




Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap MPTF

United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the implementation of the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and their ammunition in the Western Balkans



PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project title: Advancing the Capacities of the Ministry of Interior in the SALW Control-Related Field (Phase II)	
Targeted jurisdiction(s): Republic of Serbia	
Participating organizations (as per the names used on the MPTF-O Gateway): UNDP	
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Implementing partners: Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia	
Project number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00125392	
Relevant SDG targets: 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and int'l levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. 16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.	
Project duration (in months): 30 months Anticipated start date: 01 January 2021 Anticipated end date: 30 June 2023 Revised project duration: 35 months Start Date: 05 January 2021 End Date: 30 November 2023	Total amount: US\$ 1,429,520 Sources of funding: 1. UN MPTF: US\$ 1,429,520 2. Other sources of funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government: US\$ UN Organization: US\$
Brief project overview The overall objective is to strengthen the capacities of the Mol in the entire investigative cycle in order to improve investigations in the firearms related cases to achieve regular convictions. Expected results are improvement of crime scene investigations, based on valid forensic evidence, which contributes to fair legal proceedings and merit penalties, with the goal of reducing the number of cases of arms trafficking and criminality.	
Project Gender Marker Score (1, 2, 3 or N/A): 1	
Names and signatures of the Participating UN Organizations	
Name and Title of Representative: Anas Fayyad Qarman, UNDP Serbia Resident Representative ad interim	Signature:  DocuSigned by:  Date: 15 Jun 2023  8021B6E712D34C9...

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The aim of the Project is to further improve the capacities of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia in the entire investigative cycle, from a crime scene and ballistic examination, through whole custody chain, in order to improve investigations leading to regular convictions, complementing the results of the Project “Advancing the capacities of the Ministry of Interior in the field of custody chain, crime scene investigations and the ballistic laboratory in the field of operations and investigations in trafficking of firearms and firearms criminality” that has started in 2019.

The Project will focus on the Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) units throughout Serbia and their way towards the accreditation path. In addition to the previous phase, this Project will further build the capacities of ballistic laboratories in Serbia and the result will be accreditation of the ballistic laboratory in Belgrade, on the central level. In addition to the firearms examinations, focus will move also to investigations of arson and explosion accidents. The fourth goal of the Project will be focus on the SALW-control aspect and will include the development of the new Weapon Registry System.

The Project will contribute to the following Roadmap Goals:

Roadmap Goal 1: By 2023, ensure that arms control legislation is in place, fully harmonized with the EU regulatory framework and standardized across the region.

Roadmap Goal 2: By 2024, ensure that arms control policies and practices in the Western Balkans are evidence-based and intelligence-led.

Roadmap Goal 3: By 2024, significantly reduce the illegal circulation of firearms, ammunition and explosives (AME) towards, within and beyond the Western Balkans.

Roadmap Goal 5: By 2025, substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession in the Western Balkans.

Roadmap Goal 7: Significantly decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

1. Project Background (situation analysis)

One of the most serious outcomes of the Balkan conflict of the 1990s is a high rate of civilian firearms possession in the whole region. According to the Small Arms Survey, published in 2018, Serbia is one of the top countries when it comes to the average number of civilian-held firearms, with an estimated rate of around 39 firearms per 100 people.¹ Bearing in mind that civilian ownership is frequently concealed or hard to identify, the given number should only be considered as an approximation.

According to the Public Policy Research Center, between 500.000 and 1.6 million families (households) in the Western Balkans Region possess firearms from recent conflicts, and a large amount of unregistered firearms is smuggled and used not only by organized crime groups but also for committing different criminal acts, as well as in

¹ Aaron Karp, Estimating Global Civilian-Held Firearms Numbers, Briefing Paper, June 2018, <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/T-Briefing-Papers/SAS-BP-Civilian-Firearms-Numbers.pdf>

conflicts within families, mostly in cases of gender-based violence (GBV).² There is also a tradition of having a weapon at home, which is rooted in the patriarchal culture, as well as in the custom of passing weapons down through generations, dating back to Serbia's past wars. Also, there is a tradition of using weapons during family celebrations, festivities, and sporting events.³

The latest EC 2019 Report on Serbia⁴ (from 29 May 2019) states that on trafficking in weapons, the number of convictions is low within the context of organized crime. The fact that a huge number of firearms circulate within Serbia contributes significantly to the situation where firearms are frequently used to assist a crime, resulting in a high rate of gun-enabled crimes in Serbia, around 80%, according to Professor Dobrivoje Radovanovic Ph.D., ex-director of Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research⁵. The experience of the ballistic laboratory experts of the Serbian Ministry of Interior (MoI) shows that the majority of gun-enabled crimes are committed by illegally owned firearms. The above applies not only to crimes such as robbery, homicide, assault, extortion, and other types of common crimes (both in the organized and non-organized environment) but also to domestic violence and GBV.

Scientific methods and techniques generally brought forensic science to the forefront of the criminal investigation procedure and the court system. For investigation and criminal processing of all crimes committed with firearms, one of the crucial forensic evidence is obtained by ballistic examination. Every seized illegal, or in another way, suspicious firearm needs to be processed in the ballistic laboratory, as well. Open case file (OCF), which contains ballistic samples (bullets and cartridges) from unsolved firearm crimes, is checked by ballistic experts daily against samples retrieved from crime scene investigations and seized firearms. All law enforcement investigation procedures where firearms are included require as a rule forensic investigation and appropriate reports. The key attribute of forensic evidence is credibility. Besides being accurate, forensic evidence needs to be reliable, in the sense that the organization who is presenting the evidence and who holds responsibility for its credibility has to be able to doubtlessly prove its origin and integrity within the entire timeframe, starting from the moment evidence was found and secured. In other words, the credibility of forensic evidence relies on continuity and integrity, which directly refers to a well-known criminalistics term "Chain of Custody." Chain of Custody is a chronological documentation of the handling of evidence throughout a criminal investigation.⁶ It is a tracking record beginning with detailed documenting on the containing details such as methods and techniques of collection, preservation, packaging, transportation, storage, laboratory analysis, etc. The chain of custody is established when a CSI officer takes custody of evidence at the crime scene and maintains it during the reception of evidence from another officer.

Consequently, ballistic evidence can be reliable only if it has been retrieved in a "safe environment," i.e., within a Chain of Custody. This means that not only the ballistic laboratory and investigation process in Serbia has to be improved and standardized, but CSI and so-called "logistics" (packaging, transportation, storage), as well. This is why the project refers to three relevant components of the process of retrieving ballistic forensic evidence: custody chain, crime scene investigations and the ballistic laboratory. Such a "holistic" approach is in line with one of the focal areas for harmonization with EU standards highlighted in the Development Strategy of the Ministry of Interior of the

² https://www.publicpolicy.rs/arhiva/1473/kontrola-lakog-i-streljackog-oruzja-ponovo-u-fokusu#.Xd_XiehKhPZ

³ <http://www.seesac.org/f/docs/SALW-Awareness-and-Communication/Oruzje-na-metiTargeting-Weapons-EN.pdf>

⁴ <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20190529-serbia-report.pdf>

⁵ Radio Free Europe, June 2018, <https://www.slobodnaevropa.org/a/srbija-crna-gora-naoruzanje/29310750.html>

⁶ <https://legaldictionary.net/chain-of-custody/>

Republic of Serbia 2018 – 2023⁷: Capacity development of the Quality Management System and the forensic Chain of Custody system.

A quality management system (QMS) is defined as a formalized system that documents processes, procedures, and responsibilities for achieving quality policies and objectives.⁸ QMS is fully implemented through the accreditation process according to relevant standards. Generally, different standards apply to forensic laboratories and CSI.

Another important aspect of obtaining and operating reliable forensic evidence and other forensic data is the international exchange issue. The Council of the European Union recognized the importance of exchange in its Framework Decision 2006/960 JHA:⁹ “Exchange of information and intelligence on crime and criminal activities is the basis for law enforcement cooperation in the Union.” At the same time, the Roadmap stresses this problem, as well: “Ensure exchange of operational and strategic information, data, intelligence as well as evidence with Europol, Frontex and Eurojust.”¹⁰ The only way to enable a reliable exchange of forensic data is to ensure that forensic findings are obtained in a QMS-governed environment and accredited laboratories. This is the main reason why the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI) primarily insists on implementing QMS in the entire “forensic chain” and on accrediting forensic laboratories in line with relevant ISO standards.

