

National Report on the implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA) and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)

Albania
English
SUBMITTED

Section 1: National coordination infrastructure

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
	National Coordination Body/Mechanism			
PoA II.4	1.1. Has your country established a National Coordination Body/Mechanism or other body that includes SALW control in its core tasks? [if no, go to 1.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a) Name of body/mechanism:			
	National Commission of Small Arms and Light Weapons			
	b) Address:			
	"Dëshmorët e Kombit" Boulevard, Nd. 1, 1001 Tirana, Albania (www.mb.gov.al)			
	c) Contact details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	Mr.			
	i) Contact person:			
	Head of the National Commission of Small Arms and Light Weapons			
	ii) Telephone:			
	iii) Email:			
	d) Composition:			
	i) Number of men:			
	11			
	ii) Number of women:			
	5			
	National Point of Contact			
PoA II.5, 24	1.2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)? [if no, go to 1.2.3]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1.2.1. Details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	a) Name:			
	Directorate of Policies and Strategies			
	b) Organization or agency:			
	Ministry of Interior			
	c) Address:			

“Dëshmorët e Kombit” Boulevard, Nd. 1, 1001 Tirana, Albania (www.mb.gov.al)

d) Telephone:

e) Email:

Technical Secretariat of National Commission margarita.vogli@mb.gov.al

ITI 25 1.2.2. Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?

ITI 25 1.2.3. If the answer to Question 1.2.2 is ‘no’, does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?

If yes, provide details:

[Mr./Ms.]

a) Name:

Firearms Focal Point

b) Organization or agency:

General Directorate of Albanian State Police, Ministry of Interior

c) Address:

"Bajram Curri" Boulevard Tirana, Albania

d) Telephone:

+35542273447

e) Email:

nffp.tirana@asp.gov.al

National Action Plan

RevCon3 outcome II.A.5.60 1.3. Does your country have a National Action Plan on SALW? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

National targets

1.4. Has your country set national targets relating to the implementation of the PoA and ITI?

1.4.1. If so, describe

G.1. By 2023, ensure that arms control legislation is in place, fully harmonized with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations, and standardized across the region. - Establish a complete legal framework to counter all forms of illicit possession, trafficking and misuse of firearms, ammunition, and explosives (FAE). - Ensure compatibility of arms control legal frameworks across the Western Balkans, which allows direct operational cooperation.

- Ensure standardization of procedures and practices in the area of arms control and FAE investigations. G.2: By 2024, ensure that arms control policies and practices in Albania are evidence based and intelligence led. - Standardize and institutionalize data collection on firearms, by gender and age, regarding legal and illegal SALW/firearms interdiction, armed violence incidents, ballistic evidence, and other firearms related data resulting in periodic regional FAE risk analysis and threat assessment.

- Strengthen tasking, coordination and monitoring functions of the SALW Commission and Firearms Focal Points, to ensure effective policies on Prevention, Mitigation, Reaction and Suppression of firearms misuse, trafficking and uncontrolled proliferation. - Institutionalize systematic collection of criminal justice data across the Criminal Justice Sector (at the level of Police, Customs, Prosecutors service, Court Service,

Correctional and Penitentiary Services). - Ensure that every FAE recovered or seized is traced mandatory (domestically and internationally). - Fully integrate gender and age concerns in SALW/firearms control policies and ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW/firearms control. G.3: By 2024, significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) into, within and beyond Albania.

- Ensure full implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on trafficking of FAE. - Prevent trafficking (smuggling, illicit trade and transit) of FAE through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement units. - Substantially strengthen control, monitoring and prevention of diversion of legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency.

- Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms. G.4: By 2024, significantly reduce the supply, demand and misuse of firearms through increased awareness, education, outreach and advocacy. - Increase awareness among licensed private and legal entities about the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE, including of risk of diversion for FAE producers.

- Develop sustainable partnerships to strengthen advocacy, reinforce outreach and reach messaging multipliers. - Increase awareness among general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE; - Increase confidence in security institutions as providers of adequate and equal safety for all, through community-society-regional outreach activities.

