

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) REGIONAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REPORTING PERIOD:

01 January 2020 - 30 June 2020

Submission Date:

23 November 2020

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

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

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

KPI 1

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

EU Integration or legal departments

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

CIVIL USE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Weapons, Devices and Ammunition, Rulebook on Weapon Deactivation; Rulebook on the method of performing control during testing, marking, individual testing, homologation, ammunition type control, testing of deactivated weapons and weapons permanently converted to civilian use, as well as the layout of markings and stamps	Law on Weapons	Law on weapons, Law on legalization and surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosive devices.	Law on weapons; Law on marking of SALW and SALW ammunition; Rulebook on procedures and methods of marking of weapons and ammunition	Law on Weapons	Law on weapons; DCM 275 on safety conditions; DCM 292 on record-keeping development; DCM 348 on entry and selling of weapons; DCM 421 on licensing criteria
Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the						

United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition		<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>
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Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable (Text with EEA relevance)	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</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>N/A</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/69 of 16 January 2019 laying down technical specifications for alarm and signal weapons under Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>

CIVIL USE OF EXPLOSIVES	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Explosive Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases	Law on Explosives, Law on Transport of Hazardous Substances, Flammable Liquids and Gases	Law on the civil use of explosives	Law on Explosive Substances for Economic Use of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods of the West Herzegovina Canton; Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods of the Socialist Republic of BiH (used by the FBiH MoI); Law on the Transport of Explosives and Combustible Liquid Gases adopted in 2007, Brčko District	Law on protection from explosive materials; Law on trade in explosive materials	Law No. 9126 dated 29/07/2003 On the civil use of explosives in the Republic of Albanica, as amended by Law No. 10388, dated 03/03/2011 (DCM's No. 469, 525, 675, 932)
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>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>
Directive 2013/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles (recast)	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>		<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>
Directive 2014/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>Not harmonized</i>

MILITARY USE of FAE	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
EU Directives/Regulations ↓ Legal framework →	Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment; Decision on the establishment of the National Control List of Weapons and Military Equipment	Law on control of 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
Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment User's Guide to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment (2015 edition)	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Common Military List of the European Union	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>
Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>
Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>		<i>Partially harmonized</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Directive 2009/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of procedures for the award of certain works contracts, supply contracts and service contracts by contracting authorities or entities in the fields of defence and security, and amending Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Not sure/not known</i>		<i>Not harmonized</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Fully harmonized</i>	<i>Partially harmonized</i>

ARMS TRADE TREATY	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature	03/28/2013			09/25/2013	25.09.2013	Decree no. 8499, dated 18/02/2014 promulgated by Law 6/2014
Ratification, acceptance or approval (For States Signatories)	10/29/2014	08/14/2014		09/25/2014	07.03.2014	30.01.2014
Accession (For non-signatory States)			With the entry into force of the law on weapons 05 / L-022, in 2015			

FIREARMS PROTOCOL	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Signature						
Ratification, acceptance or approval	10/22/2020	10/22/2005			14.09.2007	
Accession	12/20/2020		With the entry into force of the law on weapons 05 / L-022, in 2015	04/01/2008		Law 8938, dated 10/12/2007, promulgated by Decree no. 5560, dated 27/12/2007

Criminal offences defined in the national law.

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

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	Yes: Under the provision of Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia	Partially: Clarification of definitions and terms in accordance with international documents	Yes	Yes	Partially	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 of the Republic of Serbia	Partially: Clarification of definitions and terms in accordance with international documents	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes: Article 278 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 Weapons, Devices and Ammunition	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: Provided under Article 278 of the Criminal Code, last paragraph.

COMMENTS

Belgrade: Article 5 of the United Nations Firearms Protocol stipulates that 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. Taking into consideration that Article 348, paragraph 1) of the Criminal Code stipulates that whoever without authorization manufactures, converts, sells, procures, exchanges or holds firearms, convertible or deactivated weapons, their parts, ammunition, explosive substances or explosive ordnance, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years and shall be fined, it follows that this article is harmonized with Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol with regard to the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition. Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking Weapons, Devices and Ammunition prescribes that a fine or imprisonment for a term of up to three years shall be imposed on whoever falsifies stamps or markings for testing, stamping and marking weapons, devices and ammunition, with the intention of using them as genuine, or on whoever alters such genuine stamps or markings for the same purpose, or whoever uses such falsified or altered stamps or markings as genuine. Considering the above, there is partial harmonization of this Article and Article 5 of the UN Firearms Protocol owing to the fact that the act of removal is not established as a criminal offence pursuant to the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking Weapons, Devices and Ammunition.

Sarajevo: The Law on Amendments to the Law on Procurement, Carrying and Possession of Weapons and Ammunition of the Sarajevo Canton 30/19, is partially harmonized with this amendment to the Law on Weapons of the Sarajevo Canton.