The first phase of the Project “Advancing the capacities of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) in the field of custody chain, crime scene investigations and the ballistic laboratory in the field of operations and investigations in trafficking of firearms and firearms criminality” has started with implementation in October 2019 and set up the basic principles of the Chain of custody concept which applies the proper handling of evidence within a criminal proceeding. It refers to the ability to positively guarantee the identity, integrity, and continuity, i.e. chronological history of evidence from the point of acquisition through to examination and testimony. The sensitive nature of evidence, as used in a court of law to establish the guilt or innocence of possible suspects, requires strict standardized operating procedures (SOP) to be followed in a precise and careful manner to avoid later confusion or allegations of tampering or misconduct. The process in line with SOP is carefully logged, documented, and attested via signature by every identifiable person at every stage within the chain of custody, thus creating a credible chain of custody that can be traced back to the point of acquisition.

The trainings for the Crime Scene Investigations (CSI) teams and ballistic experts have been organized, SOPs drafted and approved by top management of the Ministry of Interior. In Serbia, there are 27 crime scene investigation teams (departments) within each of 27 Regional Police Directorates, which are documenting the crime scenes and recovering evidence and data on that scene or are receiving weapons, bullets, cartridges from minor CSI units within local police stations.

As a significant contribution to the preparation of complete CSI infrastructure (all CSI units in Serbia) for accreditation, the existing evidence recovery database (electronic logbook, from 2015 in CSI) needs to be upgraded. This will substantially improve the quality and content of CSI data to be shared with ballistic experts, as well as the quality of supervising the CSI, giving a direct opportunity to ballistic experts to share their feedback with relevant CSI unit/officer and/or with the NFC CSI unit. The CSI system of the MoI operates in every regional police directorate and in almost every police station and it is being supervised and controlled by the CSI unit in NCF. This unit is

⁷ http://www.mup.gov.rs/wps/wcm/connect/bd1c8991-471c-46a0-abc4-e92cd98e25a8/PDF_LAT_Strategija+razvoja+MUP-a+2018-2023.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=mtlzHRw

⁸ <https://asq.org/quality-resources/quality-management-system>

⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32006F0960>

¹⁰ Roadmap, Goal 2

responsible for working on the “major cases” during the crime scene investigations, and for performing the supervision of all CSI teams in Serbia. The CSI system consists of around 550 CSI officers. There is a national forensic training center in place, the quality of basic and advanced training of all CSI officers is satisfactory, regarding the current CSI performance (this is a process which needs continuity, the CSI officers passed a comprehensive advanced training program from 2004-2008 within a support of the Swedish police Projects during years). New advanced CSI trainings are needed after more than 10 years of new trends in the area of FAE. The focus of the forensic trainings should be specified in the area of firearms, ammunition and arson and explosions. The quality of MoI’s forensic equipment is moderate. Beside the above-mentioned evidence recovery database/electronic logbook for registering all crime scene investigations (around 75.000 on annual basis), there are SOPs in place for CSI. The logbook should be upgraded and be in line with new procedures and applications developed and installed during the first phase of the Project such as LIMS. The procedures developed during the first phase include the application of evidence tagging by barcode on the crime scene, for the purpose of unique identification. This system has to be implemented within the electronic logbook, while LIMS is already prepared to read out necessary data related to a piece of evidence (exhibit) from the logbook by means of scanning the bar-code, and to maintain the continuity of this exhibit while it is being processed in the NFC, e.g. in the ballistic laboratory in Belgrade. In addition, the overall Quality Management System (QMS) for CSI has to be further improved, in order to assure maximal standards in integrity and continuity of the evidence. Evidence have to be fully preserved from contamination, damage, substitution and loss. Therefore procedures, staff training, control mechanisms, equipment and organization has to be improved, in order to fulfill all preconditions for accreditation in line with appropriate international (EU) standards.

Full implementation of SOPs based on ENFSI BP Manuals in the area of forensic investigation of arson, explosions and accidents, improved equipment and training, together with improved electronic logbook, would establish order in handling forensic evidence concerning arson, explosives, explosive ordnance and IEDs and in retrieving relevant information and data.

Ballistic investigations and investigations of arson/explosion/accidents are performed within the same department of NFC, but by experts with different specializations. Nevertheless, improvements in both areas will directly contribute to relevant goals of the Roadmap, i.e. to suppression of illicit possession, trafficking and misuse and to a higher level of control in the field of FAE.

When it comes to explosives and explosive devices, the forensic service of the MoI is organized on different levels. First responders – CSI officers, working in local police stations and regional police directorates, are trained on a basic level to recognize explosives and explosive devices and undertake first measures. A small number of these CSI officers have passed a basic Counter Terrorism Search Training. Within the National Forensic Centre (NFC), in Belgrade, Novi Sad and Nis, there are several forensic experts for arson, explosion (Post-Blast) and accident investigation, who attend scenes of major cases and write forensic reports. A small number of CSI officers from regional police directorates are trained in arson, explosion and accident investigation, they are responsible for minor cases and for assisting the experts. The evidence recovered from scenes of arsons and explosions, particularly traces of explosives and flammable liquids, are further processed in chemical laboratories of the NFC. These laboratories use advanced methods in analysis of trace evidence from scenes of arson and explosion.

In the context of the Regional Roadmap for SALW Control in the Western Balkans, adequate forensic procedures for handling explosives and explosive devices are of special importance. Explosive ordnance is found/recovered in many circumstances including ordnance in illegal possession, unexploded and abandoned ordnance. On the other hand, improvised explosive devices (IED) are frequently encountered in criminal acts. As a rule, IEDs in Serbia use high

explosive, often military or commercial ones, which should be profiled, for the purpose of tracking. Therefore, proper forensic processing of explosive ordnance and IEDs, explosives and traces of exploded devices on the scene is of great importance. This includes proper procedures concerning personal safety, collection, continuity and integrity of evidences, according to standards (e.g. ENFSI BP manuals), in order to prepare and deliver valid material for laboratory analysis and profiling of explosives. For capacity improvements in this area, additional forensic equipment and tools, for fieldwork is necessary.

Forensic evidence concerning explosives, particularly traces of explosions, are subject to rapid degradation, due to their physical and chemical characteristics. In spite of proper, specialized packages, traces have to be delivered to a NFC laboratory as fast as possible, taking as well in account the police investigator's need to retrieve information quickly ("golden hour" principle). The usual most important information from the forensic lab is the sort of explosive, the quantity and the profile, that can lead to the producer.

In a chain of custody, the evidence is handed over to a forensic laboratory reception center where a handover document (chain of custody form) is filled out and the evidence is registered (logged) in a laboratory information management system (LIMS) in order to ensure a smooth and well documented follow up of different requested examinations. The reception room with necessary storages in the NFC department where the ballistic laboratory is situated on the central level as well as the LIMS has been established in the first phase of the Project, during 2020.

Open Case File (OCF) as a collection of bullets and cartridges of unsolved cases, that are stored, has been equipped and well organized in the first phase of the Project. Storages, lockers and equipment have been purchased. To be fully functional, according to the newest standards, harmonization of procedures and advanced trainings according to the ISO 17025 standard should be organized for staff members.

The ballistic laboratory in Belgrade is the central level lab. National Forensic Center has 4 laboratories. One in Belgrade as a central, one lab in Novi Sad which covers northern Serbia, lab in Nis which covers southern and in Uzice, which covers the western part of Serbia. A reception room in Belgrade lab with proper equipment has been established during 2020. Beside necessary equipment that was purchased, the ballistic laboratory in Belgrade has been already started preparation for the accreditation process according to the ISO 17025 standard and should additionally build capacities to be fully in line with necessary standards. The water tank for test firing will be in place by the end of 2020 to the National Forensic Center in Serbia, fully in line with adequate security standards and ENFSI guidelines after the successful international tender during February and March 2020.

After the NABIS scoping mission to the NFC in February 2020, preliminary recommendations have been identified and included in the Project proposal.