G.5: By 2024, substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession in Albania. - Substantially increase the number of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives. - Ensure that legal measures are in place allowing legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms and their implementation - Systematically use deactivation to reduce illegal firearms possession. - Increase administrative capacities and targeted outreach to complete verification of legally possessed weapons, within envisaged legal time frame, as well as to

address adequately found and inherited firearms. G.6: Systematically decrease the surplus and destroy seized small arms and light weapons and ammunition, adhering to environmental standards. - Systematically destroy all surplus stockpile FAE in an environmentally benign manner. - Systematically destroy all confiscated FAE. G.7: Significantly decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

- Strengthen the capacities of relevant state institutions (armed forces, law enforcement, forest guards, customs, correctional services) to establish inspection systems and implement Life Cycle Management (LCM) of SALW and ammunition (where relevant) - Ensure safe and secure SALW/firearms and ammunition storage facilities, designated based on identified needs and in accordance with international standards

- Build the capacities of relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centers) to establish inspection systems. - Increase human resources and administrative capacities of state institutions for monitoring, oversight and evaluation of the firearms and ammunition stocks of legal entities and individuals.

Target year:

2024

Section 2: Manufacture

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
	2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.2	2.1.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country: <p>Albanian Legislation allows the manufacture of the SAWL, but so far there is no license issued for the manufacture of the SAWL. The Criminal Code, which has provisions that define criminal offences related to illicit possession of weapons and ammunition, and also firearms and ammunition trafficking. Law on Weapon no. 74/2014, covers some categories of SALW (amended by the law no. 152/2020, dated on 17.12.2020) Council of Ministries Decision No. 658, date 29.7.2015 regarding “The Procedures for Production deactivation and repairing of Arms”, was approved.</p>		
	2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.3	2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Marking and manufacture		
PoA II.7: ITI 8a	2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8a	2.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Country of manufacture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Serial number	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Year of manufacture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Weapon type/model	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Caliber	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Proofing		
ITI 10a	2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? <p>The marking of firearms is realized through printing with letters and numbers. The mark of Albania is marked AL in a circle with a diameter of 6 mm. The year of import is marked outside the circle with a size of 3 mm. The minimum groove depth is made by at least 0.1 mm, if placed on a metal part, and at least 0.3 mm if realized in a polymer part. The marking is placed on the main visible part of the firearm and on the main parts of the weapon.</p>		

The marking must be irreplaceable under any circumstances.

2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?

2.2.3.1. If so, describe:

Record-keeping by manufacturers

PoA II.9: ITI 11 2.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 2.4.4]

ITI 12a 2.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

a) Quantity of SALW manufactured

b) Type or model of SALW manufactured

c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW

d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)

e) Other:

[if other, please explain]

ITI 12a 2.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?

Other

[if other, please explain]

At least 10 years

Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6 2.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)? [if no, go to 2.5]

2.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): [if yes]

International assistance

PoA III.6 2.5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 3.1]

2.5.1. If yes, what kind of assistance do you require?

Legal and Technical assistance

2.5.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

- 5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)
- 6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)
- 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction
- 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user
- 9) Date of issue
- 10) Other:
[if other, please explain]

b) Other types of end-user documentation:

International Import Certificate

Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.12 3.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? [if no, go to 3.6]

3.5.1. Details: [if yes]

DURING THE TIME OF APPLICATION FOR AN EXPORT LICENSE, THE EUC'S CAN BE SOUGHT TO BE AUTHENTICATE VIA DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS OR INTELLIGENCE SERVICES.

Licensing and authorisation

3.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing unauthorized re-export or the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?

BMS7
Outcome Para
107

3.6.1. Details: [if yes](including cases of unauthorized re-export and non-compliance with end-user certification).

The forgery and misuse of the official document are sanctioned by the penal code by imprisonment and fines. Also all the EUCs submitted for an application must be legalised in case that the issuing country is part of the "Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement for Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents". When the country that had issued the EUC is not a member of this Convention or has expressed reservations toward Albania, the document must have the apostille seal.

Post-delivery controls

3.7. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?

Post-delivery controls

3.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?