Skopje: During the reporting period, the Draft Regulation on the technical specifications for deactivation of firearms, the form and the content of the form for marking the deactivated firearms and the form and the content of the certificate for firearms deactivation was prepared and submitted to the Assembly of RNM for adoption, which is in process. The working group for drafting the Law on explosive materials, for the purpose of implementing the directives and harmonization with the legislation of the European Union (EU) worked on drafting the Law in the reporting period. A Draft Law on the development, production and trade of military goods has been prepared, and it has been forwarded for a further procedure, i.e. it has been submitted to the competent institutions for their opinion, and then to a governmental procedure. The responsible agency is the Ministry of Economy - the Military Industry Directorate

KPI 2

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young man: man aged 18 to 35 year.

Source of information:

SALW Commissions

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

SALW Strategy is evidence-based. (Options: N/A (not/applicable), yes to a full extent, yes partially, no not at all)	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Data on SALW distribution and impact is regularly collected by competent institutions.	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
The Strategy is based on comprehensive data on SALW distribution.	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
The Strategy is based on comprehensive data on SALW impact.	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 Strategy clearly identifies 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
Goals and objectives fully address the problems identified.	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent	Yes, partially	Yes to a full extent	Yes to a full extent
The implementation of SALW Strategy is monitored						

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

COMMENTS

Belgrade: At the initiative of the Ministry Interior, the Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2019-2024, and its Action Plan for the period 2019-2020 (Official Gazette of the RS, 44/2019). The Strategy contains the basic mechanisms foreseen in the Roadmap, established for the prevention of illicit possession and misuse of firearms, ammunition and explosives for civilian use in the Western Balkans. The mentioned Strategy is primarily based on data and recommendations obtained on the basis of the Evaluation of the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2010-2015, Situational analysis related to the SALW control in the Republic of Serbia, which were made by the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe - OSCE, in the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. In the context of integrating gender and age equality, the level of implementation was assessed as YES, partially bearing in mind that not all monitoring and implementation mechanisms have been established yet.

Pristina: To address the needs of men, women, boys and girls, we need detailed explanation and support on the issues that can be handled in this field. Furthermore, we need to establish technical conditions in all institutions to issue accurate statistics on the gender aspect.

Sarajevo: A new SALW Strategy for the period 2021-2024 is being drafted. The new Strategy will meet all the set criteria.

Tirana: The conducted Strategy evaluation served as a basis for the preparation of the 2020 annual program for the implementation of the obligations under this Strategy.

Pristina										
Illegal possession of FAE	104	142	467	615	571	757	7	7	3	3
Trafficking of FAE	3	4	2	4	5	8	0	0	0	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	34	25	95	158	129	183	1	1	1	0
Sarajevo										
Illegal possession of FAE	2	5	111	116	68	69	2	2	10	No data
Trafficking of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Altering marking of firearms	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Other FAE related crime	2	No data	9	5	5	3	No data	No data	No data	No data
Skopje										
Illegal possession of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Trafficking of FAE	No data	No data	60	62	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Altering marking of firearms	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Other FAE related crime	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Tirana										
Illegal possession of FAE	295	346	227	271	522	617	0	0	0	0
Trafficking of FAE	4	4	6	6	10	10	0	0	0	0
Illegal manufacturing of FAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Altering marking of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FAE related crime	27	8	23	23	50	31	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period of January-June 2020, there were pending cases against 648 individuals at the beginning of the reporting period; during the reporting period, 604 individuals were reported. For this reason, cases had to be addressed against a total of 1252 individuals owing to the reasonable suspicion that they had committed the criminal offence of illicit manufacture, possession, carrying and trafficking of explosive substances under Article 348 of the Criminal Code. There were no criminal charges for the criminal offence under Article 40 and Article 41 of the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking Weapons, Devices and Ammunition. In this regard, the mentioned statistics refer to the illicit possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives. In the reporting period, out of the total number of 1252 individuals, cases were solved against 496 individuals (adjudicated + dismissal of criminal charges). The number of solved cases is even higher, considering that no dismissal and acquittal verdicts were presented. In the reporting period, a total of 398 individuals were indicted. The reported individuals were prosecuted and convicted of possession and carrying firearms, convertible or deactivated weapons, parts, ammunition, explosives or explosive ordnance, because it is easier to prove the committed act. With regard to the duration of the criminal procedure, it is evident that the criminal procedure lasts longer when a trial is

conducted, or when the procedure is conducted for other criminal offences, apart from the criminal offence stipulated in Article 348 of the Criminal Code. Regarding the data under d) "Dismissed Cases", they concern the number of individuals against whom criminal charges were dismissed. The cited data derive from the statistical report of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office (where the data is kept per individuals). Considering that the number of solved cases (individuals) is approximately 50% in comparison to the number of cases (individuals) being processed, and in particular the fact that the work of the police and judiciary was carried out under highly complex circumstances (Covid-19 Pandemic), it may be concluded that satisfactory results have been achieved.

Pristina: All data belong to the Kosovo Police. Under the columns named "Pending at the beginning of reporting period" and "Reported during reporting period", respectively, we have entered the statistical data received from the Kosovo Police system. Under "Other FAE related crimes" we have entered data related to the cases involving the use of weapons or life-threatening items, as reported at the Kosovo Police. Under "Solved in another way (e.g. Plea bargain)", we have entered the number of cases and not that of individuals.

