through the SecuriMeter of the Regional Cooperation Council, which is published annually. 6,007 responses were received across the region for the following question: How threatened do you feel by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in your neighborhood (as in crime, domestic violence, celebratory shooting, etc.)? The available options were: I feel very threatened/I feel threatened/I do not feel threatened/ Don't know - Refuse to answer -Do not read. The data presented represents the percentage of people who responded with I feel very threatened and I feel threatened to the given question. The survey was conducted via CAPI (computer-assisted personal interviewing) carried out in the period 30 May - 18 June 2025.

Percentage of citizens feeling threatened by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons.

Age	Region		Belgrade		Podgorica		Pristina		Sarajevo		Skopje		Tirana	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
16-24	53	56	51.2	57.8	54	61.2	46.6	52.9	53.1	42.2	57.8	65.5	57.1	54.5
25-34	53	60	45.6	52.1	52.2	62.9	44.2	54	62	61.2	63.3	64.8	50.8	62.5
35-44	55	61	50.5	67.5	49	57	47.8	51.1	59.5	67.4	56.3	60	63.9	60
45-54	55	61	55.7	67	50	65.9	54.7	43.6	59.2	64.8	54	56.6	56.2	66.3
55-64	57	57	56.9	56.3	61.4	63.8	46.2	39.1	58	58.4	64.8	67.1	54.6	58.5
65 and over	49	56	51	54.9	54.5	45.2	37	60.5	52.1	64.3	55.9	64.2	46.3	46.2
AVERAGE	56		56		56		48		59		61		56	