3.8.1. Details: [if yes]

It's applicable case by case, the DVCs submitted after the export must be legalised in case that the issuing country is part of the "Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement for Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents". When the country that had issued the DVC is not a member of this Convention or has expressed reservations toward Albania, the document must have the apostille seal.

Post-delivery controls

3.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?

Marking at import

ITI 8b 3.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? [if no, go to 3.11]

3.10.1. Who is responsible for marking the SALW?

The regime of entrance and exit of weapons in the Republic of Albania of weapons and their ammunition, under the category "B" and "C", for trading, import, export, hunting, sport shooting activities, shall be permitted only under authorization issued by the competent authority of the State Police. Pursuant to the Law "On weapons", the foreign citizens being entitled to enter the territory of the Republic of Albania with a weapon shall be provided with temporary authorization issued by the competent authority of the State Police.

The weapons under category "B" and "C" and their main parts, which are imported in the Republic of Albania must have a visible, permanent and unique marking. Unique marking includes manufacturer name or brand, country of manufacture, serial number, year of manufacture and the model if it is not part of the serial number. Marking is an obligation of the licensed entity for import / export of firearms, their main parts and ammunition.

Ammunition produced and imported must contain the complete marking on each package (packing), in order to indicate the place of production, name of the manufacturer, identification number of the batch (lot), year of production, caliber and type of ammunition. The marking of firearms of categories "B" and "C" is done for weapons imported from all countries with destination Albania, regardless of the marking they have from the countries of origin.

Weapons imported from EU countries, on which a member state has placed a mark, are excluded from this procedure. Weapons entering and exiting Albanian jurisdiction, shall be subject to the control and registration by the customs service and State Police. Any legal or natural persons shall personally appear at local police structures, for purposes of embedding the certifying entry seal on any weapons entering permanently the territory of the Republic of Albania.

Control, entry/exit rules and registration of weapons at Albanian border crossing points are performed by the customs service, the State Export Control Authority (AKSHE) and the State Police. For the procedure of entry/exit with weapons at the border crossing points, the licensed entities for import/export, trade or transport of weapons are obliged to present to the customs service and the border police officers the following valid documents, as follows: a) Import license and trade in "C" category weapons (hunting), their main parts and ammunition issued by the Central Commission in the General Directorate of State Police or license for import/export, mediation, transit, for "B" category weapons main parts and their ammunition issued by the relevant structure in the Ministry of Defense.

b) Document of identity. c) License issued by the responsible structure in the Ministry of Defense, for import/export of category "B" weapons, main parts and ammunition d. Document for the purchase of weapons, their main parts and their ammunition. Weapons are registered with serial numbers, serial numbers of main parts, type, caliber, model state of production and factory of production. The physical control and documentation of the weapons of the licensed subjects, which enter the border crossing points, is done by the customs officers, the border police officer and State Export Control Authority (AKSHE).

The marking of firearms is realized through printing with letters and numbers. The mark of Albania is marked AL in a circle 6 mm in diameter. The year of import is marked outside the circle with a size of 3 mm. Minimum depth of groove is made with at least 0.1 mm, if placed on a metal part, and at least 0.3 mm if realized on a polymer part. The marking is placed on the main visible part of the firearm and on the main parts of the weapon.

The marking must be irreplaceable under any circumstances. The licensed entities for import/export, trade or transport of weapons are responsible for marking weapons under category "B", which are imported in the Republic of Albania. Marking of category "B" weapons and their main parts are made in the country of origin from where they are imported and must comply with the standards defined above for the marking.

The compliance with standards is checked at the border crossing point by the State Police. Weapons that do not meet the standards of marking are seized. Marking procedures do not apply: a) to firearms and their main parts imported from EU countries, if they are marked in the country of import; b) to firearms and their main parts, which are imported exclusively for research purposes. In this case the weapons are marked with the initials "LB";

c) to firearms and their main parts, which transit through the territory of the Republic of Albania; ç) to firearms which are part of the cultural heritage (ancient firearms). Deactivated firearms are also subject to marking procedures. Marking of firearms and most of them is performed by state entities licensed to deactivate firearms. The unique marking of deactivation is: EU (1) Aa (2) bb (3) c (4).