The Serbian Ministry of Interior established the Firearms Focal Point (FFP) at the end of 2019, where the Criminal Investigation Directorate will work together with the Police Administrative Directorate and IT Sector on the SALW-control issues. One of three crucial databases within the centralized systems which has been linked for the FFP, is the Civil registry database where the data of the firearms holders are populated by police officers. The Administrative Directorate oversees managing and populating many of the SALW-control databases together with other General police directorates line of work, containing the information on firearm holders, firearms licenses, lost and stolen firearms, illegal firearms, sport and hunting firearms or even transit licenses too. The SALW-control system needs an upgrade of the software and hardware components for the better tracing of the firearms which will be nationally coordinated, as well as to share data with Interpol or Europol through the existing agreements and systems. It is also necessary to conduct training of trainers for central level police officers in HQ in Belgrade, as well as the training for

up to 200 police officers handling the administrative part of registration in every police station/office in Serbia. Currently, in Serbia 169 organizational units are managing a population of the data related to the firearms. The MoI will monitor and evaluate level of the effectiveness and relevance of the implemented activities. Trainings will be facilitated and delivered by experienced police officers.

In the forensic, ballistic and SALW related activities, in the MoI, two donors are very active. National Ballistics Investigation Service (NABIS) from the UK, have implementing similar and coordinated activities together with UNDP, as well as the Swedish Police through the Swedish International Cooperation Development Agency (SIDA). All activities which UNDP implement with the MoI are coordinated to avoid duplication and overlapping of the activities. NABIS is mentoring and monitoring the process of 17025 accreditation of the ballistic laboratory and assisting through various activities within the MoI, while the Swedish police Project is implementing CSI regulations according to the international standards with the support of delivering the trainings, development of SOPs, equipping CSI, activities related to gender, etc. With UNDP Projects, MoI will be better equipped and police staff trained according to international standards. Activities will be coordinated, with a clear distinction of donor funding areas on the way to accreditation process. UNDP coordinates all of abovementioned activities as well as with MoI and with Sector for international cooperation which coordinates donor assistance on the ministerial level.

This Project is directly contributing to the fight against illicit trafficking and smuggling of firearms and their ammunition through the activities described in the Project proposal as well as the follow up activities currently implementing through the first phase of the Project and support to the National SALW strategy and their Action plan, nationally and following the international documents and strategies too. All results of the Project are directly contributing to the examination of the SALW and their ammunition and supporting prosecutors to lead successful completion of the cases. In addition to the implementation of the activities related to the fight against illicit trafficking and smuggling, tracing will play a very important role in the Project through the databases which will be updated and through the precise implementation of the updated SOPs according to the international standards.

2. National Ownership

UNDP Serbia sent an email with Project proposal to the MoI officials, to the Cabinet of the Ministry and to Assistant Minister and Head of Sector for International Cooperation, EU Integration and Planning as per internal MoI procedures. This Sector asked internal approvals and opinions from line of work which are involved to the topic. The Assistant Director of Police is the National Coordinator for SALW-control and he agrees with the Project proposal sent by UNDP, as well as the Ministry which collects responses from the relevant sectors, department and line of work through the Ministry. The Sector for International Cooperation is also responsible for the coordination of the Roadmap in the Ministry, oversees the coordination of activities of other donors in the SALW sector and report development of the SALW-related activities to the European bodies under the chapter 24 during the negotiation process.

The Project is fully in line with the Serbian SALW Strategy 2019-2024 as a main national strategic document. The beneficiary of this Project, the Ministry of Interior, has also initiated SALW Strategy and coordinates all activities for the implementation of the Strategy. Implementation of the Project is supported by the MoI and requirements under the Strategy and negotiation process are also coordinated with national and international stakeholders, so the ownership of the process is obvious.

3. Project Objective

The overall objective of the Project is to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia in the entire investigative cycle in order to improve investigations to achieve regular convictions. The General Police Directorate will be better equipped, trained and modernized.

The specific objectives of the Project are to contribute to the preparation for accreditation of the NFC ballistic laboratory, as well as the preparation for accreditation according to ISO 17020 standard of the units which perform crime scene investigation and explosions/explosives investigation, related to the entire investigative cycle, by increasing the capacities of the Ministry of Interior. SALW-control investigative cycle will be supported by the General Police Directorate and their line of work which will populate and analyze entire firearms administration of various licenses issued by the MoI.

4. Expected Results

Expected results are the improvement of the quality of investigations, based on valid forensic evidence, resulting in best argumentation towards the Prosecutor, supporting his decision on criminal indictment which contributes to overall fair legal proceedings and merit penalties from the justice system for the perpetrators of criminal offenses, with the goal of reducing the number of cases of arms trafficking and criminality with weapons and explosives, providing an even safer environment for all citizens of Serbia through:

1. Improve the evidence recovery database for CSI units and NFC according to recognized standards;
2. Prepare CSI units for the accreditation according to ISO 17020;
3. Build capacities of the new Unit for arson, explosion and accident investigation and improve overall capacities for explosion/explosive investigation;
4. Accredite the NFC central ballistic laboratory according to ISO 17025;
5. Upgrade the SALW-control registry system

5. Activities

The envisaged Project outcomes is to increase the capacities of the Ministry of Interior in the entire cycle of the custody chain and SALW-control in order to improve investigations and result in regular criminal proceedings and convictions. The Project envisages delivery of 4 outputs leading towards the achievement of the Project outcome.

Output 1. Increased capacities of the CSI units:

The principle of chain of custody in Serbia is based on the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Serbia Official Gazette of RS, no 72/2011, 101/2011, 121/2012, 32/2013, 45/2013, 55/2014 and 35/2019.

Activity 1.1: Improve the evidence recovery database for CSI unit

This activity will lead to the improvement of the existing evidence recovery database/logbook which is installed at central level but fed by local and central level, in order to:

- Be able to trace the evidence with improved accuracy and more useful details like the unique identifier (barcode), photo documentation, records, etc.;

- Document the chain of custody in a more precise way by implementing functionalities for unique marking (tagging) of every single piece of evidence (barcoding) and for reliable and unambiguous identification of tagged items (Automated Identification Technology – AIT);
- Be linked to LIMS at central level. Since the architecture of LIMS contains the integration functionality, the evidence recovery database needs to be improved in order to be able to exchange all relevant data with LIMS, such as barcode and other relevant attributes related to evidence.

In order to improve the existing evidence recovery database and to enable new functionalities listed above, following activities are planned:

- Database software upgrade regarding support for evidence barcoding and automatic recognition (AIT) and for storing of photo-documentation and other records.
- Establishing of interface between the evidence recovery database and LIMS within the NFC central ballistic lab, for automated exchange of relevant data related to evidence.
- Purchasing of equipment for producing unique identifiers for evidence (barcode printers), for on-spot registering of barcoded evidence (tablets with appropriate app) and for reading-out of tagged evidence (barcode readers), as well as the procurement of the computer sets including desktop computers, printers, scanners for all 27 units.
- Organization of the 10-days training.

Activity 1.2: Preparation for the Accreditation in accordance to ISO 17020 on the central/regional/local level

This activity will lead to accreditation of CSI teams in line with ISO 17020 on the central/regional and terrain units on the local level. Beside all procedural and technical improvements (complementary equipment for new CSI techniques, evidence recovery database improvements to support the chain of custody), the entire CSI staff has to be trained for application of new techniques, as well as for understanding of ISO 17020 accreditation process and for adjusting their work routines according to the standard.

Therefore, an advanced training program will be organized and implemented with an aim to introduce new CSI techniques relying on new equipment purchased. When it comes to preparation for 17020 accreditation, during the first phase of the Project CSI officers completed the basic level – Awareness Raising Training on ISO 17020 standard. In this phase another training program will be organized on 17020 standard application. Both trainings (Advanced CSI and ISO 17020 training) will include up to 50 participants (CSI managers/senior officers) from 27 Regional Police Directorates and bigger Police Stations in Serbia, based on the train-the-trainer concept, in order to encompass all 550 CSI officers in Serbia at the second stage. This ISO 17020 training will be to a certain extent different comparing to the one planned under Activity 3.4, firstly because of different target groups (CSI officers (technicians) and experts), and secondly because this one is a train-the-trainer program and the other one not.