Sarajevo: During the first six months of 2020, the BiH BP submitted 4 reports to the competent prosecutor's offices on crimes committed by 6 persons due to the existence of grounds for suspicion that 4 crimes were committed in connection with the illegal possession or trafficking of weapons and ammunition. As for the data from columns a, d, e and f, we believe that this is data available to the competent Courts and Prosecutor's Offices, and that the police agencies do not have the same data.

Skopje: The data are provided by the Ministry of Interior, according to the records of criminal charges filed by this Ministry.

Tirana: The criminal offense of "Illegal possession of firearms, ammunition, and explosives" as well as the criminal offense of "Illegal manufacture, carrying of weapons, ammunition and explosives" are both provided in Article 278 of the Criminal Code. In the first column, of unsettled cases at the beginning of the reporting, data are entered on the number of criminal offenses of illicit possession of weapons, ammunition, and explosives and the number of persons implicated in these criminal offenses identified and referred to the Prosecutor's Office for the second half of 2019. In the second column, there are data on the number of criminal offenses identified and referred to the Prosecutor's Office during the first half of 2020.

KPI 4

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Firearms Focal Points, criminal police, border police or similar

		Inland seizures	Seizures at the border	Comments
Region				
Cases of seized FAE:		1404	72	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	1676	35	
	Ammunition (pieces)	49074	1670	
	Explosives (grams)	639300	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	90	0	
Belgrade				
Cases of seized FAE:		597	52	The number of cases of firearms, ammunition and explosive (FAE) seized inland is the number of criminal offences under Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia– Illicit manufacture, possession, carrying and trafficking of weapons and explosive substances, while the number of seizures at the border is the number of detected seizures at the border. The cited quantity of FAE seized inland is the total quantity for the Republic of Serbia, including the borders, i.e. for cases of seizures at the borders for which criminal charges have been filed pursuant to Article 348 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, the quantity of FAE is automatically included in the total quantity seized inland. Seizures at the border are obtained by referring to the 12G system, which is updated by the Border Police Directorate of the Police Directorate.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	722	9	
	Ammunition (pieces)	15,738	1,269	
	Explosives (grams)	500	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	57	0	
Podgorica				
Cases of seized FAE:		1	7	
	Firearms (pieces)	168	9	

Quantity of seized:	Ammunition (pieces)	5,301	210	631 kg of explosives, 1 piece of explosive ordnance, 347 slow-burning fuses and 250 electric detonator primers.
	Explosives (grams)	631,000	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	1	0	
Pristina				
Cases of seized FAE:		564	11	
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	409	11	
	Ammunition (pieces)	5,221	89	
	Explosives (grams)	0	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	0	0	
Sarajevo				
Cases of seized FAE:		38	No data	We would like to note that the Federal Police Administration uses the terminology "temporarily seized items", for items which were seized on the basis of orders from the competent courts.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	98	4	
	Ammunition (pieces)	3,856	81	
	Explosives (grams)	No data	No data	
	Explosives (pieces)	7	No data	
Skopje				
Cases of seized FAE:		No data	No data	The data for seizure of weapons and ammunition are recorded according to the criminal charges filed by the Ministry of Interior.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	60	No data	
	Ammunition (pieces)	2,114	11	
	Explosives (grams)	No data	No data	
	Explosives (pieces)	No data	No data	
Tirana				
Cases of seized FAE:		204	2	85 handguns (pistols and revolvers), 92 long guns (various rifles and automatic weapons), 42 hunting weapons (rifles and shotguns), 16,844 pieces of different ammunition (bullets, grenades, shells), 25 different molds with explosives (TNT), 7,800 grams of various explosives in powder or dissolved, 137 electric capsules and detonators, 5,500 mm incendiary fuse and detonating fuse.
Quantity of seized:	Firearms (pieces)	219	2	
	Ammunition (pieces)	16,844	10	
	Explosives (grams)	7,800	0	
	Explosives (pieces)	25	0	

KPI 5

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

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

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

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

COMMENTS

KPI 6

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Arms export control/Licensing authorities

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Arms export licenses issued and realized.	20	8	0	13	0	0
Ammunition export licenses issued and realized.	36	13	0	8	6	0
Cases in which arms and ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Cases in which arms, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases in which ammunition, for which licenses were issued and realized, were identified as diverted when a post-shipment control procedure was conducted.	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The cited data is presented in accordance with the SEESAC recommendation for this reporting period, i.e. only the data on the issued licences realized in the reporting period is presented, irrespective of when the licences were issued. Based on the information provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, during the reporting period there were: 5 licenses for the export of arms for civilian use were issued and realized; 3 licenses for the export of ammunition for civilian use were issued and realized; 9 cases regarding arms and ammunition for civilian use, for which export licenses were issued and realized, and delivery verification was received.

Pristina: In Kosovo, there is no manufacturing of arms or ammunition and, subsequently, there is no such export. Also, there has been no re-export.