(1): Placed at the beginning of the marking for all EU countries; (2): State performing the deactivation; (3): The symbol of the structure that performs the deactivation; (4): Year when deactivation was performed. Firearms marked according to this procedure are checked by the responsible body of the State Police before they are given for use. Marking certificates are issued for all weapons. Unlicensed firearms are not allowed to be used.

3.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Country of import
- b) Year of import
- c) Other:
- [if other, please explain]

3.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?

3.10.3.1. If so, describe:

Marking procedures do not apply: a) to firearms and their main parts imported from EU countries, if they are marked in the country of import; b) to firearms and their main parts, which are imported exclusively for research purposes. In this in case the weapons are marked with the initials "LB"; c) to firearms and their main parts, which transit through the territory of the Republic of Albania; ç) to firearms which are part of the cultural heritage (ancient firearms).

3.10.4. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a unique marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?

3.10.4.1. Details: [if yes]

The marking of category B and C weapons is done for the weapons imported from all the countries and destined for Albania, regardless of the mark they have from countries of origin. Marking is not required for weapons coming from European Union, which are marked with a similar mark by another member state.

Record keeping

PoA II.9: ITI
12 3.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 3.12]

3.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Quantity of SALW traded
- b) Type or model of SALW traded
- c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW
- d) Transactions
- i) Identity of buyer/seller
- ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from
- iii) Date of delivery
- e) Other:
- [if other, please explain]

3.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?

Other

[if other, please explain]

up to 10 years

Diversion

RevCon3 outcome II. A.1(c)20	3.12. Does your country collect information on domestic incidents of diversion related to international transfers?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.12.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to international transfers:		
	0		
BMS7 outcome para 23, 40	3.12.1.1. Details: (e.g. description of incidents including the number of weapons diverted; national inter-agency information exchange systems) (Annex documents can be attached in Section 10):		

Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6	3.13. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	3.13.1. Details:		

International assistance

BMS7 Outcome Para 106	3.14. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures or improving the capacity for risk assessments, to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	3.14.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	Some good practices regarding the coordination and the cooperation between all the relevant institutions that deals with international transfer of SALW as Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, Customs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.		
	3.14.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Section 4: Brokering

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.14	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 4.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	The Law No. 46/2018, “On state, international transfer control of military goods and dual-use items and technologies”. Decision of Council of Ministers No 31 of 22.01.2020 “On the organization, functioning and status of the Albanian State Export Control Authority, defining procedures of inter-institutional coordination and procedures of issuing documents of guarantee and state control” The Council of Ministers Decision 668, on 10.		
	11.2021: “On the approval of the updated lists of military goods and related technologies with dual use, which undergo the import-export state control”. The Council of Ministers’ Decision 305, on 25.3.2009 “On the designating procedure, regarding the issuing of assured legal documents in the field of state control activities of import-export, military goods, and related technologies of dual use”.		
	The Council of Ministers’ Decision 304, on 25.3.2009 “On the designating procedures regarding expertise’s fulfillment and the control by the State Control Authority of Exports”. The Council of Ministers’ Decision 604, on 28.8.2003 “On approval, in principle, of code of conduct of European Union on weapons exports”.		
	4.1.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GGE Report para 44	4.2. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.2.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Acting as dealers or agents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Providing technical assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Freight forwarding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	h) Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	i) Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	j) Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	k) Other services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[if other, please explain]

Actions taken during the reporting period

- RevCon3
outcome II.
A.1(c)20
- 4.3. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?
- 4.3.1. Details: [if yes]

International assistance

- PoA III.6
- 4.4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 5.1]
- 4.4.1. What kind of assistance do you require?
- 4.4.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 5: Stockpile management

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.17	5.1. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW? [if no, go to 5.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.17	5.1.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Physical security measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Control of access to stocks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Staff training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	h) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Surplus		
PoA, II.18	5.2. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Officially declare as surplus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Take out of service	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Store separately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Surplus		
PoA, II.18	5.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Destruction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Sale to another State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Donation to another State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transfer to another state agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

- e) Sale to civilians
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- g) Other:
- [if other, please explain]

The surplus stocks could be transfer to legal entities but cannot be sale.