Accreditation of the CSI line of work according to ISO 17020 standard requires proper equipment for all CSI units. An analysis was conducted together with NFC CSI unit (which is among others responsible for the CSI line of work logistics) and it was concluded that additional equipment (complementary to the existing one) is needed for all CSI units to be “fit for service” regarding ISO 17020 accreditation. It was agreed, that NFC will provide a certain amount of necessary equipment within the framework of its available budget, but also that support regarding the purchasing of complementary equipment from the side of the Project would be of essential importance. The cost for such equipment (consisting primarily of CSI kits and its components, but also including some sophisticated equipment related to firearms/ballistics) such as the Device for chemical development of fingerprints on discharged cartridge cases. Discharged cartridge cases are found on the majority of crime scenes of gun-enabled crimes. A cartridge case can be easily linked to the firearm through ballistic analysis (whenever the concrete firearm is available or a link can be established by OCF), but it is generally very difficult to identify the perpetrator based on traces left on the surface of the cartridge case. A full DNA profile, appropriate for identification, is found on the cartridge case in about 5 - 10% of real cases, due to DNA degradation by the heat. The same problem exists when it comes to fingerprints, and such identification by using traditional methods is almost impossible. This device, in conjunction with the existing AFIS fingerprint database, will be a powerful tool for the identification of perpetrators in cases of gun-enabled crimes. An additional expertise was estimated for the provision of consultants/expert’s analysis as well as the organization of the small local or regional meetings on the specific topic.

Output 2: Ballistic labs equipped, experts trained and laboratories prepared for the accreditation according to ISO 17025 standard

The focus of this output and activities will be on the accreditation process and activities which have started during the first phase of the Project and in line with recommendation received from the NABIS as a mentoring institution on the accreditation path.

The ballistic laboratory is the key component within the “forensic chain” from the crime scene to the courtroom, for providing forensic evidence related to firearms. The entire infrastructure (“chain”) is subject to improvements within the both phases of the Project in order to provide evidence and forensic data valid for the criminal proceeding and eligible for cross-border exchange. The accreditation of the ballistic lab according to the ISO 17025 standard can be considered as the core activity within the overall efforts. Beside improvements achieved by the first phase, there are several upgrades which are necessary to be implemented in the area of HR, procedures, premises, equipment, etc. in order to fully prepare this lab for ISO 17025 accreditation. Activities related to accreditation will be carefully coordinated with the mentoring organization – NABIS.

Activity 2.1: Study visit

This is a preliminary activity, which is going to be performed within the inception phase of the Project, with the aim to get detailed information needed for fine-tuning of the Project Workplan. The Project team (Project Manager, NFC PM Counterpart, and experts/advisors) have to become acquainted with the latest best praxis in the area of ballistics, but also in the area of CSI, including standardization and ISO 17025 accreditation. This activity will also support output 1. The study visit will be made to the National Ballistics Intelligence Service (NABIS), the UK or Criminal police of the German Federation, Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) or National Police of France, in order to get a comprehensive review of all issues of interest.

Activity 2.2: Organization of advanced trainings on the central and regional level

This activity will focus and contribute to the preparation of accreditation in line with ISO 17025 standard of the NFC central ballistic laboratory in Belgrade and will be dedicated primarily to its staff. Staff members from regional ballistic labs in Novi Sad, Nis and Uzice will participate, as well. The participants will be familiarized on an advanced level with the ISO 17025 standard and with the application of the standard for accreditation of the ballistic laboratory. The purpose of including the regional labs’ staff in the training is their preparation for upcoming accreditation (in the near future). A typical forensic laboratory workflow includes evidence receipt, analyst assignment, chain of custody transfers, the assignment of tests, results entry, and finally reporting and review. Trainings will be organized in the Mol, ballistic laboratory premises.

Activity: 2.3: Equipment for ballistic laboratories

This activity will assist the ballistic laboratory in the process of obtaining the accreditation. Purchasing of supplies and equipment for the ballistic laboratory would be in line with the 17025 accreditation. A needs assessment document listing the necessary equipment should be developed prior to purchasing. Estimated costs were calculated according to the independent estimation of the Mol experts and current prices on the market. Equipment and accessories relevant to ISO 17025 accreditation of the ballistic lab, complementary to the equipment which will be purchased by NFC, and primarily related to safety and health protection. The precise list of equipment will be the result of expert analysis planned within the same activity. The Mol identifies and prioritized the ballistic line of work under the NFC and invest through the national budget into the ballistic laboratory during 2020. firstly, into the relocation of the ballistic lab in the better and bigger space (same floor, the opposite corridor from the existing and well known, in the existing building with wider offices and bigger examination rooms, bigger corridors, etc.) and invest in space, floors, etc. Two middle range comparative ballistic microscopes should be purchased as crucial equipment besides other laboratory equipment according to the ENFSI standards. Two microscopes will directly contribute to the better examination process, as well as the necessity for a better examination of the accreditation way. The middle range microscopes will directly contribute to the upgrade of the current operational ballistic work and assist examiners who are working on the ABIS (ARSENAL) system and manually later examine cartages, bullets and other parts of the firearms. Those microscopes will link to the new EvoFinder system, which should be install and implemented in the coming months in the Forensic Center through the donation of the French government to Mol Serbia. Currently, the central lab in Belgrade have two Leica DMC comparison microscopes, 18 years old, and

the plan is after the procurement of new models, to move old Leicas microscopes to the ballistic laboratory in Nis and use them at the southern part of Serbia and the ballistic investigation line of work.

Activity 2.4: Preparation of the OCF in line with necessary standards and SOPs

This activity will follow the basic physical installation of the OCF in the first phase of the Project and contribute to the accreditation of the ballistic laboratory. An expert will be engaged to prepare/harmonize and recommend a set of documents related to OCF (as part of the ballistic laboratory), in addition to other documents necessary for ISO 17025 accreditation of the entire ballistic lab, all in line with the Action plan developed by NABIS, agreed with the MoI as well as with SEESAC on the regional and strategic level.

The following sub-activities are planned:

1. Preparation of accreditation documentation related to OCF, as part of the overall documentation necessary for accreditation of the ballistic lab according to the Action plan developed with NABIS.
2. Training for ballistic laboratory staff on the application of the OCF procedure for up to 6 people for two days (with the trainer).

Activity 2.5: Improvement of Gunshot residue (GSR) analysis

The gunshot residue (GSR) analysis is carried out in the Physical-chemical and Toxicological Department, where chemical examination related to firearms or explosives are also conducted. The relevant SOPs for the GSR analysis were already prepared within the Department, which was developed by the assistance of the German BKA Forensic Science Institute in Wiesbaden. Two SEM-EDS devices are already in place, while a GSR cleaner and appropriate spare parts would be a necessary part of equipment in order to support the forensic examinations and ballistic lab in the examination process. Specialized training with BKA (if possible) for comparative analysis (comparative analysis of GSR with the analysis of cartridges content /content of the top of the firearm barrel) would be vital for GSR team in this Department.

Sub activities:

1. Purchase of GSR cleaner and appropriate spare parts.

Suggested supply is necessary in order to gain better samples' preparation and more accurate results of the GSR sampled from the hands/clothes of the persons. This device enables cleaning of the surface of the GSR stub thus enhancing better visualization of the present GSR particles on the stub. The analysis is done after this treatment and more accurate after the visualization of the present particles.

2. Organization of the training on theoretical aspects of cartridges content /content of the top of the firearm barrel.

Getting acquainted with the different particles that can be present in the cartridges' content and the firearm barrel content. A better understanding of the formation mechanism of those particles.

3. Organization of the training on comparison of the GSR content and cartridges/top of the firearm barrel content; interpretation of results and giving a final opinion.

Obtaining skills for performing the comparative analysis in order to conclude whether GSR found on the hands might originate from a particular source – cartridge or firearm barrel, which will lead to more efficient and precise expert opinion within the cases.

Results:

- More accurate analysis and better results during the expertise.
- Recognition of the different content of cartridges /firearms barrels which is necessary for the comparative analysis.
- Successful comparative analysis, precise interpretation and contribution to solving the cases of criminal acts.

Activity 2.6: Reconstruction of the Shooting range

In addition and complementary to the water tank for test-firing provided by the first phase of the Project, the ballistic lab needs a proper shooting range in the vicinity, as one of the important conditions for achieving ISO 17025 accreditation. This facility will be used for many firearm examination activities related to firearm classification,

functionality, Projectile velocity measurement, shooting distance estimation, and all other experimental examinations which require additional space.