Sarajevo: The MoFTER - Licenses for the export of weapons and military equipment are issued with a validity period of one year. The data provided in the table refer to permits issued and not used, but still valid. We have no knowledge of any rerouting during the export of weapons and ammunition from BiH to the countries of the Western Balkans.

Tirana: From 12.8.2015 to 17.7.2018, the State Police issued 34 licenses for the export of B1, B4, C, and D weapons, which were used by the relevant entities before the reporting period. Of these, 2 entities suspended their activity, 1 entity closed

its activity and one license was revoked, while 30 licenses are active. No other licenses were issued by State Export Control Authority (AKSHE) and GDPL during the reporting period.

KPI 7

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana	Details
Have FFP tasks been assigned?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Belgrade: The task of the Firearms Focal Point is to implement, monitor and exchange all operational information on firearms through the application of instruments and procedures that will enable the collection of relevant data, engagement of human resources, coordination of direct actions against the threats and risks posed by the misuse of and trade in weapons, thus combating crime and providing conditions for monitoring the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy.</p> <p>Podgorica: The firearm focal point is to be the Criminal Intelligence Department in terms of data processing and analysis, owing to the existing personnel capacities and access to the data in databases and ongoing cases.</p> <p>Pristina: FFP has a duty to provide intelligent analytical products, which will serve groups of investigators, prosecutors and others to assign and coordinate tasks.</p> <p>Sarajevo: Focal point has not been established</p> <p>Tirana: Refer to the previous report</p>
Are the weapons, criminal and ballistic and any other relevant databases connected?	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	<p>Belgrade: A technical check is being conducted regarding the possibility of transferring all databases to one that will be used within the FFP. Server hardware was donated, and initial settings were provided.</p> <p>Podgorica: Data analysis applications are linked to the data on registered weapons, operational duty service (seized weapons), tracing service (traced weapons), and a temporary database of weapons that are under expert examination at the forensic center has been created. The next steps involve linking the ballistics laboratory with the Firearm Focal Point and updating the historical data on expert examinations over the past 5 years, as well as linking with the International Cooperation Department.</p> <p>Pristina: SRMA, IBIS, SIPK me IBASE</p> <p>Tirana:</p>

							Refer to the previous report
Is the FFP collecting data?	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p>Belgrade: FFP has not been established, yet.</p> <p>Pristina: Quick reports, reports from investigators, statistics, etc.</p> <p>Tirana: Refer to the previous report</p>
Is the FFP analyzing data and producing knowledge products?	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p>Belgrade: For the time being and until the FFP is established, the activities are still being performed by the organizational unit within the Criminal Police Directorate. Security problem profiles are created.</p> <p>Podgorica: Works on reporting and analysis</p> <p>Pristina: Intelligent packages, Problem Profile, Entity Profiles, Risk and Threat Analysis, Periodic Reports, Provides SOCTA report inputs</p> <p>Tirana: Refer to the previous report</p>
Is the FFP sharing information?	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	<p>Belgrade: The data is shared through the organizational unit responsible for international operational police cooperation, as well as through direct exchange on a case-by-case basis via a liaison officer.</p> <p>Podgorica: Exchanges and shares information with partner services/units</p> <p>Pristina: With DHKO, DIA, Prosecutor, QKMK, Border Police etc.</p> <p>Tirana: Refer to the previous report</p>

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The Firearm Focal Point (FFP), represented by the Team for the Implementation, Monitoring and Exchange of All Operational Information on Weapons, was not established by 30 June 2020. In the reporting period, a proposal was submitted to update the composition of the FFP. The activities foreseen for the establishment of the FFP were hindered by the Covid-19 Pandemic, which, owing to the declaration of a state of emergency on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, caused a different organization of work.

Sarajevo: The decision to establish a working group to establish a contact point was withdrawn twice from the sessions of the BiH Council of Ministers due to the uneven national structure of members proposed on behalf of police agencies.

Skopje: The activities for establishing the Firearms Focal Point were initiated. The Firearms Focal Point has not been put into operation yet because there is still no integrated database established. Activities are undertaken to integrate the databases of the Department for Criminal Investigations and Expertise and the Department of Civil Affairs, Sector for Weapons, Explosives and Hazardous Substances, security and detective activity agencies. The database relates data from the WRMS (Legal weapons system maintained by the Department of Civil Affairs, Sector for Weapons, Explosives and Hazardous Substances, security and detective activity agencies). The data from the IBIS system (data records of cartridge cases kept in the Department for Criminal Investigations and Expertise) was also connected, but the Department for Criminal Investigations and Expertise informed that this system would no longer be in use, and the data would be provided through the CEMS system, which is not yet connected.

Tirana: Refer to the previous report. FFP continues to perform the same tasks, it records, searches, tracks, analyzes data on legal and illegal firearms.