Diversion

- RevCon3
outcome II.
A.1(c)20
- 5.4. Does your country collect information on incidents of diversion related to national stockpile management?
- 5.4.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to stockpile management:
- BMS7
outcome Para
23
- 5.4.1.1. Details: (e.g. description of incidents including the number of weapons diverted; national inter-agency information exchange systems)(Annex documents can be attached in Section 10):

Actions taken during the reporting period

- PoA II.19
- 5.5. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? [if no, go to 5.4]
- 5.5.1. How many SALW were destroyed?
- i) 1st reporting year (2020)
- 0
- ii) 2nd reporting year (2021)
- 15401

- RevCon3
outcome II.
A.3(b)46
- 5.5.2. Any good practice regarding destruction (e.g. details on method of destruction [burning, melting, cutting, crushing, others: specify])?

Based on the law 152/2020 "On Weapons" amended and the acts in its implementation, the Ministry of Defense is the responsible authority for the procedures of destruction or alienation of SALW. During 2021, it successfully completed a project of SALW Destruction. Source of SALW: Some of the firearms being destroyed were illegal weapons confiscated by the police, some were collected through ongoing awareness campaigns; and a small number of SALW-s were collected by the Armed Forces during EOD operations in contaminated areas so called "hotspots".

The methods which are used for destruction of SALW are only method of Cutting/shredding and disassembly. Disposal place: Mechanical Military Plant in Gramsh Quantity: 15,401 SALW pieces Duration: July 12, 2021 - September 29, 2021, it was reported on the successful completion of this destruction process and there were no problems during the destruction. The cost of this process was covered by the Ministry of Defense with a value of 4,330,000 ALL.

Public event - co-organized by Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior Link: <https://www.mod.gov.al/eng/newsroom/1328-the-presentation-of-the-findings-for-the-illegal-collection-of-weapons-15-401-illegal-weapons-are-destroyed-at-the-gramsh-plant> During 2020, 63 tons,(DNN/TNT) Explosives were destroyed, in the Explosive Military Plant, in Mjekës, Elbasan During 2021, 55,3 tons (DNN/TNT) were destroyed, in the Explosive Military Plant, in Mjekës, Elbasan

Source: Collected in various hotspots and obtained from the industrial dismantling of ammunition in previous years. The method which is used for the destruction of Industrially Disposed SALW Explosives (DNN/TNT) is by burning in the incinerator. Standards: in full compliance with the safety standards and rules set out in the Ammunition and Explosives Disposal Service Manual ML-400-5-2.

International assistance

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PoA II.29:
III.6 | 5.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? [if no, go to 5.5] | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 5.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require? | | |
| | TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED FOR UPGRADE OF SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE OF SALW AND AMMUNITION STORAGE | | |
| | 5.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

International assistance

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PoA III.6: 14 | 5.7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? [if no, go to 6.1] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | 5.7.1. What kind of assistance do you require? | | |
| | 5.7.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Section 6: Collection

Sources	Question	Yes	No
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Collection

BMS7

Outcome Para

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6.1. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW ? [if no, go to 6.2]



6.1.1. How many SALW were collected? [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]



i) First reporting year

484

ii) Second reporting year

702

6.1.1.1. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide numbers of weapons collected. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	SALW collected	
	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year
6.1.1. Collected	484	702
6.1.1. Action taken		
a) Marked	0	0
b) Recorded	484	702
c) Destroyed	0	370
d) Trace request issued		
e) Other action [specify]:		
f) No action taken (only stored)	114	326

6.1.1.2. If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year
a) How many SALW were seized?	473	702
b) How many SALW were surrendered?	11	0
c) How many SALW were found?	0	0

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6.1.1.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found in the same reporting cycle? Specify and provide numbers. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year	i) First reporting year	ii) Second reporting year
6.1.1.2. seized / surrendered / found	473	702	11	0	0	0
6.1.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Recorded	473	702	11	0		
c) Destroyed	0	359	0	11	0	0
d) Trace request issued	31	39	0	0	0	0
e) Other action: [specify]						
f) No action taken (only stored)	114	702	0	0	0	0

6.1.1.4. Details (e.g. types of weapons)

International assistance

PoA III.6

6.2. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW? [if no, go to 7.1]



6.2.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Trainings and improvement of weapons registration platforms and the Information Management System used for collecting, analysing and sharing SALW-related data, leading to a more effective and efficient control and response to firearms-related threats.