The current shooting range is not in line with the accreditation requirements and needs upgrade which will expect and meet the basic ENFSI standards. The first sub-activity will be the preparation of facility design of the shooting range according to the international standards, followed with the reconstruction of the shooting range and equipping of the facility with the proper safety and environmental standards in line with ENFSI guidelines. The shooting range is in the same building where the central ballistic laboratory is located and next to the current water tank for test firing (installed through the current project), so all activities related to the chain of custody are in place, on the shortest walking distance. .

Equipment for the shooting range:

1. Professional laboratory measuring instrument for velocity and kinetic energy of a bullet with high accuracy (with computer, software and display) with an estimated price on the market of 12.000. This instrument is intended to be used in the laboratory (shooting range) for precise examination of firearms necessary for certain sorts of expertise which requires physical measurements for providing forensic evidence.
2. Mobile instrument for bullet velocity measurement (chronograph), with an estimated cost on the market of 2*600 = 1.200. This is a more simple instrument that can be used both, in the laboratory (shooting range) and on-site for bullet velocity measurement (e.g. during ballistic reconstructions).

Activity 2.7: Preparation of the ballistic laboratories for the accreditation in line with ISO 17025

This activity will lead to the accreditation of NFC ballistic laboratories according to ISO 17025 standard. During the entire implementation of the Project, periodic meetings with the mentoring team from NABIS have to be planned. In addition to regular contacts with the mentoring institution (NABIS), NFC representatives in charge for the process of preparation for accreditation need to have meetings with mentors in order to clarify pending issues. Also, the mentoring team needs to review the progress of the preparation for accreditation process and suggest corrections and further activities. At the same time, the laboratory and administrative staff needs to be prepared for significant changes which brings the work in an accredited environment. This is planned to be done by a two-stage training program. The first level will be the awareness raising training, in order to introduce and to familiarize the staff with the concept of quality control, quality management system, accreditation and ISO standardization. For the sake of ownership, it is important that all staff members understand well the new concept and its benefits and to adopt it from the beginning. The second level is the training for application of ISO 17025 standard. It is planned to be delivered during the final phase of the Project, prior to the NFC's official application for accreditation. Beside all ballistic staff from the NFC central and regional ballistic laboratories, it is very important to include in the trainings all members of the NFC department where the ballistic laboratory is situated, from not yet accredited laboratories (which will be 17025 accredited in the future as well), making the number of participants of those two training up to 20. Since they all belong to the same department, using common administrative and other resources (e.g. the Evidence Reception Room, LIMS, etc., with protocols connected to accreditation), and since their working processes interfere to a certain extent, they need to work and cooperate in the same manner, understanding well the QMS and 17025 accreditation concept. In addition to the mention trainings will be organized two-days training for internal auditors. Four experts will be trained as a recommendation from the mentor institution before the accreditation stage.

Activity 2.8: Accreditation according to ISO 17025 standard

In order to finalize the preparation for accreditation, the Project will finance and facilitate Proficiency Tests (PT) and Collaborative Exercises (CE) for the NFC ballistic laboratories. These activities represent important quality control elements, organized regularly by ENFSI with a big number of participation laboratories.

Laboratory proficiency testing is an essential element of laboratory quality assurance. With the increasing demands for independent proof of competence from accreditation bodies and customers (prosecutors offices, courts), proficiency testing is relevant to all forensic laboratories, particularly to ones applying for accreditation. Independent proficiency tests are an important tool for laboratories to show evidence of their performance and to ensure that their analytical results can be trusted. Collaborative exercises are inter-laboratory comparisons that are designed to address specific issues such as troubleshooting, a method validation or characterization of reference materials. CEs are not designed to monitor laboratory performance of analysis or interpretation, but CEs may include monitoring of laboratory performance and/or interpretation.

NFC will apply for ISO 17025 accreditation of its central ballistic lab in front of the Accreditation Body of Serbia (ATS). Since a number of NFC labs are already accredited according to ISO 17025, this is practically going to be an extension of the scope of 17025 accreditation. During several days, ATS is going to assess the ballistic lab, according to standardized assessment procedure, involving a technical assessor.

The Project will finance the accreditation process (accreditation fee charged by ATS) and related involvement of the technical assessor.

After the accreditation of the central ballistic lab, visibility and high-level meeting will be organized with media presence, donors and relevant stakeholders.

Output 3. Increased capacity and establishment of arson/explosion/accident (AEA) investigation Unit

The third component of this Project is to prepare a regulatory framework in the area of explosions/explosives investigation and build capacities for the Unit for arsons, explosions and accidents. Besides its primary task to investigate arsons, explosions and accidents, the AEA investigation unit plays a very important role in the field of crime scene investigations, supporting the CSI of this kind of major cases and increasing the CSI officer's technical as well as knowledge capacity, including a proper collection of evidence. Certain cases of domestic violence, particularly the serious ones, sometimes include using explosive devices. As a result of recent Balkan conflicts, beside illegally possessed firearms in families, there is a huge number of conventional explosive devices (such as hand grenades) illegally owned by families (male members), whose members participated in the conflicts and brought back home all kind of weapons. Within the report from one recent investigation,¹¹ it is stated that: "a firearm represents an extraordinary aggravating circumstance for the victim (of a domestic violence) and for the undertaking of whatever activity to stop the violence, but at the same time, an instrument for keeping the traditional behavior patterns and distribution of roles within the family". The same applies for explosive devices. For example, during the recent decade, there were a number of domestic violence murder cases where hand grenades were used. In that sense, this unit will give additional support to the whole cycle of crime scene investigation of all units in the MoI. It will also support the further development of the database where all evidence collected will be gathered and documented in order to make it easier to follow the custody chain.

Activity 3.1: Amending and approval of standard operating procedures in the field of explosion/explosive investigation' in order to fully harmonize with relevant ENFSI best practice manuals ENFSI-BPM-FEI-01 and ENFSI-BPM-EXP-01. After the SOP approval of the General police directorate management, will be organized half-day workshop presentation for the staff regarding new procedures and processes.

In order to standardize the working procedures within the new established Section for arson and explosion investigation and to support its preparation for ISO 17020 accreditation, written working procedures need to be in place. Investigations of arson and explosion (post blast) have many similarities. Both investigations are done on scene, by same experts, after the accident, at the same time and parallel to the CSI. Sometimes the explosion is caused by fire and vice versa. Due to these similarities, ENFSI has established one expert working group for fire and explosions. Because of the complementarity and overlapping, both arson and explosion investigations have to be regulated by SOPs in order to properly standardize the work of the new Section.

There is a general SOP in place (Principles of Best Practice for Crime Scene Investigation) which regulates the entire forensic process of crime scene investigation. Since arson and explosion accidents are investigated on the scene, this SOP applies generally, but it is written in a way to be amended by more "specialized" procedures, defining the processing of particular types of evidence and/or events. Therefore, an SOP shall be developed (as an amendment to the existing one) which will precisely regulate the performance of forensic investigators on arson/explosion scene. This procedure is planned to be approved by the MoI within the time framework of the Project. All SOPs within MoI are formally approved by the Minister. The Minister previously delegated the approval of forensic SOPs to the Head of NFC, which means that all SOPs related to forensics are approved within the General Police Directorate, more precisely by the Head of NFC. All activities within the project were approved by the MoI before the submission to the UNDP and it will be obligatory to all partners.

¹¹ Dr. Danijela Spasić, Marina Tadić, „Zloupotreba oružja i rodno zasnovano nasilje“ (Centar za istraživanje javnih politika, Beograd, 2016)“

Activity 3.2: Advanced Training of Explosion Investigators (TEI) and Advanced Counter Terrorism Search Training (CTST)

Within the forensic line of work there are two strategies for fighting against the criminal acts including explosives/explosions (forensic anti-bomb response): preventive and reactive (repressive). Preventive actions (counter terrorism search) are done by selected CSI officers from regional police directorates/police stations who need to be adequately trained and equipped. The other strategy is implemented by forensic experts for explosion (post-blast) investigation. In order to improve the overall forensic anti-bomb capacities, two training programs are going to be organized within the Project: Advanced Counter Terrorism Search Training (CTST) and Advanced Training of Explosion Investigators.