KPI 8

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police information system; prosecutor database

Number of ↓:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
FAE related incidents recorded by police:	75	70	564	110	No data	61
FAE cases processed by the misdemeanour judge:	No data	12	4	44	No data	46
FAE cases solved by the misdemeanour judge:	No data	12	0	33	No data	46
FAE cases dropped by the prosecutor:	167	20	8	5	No data	2
FAE cases dropped by the judge/pretrial judge:	5	No data	0	0	No data	2

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the legal system of the Republic of Serbia, the Criminal Procedure Code does not prescribe the possibility for a pre-trial judge to drop a case or criminal report. In the reporting period, the public prosecutor dismissed criminal charges against 167 individuals. The presented data for – “FAE-related incidents recorded by police”, i.e. 75, represents the number of criminal acts committed with the use of firearms.

Pristina: The above data have been received from the Kosovo Police.

Skopje: No data on reported incidents to the police were provided within the deadline for completing the report. In the reporting period, activities have been undertaken under the Project for improving national SALW-related practices, which is implemented with the support of the UNDP Office in the Republic of North Macedonia, as implementing agency. The mentioned project, i.e. the implementation of Component 2 of the project, is expected to improve and harmonize the information management system in the Ministry of Interior, which will improve the process of collecting data on firearm-related crime and incidents.

Tirana: In the first six months of 2020, 355 cases in total were lodged with the Courts of First Instance for this set of criminal offenses (offenses and misdemeanors), of which, 135 cases were adjudicated and 220 of them are continuing in 2020. It was found that the Courts of First Instance, in the first six months of 2020, convicted 4,421 people in total for all types of offenses provided for in the CC, of which, 139 or 3% (of the total number of the convicted persons for these 6 months), were convicted for the criminal offenses provided for in the Articles shown in the CC table. Out of 139 convicted for this set of criminal offenses of the CC (offenses and misdemeanors), 15 offenders or 11% were fined; 70 offenders or 50% were sentenced to “Imprisonment up to two years”; 22 others or 16% were sentenced to “Imprisonment from two to five years”; 2 offenders or 1% were sentenced to “Imprisonment from five to ten years”, and 29 offenders or 21% were granted alternative sentences.

KPI 9

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

Number of intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation:	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
At jurisdiction level	20	72	4	7	No data	0
In the Western Balkans	0	3	0	No data	No data	0
With Frontex	0	0	0	No data	No data	0
With Europol	0	3	0	24	6	0
With EU Member States	0	3	0	No data	No data	0
With INTERPOL	0	0	0	60	26	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The number of cases of cooperation at the local level presents the data on cases of open operational cooperation on the territory of the Republic of Serbia – 14, which fall under the competence of various organizational units of the Ministry of Interior. Out of the total number of cases of open operational cooperation, 6 are related exclusively to the criminal offence under Article 348 of the Criminal Code, while the rest are related to Article 348 and other criminal offences (drugs, aggravated murder, extortion, robberies, causing general danger, inciting national, racial and religious hatred and intolerance, robberies, association for the purpose of committing criminal offences, grand larceny). Additional information: In the reporting period, there were 13 contributions to EUROPOL's AP Weapons and Explosives databases, and a total of 177 messages were exchanged in the area of arms trade, of which 37 with EUROPOL and 167 with EU Member States. EUROPOL was also involved in certain exchange of messages with EU Member States. A total of 135 messages were exchanged with INTERPOL, 40 open cases, 232 requests were received through the iARMS database, of which 230 were answered, and 2 are in progress. Operational cooperation with INTERPOL and EUROPOL and EU Member States excluding EUROPOL can only be shown through the number of pieces of information exchanged via the INTERPOL and EUROPOL secure information exchange network applications (I-24/7 and SIENA) through which this cooperation takes place, and based on the number of contributions of the Serbian police. Using the mentioned application, the organizational unit for international operational police cooperation forwards national criminal intelligence to foreign partners in compliance with the requirements of the MoI's competent organizational units and acts on all messages received via secure channels that contain criminal intelligence, i.e. conducts checks through available MoI's databases and then forwards them to the competent units for further processing and action. Since each action, i.e. each submitted request or response represents a case of operational cooperation, the number of cases of operational cooperation is approximately equal to the number of messages exchanged through secure channels. Operational cooperation with Frontex cannot be presented as the number of cases, given that the cooperation takes place through the Working Arrangement on the Establishment of Operational Cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia and FRONTEX, from 2009. In accordance with the Working Arrangement, the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior collects and analyses data on the seizures of weapons and ammunition. Border police officers enter the required data in the "12 G" application. As reporting is conducted on a monthly basis, regular 6 monthly tables were submitted during the reporting period.

Podgorica: The figures regarding the intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation in the Western Balkans, with EUROPOL and EU member States represent the same cases from the previous reporting period which are still not completed. It needs to be emphasized that the Police Directorate of Montenegro, through international police cooperation, continuously performs checks regarding firearms suspected of having been used for committing criminal offences in the territory of Montenegro, or in Western Balkans, or in territories of the EU Member States (acting at the requests of other countries), as well as regarding firearms recovered in searches, in the possession of persons of interest to the security services and the members of OCGs in Montenegro.

Sarajevo: The Joint Center for Risk Analysis submitted the Strategic Risk Analysis for 2020 to the Indirect Taxation Authority in the first quarter of 2020, in which the risk domain "Smuggling of weapons, ammunition and explosives" was covered.