6.2.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]



Section 7: Making and record-keeping

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Marking		
ITI 8d	7.1 Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked? [if no, go to 7.2] 7.1.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. <i>it's required the name of the manufacture, country of manufacture, serial number, year of manufacture, weapon/type model, caliber, proofing (testing)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8c	7.1.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Marking		
ITI 8e	7.2. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? 7.2.1. Details: [if yes]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Marking		
BMS7 Outcome Para 93	7.3. In its marking practice, does your country take into account recent developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design (e.g. modular weapons, the use of new materials and 3D printing)? 7.3.1. Details: [if yes] [It is also possible to attach an annex document in Section 10]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Information on national marking practice		
ITI 31	7.4. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the following information, updating it when necessary: a) National marking practices related to markings used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.		
RevCon3 outcome III.E.20	Such information should be shared with INTERPOL to be included in relevant databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).		
	Record keeping		
PoA II.9	7.5. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 7.6] 7.5.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A. The Albanian State Police weapon registration system is regulated by the Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 323 dated on 18.05.2022 "On setting the rules for the creation and administration of the electronic register of weapons, their main parts and ammunition". The electronic register of firearms, their main parts and ammunition, owned by natural and legal persons, is created on the basis of the recorded data of weapons, their main parts, ammunition, as well as data on natural and legal persons, who possess them.

The register of firearms, their main parts and ammunition, owned by natural and legal persons is kept in electronic form in a computerized system. The electronic register of firearms, their main parts and ammunition owned by natural and legal persons is according to the approved format. The electronic register of firearms, their main parts and ammunition, owned by natural and legal persons, contains data on:

a) the generalities of the natural or legal person who owns the firearm / firearms, their main parts and ammunition, including the addresses of the suppliers, together with the relevant date or dates; b) weapon / firearms, their main parts and ammunition: i. the type, brand, model, caliber, serial number of each firearm and the marking affixed to the main part of each firearm; ii. the serial number or unique marking placed on the main parts of each firearm, in case it differs from the marking on the body or cradle of the firearm.

c) license, authorization and decision for equipping with firearms; d) documents on the equipment and removal of the firearm; e) any modification made to the firearm which leads to the change of its category or subcategory, including its deactivation or certified destruction, as well as the relevant date or dates; f) deactivation certificate. The data administered in the electronic register of firearms, their main parts and ammunition, owned by natural and legal persons, can be accessed by the competent authorities for:

a) issuance or revocation of authorizations and licenses; b) the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offenses or the execution of criminal convictions. The electronic register of firearms, their main parts and ammunition owned by natural and legal persons is managed by the State Police, guaranteeing the following: a) The responsible bodies of the State Police fill the data in the register, according to their responsibility;

b) The responsible bodies of the State Police have guaranteed access to read the data in order to fulfill their duties; c) The prosecution body and the court have guaranteed access to read the data in the electronic register of firearms, their main parts and ammunition owned by natural and legal persons. Data access is enabled using a VPN (Virtual Private Network) connection to the State Police network.

The deadline for storing the data of the electronic register of firearms, their main parts and ammunition, owned by natural and legal persons, is: a) For the issuance or revocation of authorizations and licenses, for a period of 10 (ten) years, after the destruction / deactivation of the firearm or main parts; b) For the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offenses or execution of criminal sentences, for a period of 30 (thirty) years, after the destruction / deactivation of the firearm or its main parts.