- TEI - Training will be provided for all explosion investigators within CSI units around Serbia plus for NFC explosion investigation experts (up to 12 people). This training will be in line with the SOP, developed within the Project (in line with relevant best practice manuals of ENFSI) and will contribute to the accreditation of operational teams under the ISO 17020 standard.
- CTST – This training is dedicated to CSI officers already basically trained in these searches, plus to a number of regular CSI officers (up to 50 people). Training will introduce new techniques and security standards.

Activity 3.3: Equipment for explosive device detection and explosion investigations

Complementary equipment will be provided to all teams in Serbia in order to complete the existing equipment for detecting explosive devices and for post-blast investigations. Equipment will be in line with new techniques acquired during trainings, with an emphasize on personal protection and security.

The estimation and analysis of the equipment were conducted with NFC in order to assess the composition and amount of the equipment for the investigation of explosions. Emphasize was put on personal and overall security, concerning manipulation with potentially dangerous items. The equipment will serve for safe search and detection of explosive (including post-blast traces) and explosive devices (explosive and metal detectors). The precise list of equipment will be developed within the Project.

Activity 3.4: Trainings for preparation to work in line with 17020 standard

- Similar to Activity 2.6, a two-stage training program (awareness raising training and training for application of ISO 17020 standard) is planned to be delivered to the same group of experts which will attend the TEI, namely for up to 12 participants. This activity will contribute to the preparation of the accreditation of the explosion investigation method, in line with ISO 17020.

Output 4. Upgrade of the SALW-control registry system

Forth component of the Project will be focused on the administrative part of the SALW-control system in the Ministry of Interior and General police Directorate. Purchasing of the IT equipment and organization of the specialized trainings for Police Administrative Directorate will link all operational databases and administrative applications within the ministry SALW-control registry system.

Activity 4.1: Gap analysis of the necessary equipment

In order to define the necessary IT equipment (hardware and software) for the Administrative Directorate for the proper functionality of the SALW-control registry system, this activity will focus on the analysis. One expert will prepare the document on the current status of the software and hardware equipment, as well as the analysis of the equipment and the databases which police officers use, how their work could be supported to the regional police directorates and stations for the better functionality of the entire system.

Activity 4.2: Purchasing and installation of the hardware and software equipment for the Police Administrative Directorate

Purchasing of the IT equipment will be followed the analysis of the SALW-control system and approval from the MoI officials. The internal estimation of the software and hardware from the MoI IT experts conducted previously because of the MoI budget preparation and defining of the activity under chapter 24 and their Action plan. The software should be customized and developed together with the police officers from the General Police Directorate/ Police Administrative Directorate and IT Sector, customized with their needs according to the current system, needs,

number of firearms licenses, etc. prices of the software is depending on the number of the application (application for the legal firearms, application for illegal, application for lost and stolen weapons, application for sport and hunting firearms, etc) which should be linked to the central Mol system. Estimation for the hardware components is based on the market research and internal assessment provided by the Mol experts.

Activity 4.3: Trainings for police officers

Training for the upgraded of the SALW-control registry system will be organized for the central level police officers, as well as for the regional and local level police officers across Serbia. Two-days trainings will be delivered firstly for police officers in the HQ, in Belgrade (training of trainers) and later for all 169 organizational units around Serbia, for police officers who populate databases and system wider. The basic two-days training on the local level will be organized for up to 200 police officers after the installation of the system. The training will be organized outside of Belgrade for the decentralized police stations and directorates. Training of trainers will be organized for up to 30 police officers at the central level for up to two-days.

6. Sustainability of Results

The Project has been developed during the 18 months of the implementation of the Project “Advancing The Capacities Of The Ministry Of Interior In The Field Of Custody Chain, Crime Scene Investigations And The Ballistic Laboratory In The Field Of Operations And Investigations In Trafficking Of Firearms And Firearms Criminality” which have been set-up the knowledge, procedures and purchase necessary equipment for the preparation of the accreditation process in the whole chain of custody cycle. SCI units are in process of the accreditation; with building of capacities of the explosion/explosive investigation around Serbia, the chain of custody will close the circle of all units which will contribute to the crime scene investigation in the area of firearms and explosive related crimes; NFC ballistic laboratories will be accredited in line with ISO 17025 standard. Project results will directly contribute to more efficient functioning of the specific units of the Ministry and will improve the entire investigative process and improve FFP functioning. The focus on standardized procedures and methods and ISO accreditation will also directly contribute to the sustainability of Project results. All line of work under the chain of custody, CSI units, explosion/explosive investigation and ballistic examination will contribute to the Roadmap goals, ENFSI standards and finally to EU strategy against illicit firearms, small arms and light weapons and their ammunition. The Project will contribute to many goals under the Roadmap and their results and a whole picture of the SALW control, nationally and regionally as well. The ballistic laboratory will be accredited as per the action plan prepared with mentoring institutions and donors too, CSI units under the custody chain will be better trained and equipped and prepared for their accreditation. After the accreditation of the ballistic lab, all lines of work are obliged to follow the accreditation procedures and roles which are also obligatory to continue accreditation flow. Monitoring of the accreditation and audit is a periodical process where Mol and Police should respond properly and sustainability will be more than visible and implemented by the institution and officers.

Additional to the forensic activities, parallel support to the SALW-control activities will be followed by the General Police line of work and administration part of the forensics and operational work. The other side of police officers from General police will populate databases for the better functioning and tracing of the firearms. A whole SALW-control cycle, from forensic line work, police administration and investigation work will be bringing up a better tracing and monitoring picture of the system, improved results of the FFP and share the data with Europol and Interpol stakeholders.

7. Risk Identification and Management

1 Risk 1 Changes in government structures may have an impact on the implementation of the Project	Mitigation measure 1 The Project activities entail improving the standards and operations within the MoI, which remain relevant for any government. Close collaboration with the beneficiary will envisage and mitigate the potential risk.
2 Risk 2 Revised and amended SOPs are not being implemented in practice	Mitigation measure 2 The Project envisages that the working groups for developing/amending the SOPs consist from the representatives of various units within the MoI, making these procedures deeply imbedded in the institution from the onset. On the other side, the accreditation itself will guarantee the implementation of methods according to SOPs, because it will be obligatory and controlled by the Accreditation Body.
3 Risk 3 Potential lack of accreditation process	Mitigation measure 3 The Project depends on other stakeholders and institutions which are mentoring and evaluating the whole process of accreditation. The accreditation itself represents an obligation according to the Action Plan for Negotiation Chapter 24, to the Development Strategy of the Ministry of Interior 2018-2024, and in line with NFC's membership in ENFSI.

8. Cross-cutting Issues

The Project will fully adhere to social and environmental standards, in line with the UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), with the aim to enhance positive social and environmental opportunities and benefits as well as to ensure that adverse social and environmental risks and impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed. It fully complies with the overarching policy and principles related to the human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment and environmental sustainability. The Project will not have any harmful practices with regards to the Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, Standard 4: Cultural Heritage, Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples. The Project will contribute to improved conditions in relation to the Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions and Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency.

With regards to gender aspects of the intervention, the Project envisages a set of trainings that will directly contribute to improving gender inequalities too. It will have an impact on the discovery of domestic violence criminal acts, where the majority of victims are women. In this way, the Project will contribute to the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, in line with the UNDP SES.

9. Communication and Visibility

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: The main purpose of the Communication Strategy is to ensure that communication reaches the target group of the Project in time (i.e. policy makers, representatives of relevant institutions, professionals).

COMMUNICATION OBJECTIVE 1: Relevant stakeholders know the UNDP Serbia Project's results, findings, knowledge products, training opportunities and activities and aware of donor's assistance in delivering Project's results.

COMMUNICATION OBJECTIVE 2: Relevant media publish stories about selected Project results, partners and the target groups.

The Project's communication strategy and plan will be used to:

- a) communicate Project- and sector-specific messages to target audiences in order to benefit the implementation of the Project;
- b) promote the beneficiary (Ministry of Interior) and its work in this area;
- c) promote the work of the donor and relevant UN agencies in the specific field of this Project and ensure that the beneficiaries are aware of the donor's assistance in delivering Project's results;
- d) communicate the key message with target groups to be involved in the Project implementation.