The Enforcement Division received a request from the Europol requesting checks related to some natural persons as part of the preparation of the JAD 2020 operational action aimed at 3 EMPACT priorities (weapons, migrants and drugs). The DKPT - During the reporting period, the Directorate processed several cases/requests related to firearms. A total of 83 cases were opened, as follows: - 50 cases opened at the request of INTERPOL, - 10 cases at the request of local law enforcement agencies, and - 23 cases at the request of Europol.

Skopje: The number of cases provided by Interpol and Europol is given as a total number which includes cases of cooperation with the Western Balkan countries, as well as with EU member states.

Tirana: During this period there were no operations (investigations) with the abovementioned police agencies. There have been exchanges of information with EU member states and Europol. Interpol, Frontex, mainly for verifications of Albanian citizens implicated in criminal activities abroad. We do not have data on the number of cases where information was exchanged.

KPI 10

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

Source of information:

Police/Ministry of Interior

	All incidents committed with firearm:			
	Legal firearm	Illegal firearm	Not known	Total
Belgrade	22	10	43	75
Podgorica	19	51		70
Pristina	1	11	0	12
Sarajevo	35	45	2	82
Skopje	No data	No data	No data	0
Tirana	18	47	0	65
TOTAL	95	164	45	304

Region	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
TOTAL	61	12	0	73	47	3	0	50	25	2	53	80

Belgrade	Age	Number of persons murdered with firearms				Number of persons injured with firearms				Number of persons who committed suicide with firearms			
		M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
	0-18	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	19-35	3	1	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	
	36-60	3	2	0	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	
	61+	3	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	43	
	TOTAL	9	4	0	13	9	1	10	0	0	43	43	

Podgorica													
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-35	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
36-60	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	4	
61+	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	7	0	0	7	6	0	0	6	5	0	0	5	

Pristina													
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	
0-18	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-35	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36-60	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
61+	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	11	4	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	

Sarajevo													
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-35	6	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
36-60	8	0	0	8	6	1	0	7	6	1	0	7	
61+	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	15	0	0	15	8	1	0	9	14	1	0	15	

Skopje												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
19-35	No data	1	No data	1	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
36-60	1	2	No data	3	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
61+	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0
N/A	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	0	No data	No data	10	10
TOTAL	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10

Tirana												
Age	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total	M	W	Sex N/A	Total
0-18	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
19-35	10	0	0	10	13	1	0	14	2	0	0	2
36-60	7	1	0	8	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	3
61+	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	18	1	0	19	24	1	0	25	5	0	0	5

COMMENTS

Belgrade: All the incidents committed with firearms are the total number of criminal offences committed with the use of firearms and the number of offences under Article 23 of the Law on Public Order and Peace. The number of persons murdered refers to the injured parties in the criminal offences of murder and aggravated murder, as well as the cases for which the report on the event was sent to the prosecutor's office, and the mentioned is presented from the special records of the Ministry of Interior. The available data on the number of suicides committed with firearms is not gender- and age- disaggregated, and that number totals 43 for the first 6 months of 2020 (30 suicides committed with firearms in legal possession, and 13 committed with firearms in illegal possession). The nomenclature for the age structure of the number of persons murdered and injured with firearms this time was not changed as in the previous cycles, and is cited in accordance with the SEESAC recommendation for this reporting period.

Pristina: The above data refer to the cases of such criminal offences as murder or aggravated murder, and to such incidents as "Suicide", committed only with a firearm, as identified by the police authorities.

Skopje: In the reporting period, data on all firearms-related incidents were not provided. The total number of injured persons with firearms is not provided, as well as data on the gender and age structure of the persons who committed suicide with firearms. In the reporting period, activities have been undertaken under the Project for improving national SALW-related practices, which is implemented with the support of the UNDP Office in the Republic of North Macedonia, as implementing agency. The mentioned project, i.e. the implementation of Component 2 of the project, is expected to improve and harmonize the information management system in the Ministry of Interior, which will improve the process of collecting data on firearm-related crime and incidents.

Tirana: The section 'All incidents committed with firearms' includes criminal events identified as the following criminal offenses: murder, attempted murder with a firearm, wounding with a firearm, theft with the use of a firearm, threatening with a firearm, etc., where at the crime scene cartridges or shells of firearms were found.

KPI 11

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Police agencies

	Belgrade	Podgorica	Pristina	Sarajevo	Skopje	Tirana
Number of voluntarily surrendered firearms:	32,256	89	0	202	No data	3
Number of voluntarily surrendered ammunition (pieces):	1,615	572	0	3,709	No data	0
Number of firearms legalized:	134	0	0	80	0	0
Number of firearms deactivated:	276	1	0	14	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The legalization process was conducted in the Republic of Serbia in the reporting period. The section Voluntarily surrendered firearms includes the weapons that were in the legal possession and well as 95 weapons that were surrendered to the competent authority of this Ministry during the legalization by June 30, 2020. The number of surrendered ammunition (pieces) also stems from the weapon legalization process.

Pristina: During such period there has been neither a legalization process nor a voluntary surrender of weapons.