The system is digital, centralized, includes all the structures of the State Police (weapons in the police inventory), seized weapons (as physical evidence) and natural and legal persons under law 74/2014, "On weapons", as amended, who are equipped with weapons, authorizations or licenses for activities allowed with weapons in the Republic of Albania. B. Entities which deal with with international transfer of controlled goods are obliged to archive the following documentation in duration for at least ten (10) years after finalization of the international transfer of controlled goods;

a)technical description of the goods that enables the classification of the goods on the National List of Controlled Goods, based on the provisions of this Law, the nomenclature of the customs tariff, and the United Nations Organization classification for dangerous goods, if appropriate; b)the quantity of the goods in measuring unit and the net weight of the goods; c)the full name and address of the exporter, importer, transit person, transshipment person, extra-territorial re-exporter, re-transfer, or provider brokering services,

I.the full name and address of the seller or recipient of the goods; II.the full name and address of the end-user of the goods; d)the description of brokering services, full name and address of the receiver(s) and other parties (if applicable); e)any business correspondence, e-mails, and audio-video recordings related to exports, imports, transits, trans-shipments, re-exports, , and the provision of related services involving controlled goods;

f)orders, bills, contracts, ordering notes, delivery notes, embarkation lists, and other documentation related to export, import, transit, transshipment, re-export, , and the provision of related services involving controlled goods; g)any other documentation stipulated by the State Export Control Authority,

ITI 12 a,b	7.5.2. How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]		
	20 years		
ITI 13	7.5.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	International assistance		
PoA III.6, ITI 27	7.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping? [if no, go to 8.1]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	An integrated record keeping system between public security structures, law agencies and institutions. Building off a national database for SALW		
	7.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Section 8: International tracing

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.10: ITI 14, 24: BMS7 Outcome Para 82	8.1. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 8.2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Tracing requests		
ITI 25: 31a	8.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? INTERPOL and the Albanian State Export Control Authority for exported SALW with an export license		
	Tracing requests		
ITI 17	8.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) The intended use of the information being sought	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Any markings on the SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Type/calibre of SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Ministry of Interior: the serial number, the place of manufacture, the place where it got lost or where it was found.		
	Technologies for tracing		
RevCon3 outcome III.F.25	8.4. Has your country made use of technologies to improve tracing of illicit SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Cooperation with INTERPOL		
PoA II.37: ITI 33	8.5. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	International assistance		
PoA III.9	8.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 9.1]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.36: III.6:ITI 27	8.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require? Technical assistance and training		

8.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?
[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 9: International cooperation and assistance

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Assistance requested/received/provided		
PoA III.3, 6: BMS7 Outcome Para 53, 113	9.1. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? [if no, go to 10.1]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9.1.1. If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact and National Action Plan		
	Request		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	Request		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	Received		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	Expertise and technical assistance		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	2021		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	SEESAC		
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

Request

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Request

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Provided

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Training, workshop

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2020-2021

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

SEESAC, UNODC, UNDP

d. Law enforcement

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

e. Customs and borders

Request

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Request

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Request

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

f. Research

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

g. Gender considerations / women, men, girls and boys

[Request](#)

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

[Request](#)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

[Provided](#)

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

[Technical assistance, studies, analysis, decision making recommendations](#)

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

[2021](#)

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

[SEESAC](#)

h. Awareness-raising

Request

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Request

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Provided

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Awareness Campaigns

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2021

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

UNDP

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

Request

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Request

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Request

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

j. Other

Specify:

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

- ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
- c) Description of the assistance activity:
- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

Section 10: Gender and additional information

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Gender considerations			
RevCon3 outcome	10.1. Does your country take into account gender considerations? [If yes, click where applicable]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 II.B.2.73	10.1.1. Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender-analysis)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BMS7, para 72	10.1.2. Promote the equal, full and effective participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BMS6.I.61	10.1.3. Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76	10.1.4. Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76	10.1.5. Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.65	10.1.6. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75	10.1.7. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women's civil society groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75	10.1.8. Others. Specify:		
Gender considerations			
BMS7 Outcome Para 74	10.2. Does your country collect disaggregated data by sex, age, and disability SALW? 10.2.1 Details:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Additional information – Key challenges and opportunities			
ITI 31	10.3. Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of PoA and ITI, and national laws, regulations and administrative procedures?		

a) Details:

BMS7 - 51,
53, 83, 78,
93, 106, 107

b) Please upload/attach any additional files, possibly related to views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, a national action plan, project proposals, a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided, efforts to build confidence and to promote transparency, progress made under indicator 16.4.2, gender-relevant information and initiatives, national experiences on recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design, risk assessments in arms export control processes, unauthorized re-export and non-compliance with end-user certificates.