MAIN COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES:

- Launching event at the beginning the Project with implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders and the media. This event will be locally organized with the MoI or UNDP representatives, as in the first phase of the project, with MoI and UNDP representatives.
- The second event/meeting will be high level event, as a Closing Ceremony, with participation of relevant governmental officials which will be organized at the end of the project. When the central ballistic lab will be accredited, closing ceremony with media, donors and relevant stakeholders will be held. • On-going compliance with donor's visibility requirements in all developed Project materials, publications, training and learning products, facilitations, workshops, etc.

COMMUNICATION TOOLS

- 1) Promotional events: The Project envisages organization of promotional events on the occasions of the equipment hand-over ceremonies, ensuring the participation of all relevant actors: Ministry representatives, donors and UNDP representatives. Media presence during these events will be ensured.
- 2) Information material: a. Project knowledge products for distribution to all partners, beneficiaries and other interested stakeholders. b. distribution of materials during trainings.
- 3) Press releases: a. UNDP communicates about major Project achievements through direct distribution of press releases to media, on UNDP's website and Facebook page. The Project team will publish occasional articles in media such as national newspapers and on-line news agencies like beta and Tanjug - together with partners' communication units - to promote Project activities.
- 4) Social media: UNDP Serbia uses twitter to provide short updates about meetings, activities and to raise awareness on the issue the Project deals with. UNDP Serbia also uses Facebook to communicate the same stories as on websites and twitter, to reach a wider audience.
- 5) Workshops, trainings, outreach events: UNDP will ensure donor's visibility during workshops, trainings, meetings, outreach activities, e.g. by having roll-up banners and Project logos on visual presentations and material.

LANGUAGE: The Project is a national based with potential for promotion and dissemination of good practices. The content therefore will be communicated in Serbian and English.

Having in mind the specificity of the Project activities, all visibility-related actions will be agreed in close consultation with the representatives of the Ministry of Interior.

All communication, information and press-statements will be in line with the UN Visibility Guidelines. No Project logo is envisaged. Logos of UNDP, SEESAC and national partners will be used, to underline the engagement and ensure visibility. All content will be communicated in Serbian and English language.

10. Knowledge Management

The key steps involved in ensuring that knowledge is developed, utilized and shared during and beyond the Project include ensuring key stakeholders' ownership over knowledge management and the systems that support it; disseminating key findings and lessons learned from Project; structuring and storing knowledge so that it can be accessed easily and available to beneficiaries after the Project completion; ensuring the knowledge is used effectively.

The Project envisages a set of practical trainings, in combination with development of new Knowledge products or improvement of the existing ones, to be used within the Ministry of Interior. These include: Standard Operating Procedures for the chain of custody, Standard Operating Procedures for the crime scene investigation, Standard Operating Procedures in the field of explosion/explosive investigation'.

11. Project Management Structure

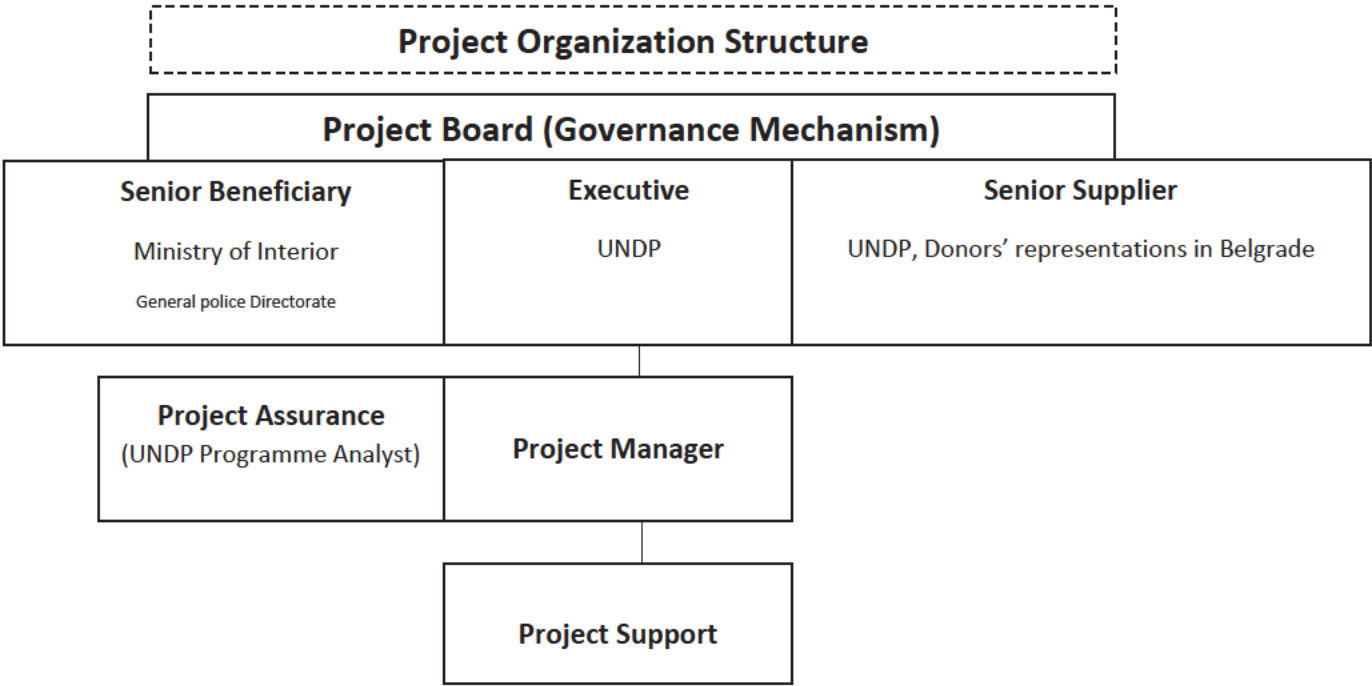
A **Project Board** will be formed with representatives of the donors, UNDP, Ministry of Interior, SEESAC, donors' representations in Belgrade (if and when possible) as illustrated in the diagram below. The Project Board is the group responsible for making management decisions by consensus for a Project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for approval of Project plans and revisions. Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards¹² that shall ensure best value in terms of money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a Project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager, but at least once a year. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when tolerances (normally in terms of time, budget and quality) have been exceeded. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the Project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the Project and external bodies.

Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however, this role will be delegated to UNDP Programme Analyst to perform on behalf of the Project Board. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent Project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate Project management milestones are managed and completed.

¹² UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations: Chapter E, Regulation 16.05: a) The administration by executing entities or, under the harmonized operational modalities, implementing partners, of resources obtained from or through UNDP shall be carried out under their respective financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. b) Where the financial governance of an executing entity or, under the harmonized operational modalities, implementing partner, does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, that of UNDP shall apply.

The **Project Manager** has the authority to run the Project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the Project. The Project Manager’s prime responsibility is to ensure that the Project produces the results specified in the Project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The **Project Support** role provides Project administration, finance, procurement, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual Project or Project Manager.