Sarajevo: The Ministry of Interior Affairs of the Canton 10 - Voluntarily surrendered weapons in the period January 1st – June 30th 2020: 25 pieces of various mines and equipment (15 hand grenades, 2 RPG "Osa" missiles, 1 "Zolja" missile, 6 magazines for assault rifles, 1 fuse, 1700 g of explosives)

KPI 12

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

Quantity of:	Confiscated	Confiscated and destroyed	Confiscated and disposed of in another way	Surplus at the beginning of reporting period	Surplus destroyed	Surplus disposed of in another way
Belgrade						
Firearms/SALW	7,196	0	0	0	0	90
Ammunition (pieces)	17,007	0	0	0	176,590	2,000
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	114	37,4	0
Explosives (grams)	500	0	0	No data	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	90	0	0	No data	0	0
Podgorica						
Firearms/SALW	168	No data	0	No data	0	No data
Ammunition (pieces)	5,301	No data	0	No data	0	No data
Ammunition (tonnes)	0	No data	0	No data	0	No data
Explosives (grams)	631,000	No data	0	No data	0	No data
Explosives (pieces)	1	No data	0	No data	0	No data
Pristina						
Firearms/SALW	409	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	5,221	0	0	0	0	0

Ammunition (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives (pieces)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarajevo						
Firearms/SALW	56	184	No data	11	25	No data
Ammunition (pieces)	3,970	No data	No data	No data	0	No data
Ammunition (tonnes)	No data	No data	No data	5,346.3	274.45	No data
Explosives (grams)	1,700	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Explosives (pieces)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Skopje						
Firearms/SALW	No data	0	No data	No data	No data	No data
Ammunition (pieces)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Ammunition (tonnes)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Explosives (grams)	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
Tirana						
Firearms/SALW	177	0	0	9,657	0	0
Ammunition (pieces)	16,844	0	0	6,800	0	0
Ammunition (tonnes)	1.32	0	0	11.24	2.4	0
Explosives (grams)	7,800	0	0	33.9 tons	33.9 tons	0
Explosives (pieces)	25	0	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: In the reporting period, the Ministry of Interior confiscated a total of 7,196 weapons (731 weapons from criminal offences and 6,465 weapons from administrative procedures). Based on the proposal of the head tactical personnel of the General Staff of the Serbian Armed Forces on declaring part of the weapons and military equipment as surplus, based on the proposal of the head technical personnel of the Ministry, that such items are surplus and should be removed from the system, the Minister of Defence has reached a decision on initiating the disposal of special purpose mobile items. The decision on the disposal specifies the type and quantity of items and the body that realizes the sale. A commission determines the condition and starting values of the sale, and the items are sold to the buyer who offers the most favorable conditions during the tender procedure. Part of the surplus ammunition and explosive ordnance the quality of which does not meet the necessary storage requirements is destroyed through the demilitarization process in Technical Repair Institute Kragujevac, while the costs are borne by international institutions (NSPA). Disposed of surplus: - 176,590 - Deliberated: 90,350 rifle grenades, 77,500 hand grenades, 8,740 fuses (various). Surplus that was disposed of in another way – sold: 90 firearms - MB 60mm M57 and 2,000 rounds of ammunition 12.7x108 mm PPZ.

Podgorica: 631 kg of explosives, 1 piece of explosive ordnance, 347 slow-burning fuses and 250 electric detonator primers.

Skopje: In the reported period, due to the pandemics, there were no activities related to the destruction of firearms (collection, storage and destruction of seized firearms, for which there is a valid court judgment, as the basis for their destruction), which are usually destroyed on 9 July, the Gun Destruction Day.

Tirana: During the reporting period, the Ministry of Defense destroyed an amount of ammunition recovered by the EOD company in various hotspots. The ammunition presented in the sections "Stockpiles at the beginning of the implementation period" and "Stockpiles destroyed", is the ammunition recovered by the EOD Company, during the clean-up operations of various hotspots. The amount of disposed explosives was identified years ago from the industrial dismantling at military

dismantling plants. The ammunition recovered in hotspots is disposed of in landfills approved in full compliance with the safety standards and rules set out in the Ammunition and Explosive Disposal Service Manual ML-400-5-2.

KPI 13

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

BREAKDOWN:

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

EXPLANATIONS:

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

Source of information:

Ministry of Interior/Police, Ministry of Defence

	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities	Number of SALW and ammunition storage facilities in line with safety and security international standards	
		IATG	AAPT1/AAPT2 - NATO
Belgrade			
Military storage facilities	15	8	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	323	8	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	307	1	N/A
Civilian storages	232	No data	N/A
Podgorica			
Military storage facilities	3	1	1
Law enforcement storage facilities	1	0	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	8	2	N/A
Civilian storages	No data	0	N/A
Pristina			
Military storage facilities	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
Law enforcement storage facilities	Confidential	Yes	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	Confidential	Yes	N/A
Civilian storages	48	48	N/A

Sarajevo			
Military storage facilities	44	N/A	5
Law enforcement storage facilities	39	12	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	13	5	N/A
Civilian storages	37	20	N/A
Skopje			
Military storage facilities	8	8	0
Law enforcement storage facilities	145	No data	N/A
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	No data	No data	N/A
Civilian storages	252	0	0
Tirana			
Military storage facilities	26(3 cluster of storage facilities and 23 storage facilities)	0	1 cluster of storage facilities and 6 storage facilities
Law enforcement storage facilities	29	4	0
Law enforcement (police) evidence rooms	13	0	0
Civilian storages	90	0	0

COMMENTS

Belgrade: The total number of storage facilities – 323 represents the number of facilities of the Ministry of Interior – 322 facilities, and 1 facility of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance. Out of the total number of SALW storage facilities (322) within the Ministry of Interior (MoI), the data – 307 (Evidence rooms of law enforcement agencies (police) represents the number of weapons, ammunition and equipment storage facilities per organizational units of the MoI with regard to the NAO (Weapons and Equipment) application in the MoI's Unified Information System. The total number of facilities in line with international safety and security standards – 9, represents 8 facilities within storage compounds and 1 facility, micro-location. In the following period, the reconstruction of the storage location "Duvaniste" is foreseen, while the respective design is being prepared. Advanced physical and technical security measures were introduced at all locations of the Ministry of Defence. The Administration for the Enforcement of Penal Sanctions comprises 29 institutions for the enforcement of penal sanctions, which include weapons storage facilities to meet the needs of the employees of those institutions.

Pristina: Law enforcement storage facilities are small facilities inherited by the former regime. They have been repaired periodically and they all fulfil the IATG criteria.

Sarajevo: The MOD – Mines and explosive devices are stored at 14 locations of the AF BiH, namely: at 5 locations with good perspective, 7 non-perspective and 2 transit locations. Surplus weapons were stored at 30 locations of the AF BiH.

Skopje: Currently, the Army uses facilities for storage of mines, weapons and ammunition at 8 locations. The provisions of the National Guidelines for storage and handling of mines and ammunition are implemented for their storage. Working groups from the General Staff of the Army and the MoD are actively involved in the adoption of NATO standards that regulate the storage and handling of ammunition and mines. OKTIV at the Ministry of Interior has a room for storing evidence, according to the standard MKS ISO/IEC 17025: 2018, EUMNA (Crime Scene Investigation and Preliminary Analysis Unit) at the SVR (Sector for Internal Affairs) Skopje has a room for storing evidence, but not according to specific standards. Other criminal investigation and forensic units in other SVR have makeshift storage rooms or no premises at all, according to any standards.

Tirana: There are 29 storage facilities pertaining to law enforcement agencies detailed as follows: Central storage facility AME 1; Evidence + armament storage facilities 12 (in 12 local police directorates); Other storage facilities of police units 16; Civil storage facilities: Data have changed from previous reports because these reports also included applications for shops/storage facilities/ explosives for civilian use. 56 Explosives storage facilities for civil use, 34 Weapons import/trade shops. A complete assessment has not been made for the law enforcement agencies' storage facilities that meet international standards. We only have the number of those reconstructed in 2018, which are recognized as meeting the standards. We do not have a complete assessment for civil storage facilities, although inspections are carried out regularly and are found in compliance with legal criteria. Military storage facilities: Number of military storage facilities is 3 clusters of storage facilities and 23 storage facilities. Military storage facilities meeting the standards: 1 cluster of storage facilities and 6 storage facilities (since the indicator shows only the number of storage facilities, the clusters of storage facilities have not been calculated in the total amount but full information is provided in the comment). The storage facilities in use, where weapons and ammunition are stored and administered in all structures of the Armed Forces, are stored and are safe according to

the purpose of use. There are plans to invest (with a donor) in 2 storage facilities where ammunition is stored and administered, under the current status. Storage facilities in use where weapons and ammunition are stored and administered in all structures of the Armed Forces are stored and safe according to the purpose of respective use. During this period of time, the general reconstruction of 3 underground storage facilities where ammunition is stored and administered has been planned and is being implemented. The work is being carried out through cooperation with and financial support of the United States European Command (EUCOM) donor. The storage facilities where weapons and ammunition are stored and administered are in the main focus in terms of improving storage conditions and physical safety according to the required standards. Such improvements are financially supported by the state budget, MD, as well as the cooperation and financial support from various donors. Cooperation with and financial support by UNDP/SEESAC: Enhancing the physical security measures in one cluster of storage facilities for the implementation of the project on building the security fence, improving the external lighting, and installing surveillance cameras, and this far, the following projects have been successfully completed: - Fencing the outer perimeter of the cluster of storage facilities in Miraka, -Installing a camera surveillance system, - Lighting system for this cluster of storage facilities. The project for the support and completion of 70 (seventy) metal armatures for the storage and security of small arms and light weapons (SALW), under the administration and use of the Land Forces Command structures (LFC) was completed. Following the successful completion of the project for the delivery of 70 metal armatures to the LFC, it was requested to continue the project for the completion of metal safes of units and detachments in all structures of the Armed Forces, for the storage and safety and security of small arms and light weapons.