Annex 1: Project detailed budget

Project Proposal Budget							
Title of Project Proposal: Advancing the capacities of the Ministry of Interior in the SALW-Control-Related field, Phase II							
Implementing entity: UNDP Serbia - Resilient Development Portfolio							
Project implementation period: 35 months (January 2021 - November 2023)							
	Activities	Description of expense (please include details related the exact types of goods and services to be procured, including the number of units required)	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Outcome 1: Capacities of the CSI units increased in order to improve investigations	Activity 1.1.1: Improvement of evidence recovery database for CSI unit	Experts/company contracts for provision of expertise per day - Development database		8,000	60,000		68,000
		Set of computer equipment including desktop computer, printer, scanner, bar code reader, barcode printer - 27 units			70,000		70,000
		Hardware and server software			25,000		25,000
		Experts/company contracts for provision of training expertise per day - 10 training days			20,000.00		20,000
		Total Activity 1.1.1	-	8,000	175,000	-	183,000
	Activity 1.1.2: Preparation for the Accreditation in accordance to ISO 17020 on the central/regional/local level	Provision of additional expertise		3,000	3,000		6,000
		Purchasing of the equipment			90,000		90,000
		Advanced trainings for up to 50 participants from CSI teams from Regional Police Directorates and bigger Police Stations in Serbia (2 trainings for up to 25 participants)			15,000		15,000
		Trainings for application of 17020 standard for up to 50 participants from CSI teams from Regional Police Directorates and bigger Police Stations in Serbia (2 trainings for 25 participants)				15,000	15,000
		Total Activity 1.1.2	-	3,000	108,000	15,000	126,000
	Total Output 1		-	11,000	283,000	15,000	309,000
	Total Outcome 1						309,000

Outcome 2: Ballistic laboratory accredited and arson, explosive and accident unit established	Output 2: Ballistic labs equipped, experts trained and laboratories prepared for the accreditation according to ISO 17025 standard	Activity 2.2.1: Study visit	Air tickets for 3 Mol staff, 1 UNDP and 1 expert/advisor		2,500			2,500
			DSA for 5 persons for four days		3,000			3,000
		Total Activity 2.2.1		-	5,500	-	-	5,500
		Activity 2.2.2: Organization of advanced trainings on the central and regional level	Expert to provide analysis on the current status and to prepare training curricula		3,500			3,500
			Trainings (10 people + trainer)		6,000			6,000
		Total Activity 2.2.2		-	9,500	-	-	9,500
		Activity 2.2.3: Equipment for ballistic laboratories	Expert to provide analysis for the necessary equipment		3,000			3,000
			Purchasing of the equipment		40,000			40,000
			Purchasing of 2 microscopes			120,000		120,000
		Total Activity 2.2.3		-	43,000	120,000	-	163,000
		Activity 2.2.4: Preparation of the OCF in line with necessary standards and SOPs	Prepare documents according to the Action plan developed with NABIS		3,500			3,500
			Trainings (up to 6 people for two days + trainer)			2,700		2,700
			Trainer fee (2 days preparation and 2 days training)			3,200		3,200
		Total Activity 2.2.4		-	3,500	5,900	-	9,400
		Activity 2.2.5: Improvement of Gunshot residue (GSR) analysis	Expert to provide analysis for the necessary equipment		2,500			2,500
			Purchasing of the equipment (Cleaner and spare parts)		30,000			30,000
			Specialized trainings on theoretical aspects of cartridges content /content of the top of the firearm barrel and training on comparative analysis of the GSR content and cartridges/top of the firearm barrel content (3 days for 3 people)			4,500		4,500
		Total Activity 2.2.5		-	32,500	4,500	-	37,000
		Activity 2.2.6: Reconstruction of the shooting range	Design of the shooting range according to the ENFSI standards		10,000			10,000
			Reconstruction of the shooting range			30,000		30,000
			Equipment for the shooting range			20,000		20,000
		Total Activity 2.2.6		-	10,000	50,000	-	60,000
		Activity 2.2.7: Preparation of the ballistic laboratory for the	Organization of meetings according to Action plan prepared with NABIS		2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
			Awareness raising training for accreditation			6,000		6,000

Output 3: Increased capacity and establishment of arson/explosion/accident (AEA) Investigation Unit	Investigation Unit	accreditation in line with ISO 17025	Two-days training for internal audit (4 people)			2,000		2,000
			Training for application of 17025 accreditation				6,000	6,000
		Total Activity 2.2.7		-	2,000	10,000	8,000	20,000
		Activity 2.2.8: Accreditation according to ISO 17025 standard	Proficiency Tests (PT) and Collaborative Exercises (CE)		1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
			Accreditation fee				1,500	1,500
			Technical assessor				2,500	2,500
			Closing, high-level event (media, banner, leaflets, brochures, reports, venue, catering)				5,000	5,000
		Total Activity 2.2.8		-	1,000	1,000	10,000	12,000
		Total Output 2		-	107,000	191,400	18,000	316,400
	Investigation Unit	Activity 2.3.1: Amending and approval of standard operating procedures	Amending of SOPs and harmonisation of documents according to ENFSI standards		5,000			5,000
			Approval and presentation of SOPs			2,000		2,000
		Total Activity 2.3.1		-	5,000	2,000	-	7,000
		Activity 2.3.2: Advanced Training of Explosion Investigators (TEI) and Advanced Counter Terrorism Search Training (CTST)	Development of Training curricula according to ENFSI standards		4,000			4,000
			Delivery of the Training for TEI (up to 12 experts and 1 trainer)			10,000		10,000
			Delivery of training for CTST (up to 50 officers and 1 trainer)			8,000	8,000	16,000
		Total Activity 2.3.2		-	4,000	18,000	8,000	30,000
		Activity 2.3.3: Equipment for explosive device detection and explosion investigations	Expert to provide analysis for the necessary equipment, trainings, documents and training curricula according to international standards		8,000			8,000
			Purchasing of the equipment and delivery of training			45,000		45,000
		Total Activity 2.3.3		-	8,000	45,000	-	53,000
		Activity 2.3.4: Trainings for preparation to work in line with 17020 standard	Action plan for implementation			2,000	1,000	3,000
			Awareness raising training for accreditation			3,600		3,600
			Training for application of 17020 accreditation				3,600	3,600
		Total Activity 2.3.4		-	-	5,600	4,600	10,200
		Total Output 3		-	17,000	70,600	12,600	100,200
		Total Outcome 2						416,600

Outcome 3: SALW-control registry system upgraded and police personnel trained	Output 4: Upgrade of the SALW-control registry system	Activity 3.4.1: Gap analysis of the necessary equipment	Expert to provide analysis for the necessary IT equipment and development of training curricula		7,500			7,500
		Total Activity 3.4.1		-	7,500	-	-	7,500
		Activity 3.4.2: Purchasing and installation of the hardware and software equipment for the Police Administrative Directorate	Purchasing of hardware (up to 60 desk-top computers, up to 30 printers, up to 30 scanners and servers)			145,000		145,000
			Purchasing/Development of software			155,800		155,800
		Total Activity 3.4.2		-	-	300,800	-	300,800
		Activity 3.4.3: Trainings for police officers	Two-days training on the regional and local level (up to 200 police officers, 4 rounds)			21,000		21,000
			Training of trainers for the central/HQ level			4,000		4,000
		Total Activity 3.4.3		-	-	25,000	-	25,000
		Total Output 4		-	7,500	325,800	-	333,300
		Total Outcome 3					333,300	
Total Outcome 1, 2, 3						1,058,900		
Project Management	Project management costs	Project Manager 30 months		38,400	38,400	55,700	132,500	
		Project admin and finance assistant 30 months		20,460	8,760	10,230	39,450	
		Project Procurement (50%)		10,000	10,000	6,900	26,900	
		Quality Assurance - 30 months		20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	
		Operational costs 30 months (IT, stationery and comms equipment)		6,500	4,500	2,250	13,250	
		Regional meeting (travel, accommodation, transfer) – NEW				2,500	2,500	
		Monitoring and evaluation 30 months		5,000	5,000	2,500	12,500	
	Total PM:		-	100,360	86,660	87,580.00	277,100.00	
TOTAL costs of activities & PM				242,860	957,460	135,680	1,336,000	
GMS 7%				17,000	67,022	9,498	93,520	
TOTAL Budget (GMS included)				259,860	1,024,482	145,178	1,429,520	

Annex 2: Project budget by UNDG categories

Summary	Requested (\$US)	Revised (\$US)	Variation (\$US)	%
1. Staff and other personnel costs	\$229,650	\$261,350	\$31,700	13,8%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$775,000	\$805,000	\$30,000	3,9%
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$-	-
4. Contractual Services	\$312,600	\$248,400	(\$64,200)	(20,5%)
5. Travel	\$5,500	\$8,000	\$2,500	45,5%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$-	\$-	\$-	-
7. General Operating and Other Direct Cost	\$11,250	\$11,250	\$-	-
Total Direct Costs	\$1,336,000	\$1,336,000	\$-	-
Indirect Support Costs (7%)	\$93,520	\$93,520	\$-	-
Grand Total	\$1,429,520	\$1,429,520	\$-	-

Annex 3: Project Results Framework

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
Outcome 1: Capacities of the CSI units increased in order to improve investigations				
Output 1.1: Increased capacities of the CSI units	1. Level of acquaintance with new CSI techniques (relying on new equipment purchased) between training participants (after training) and between CSI staff (after dissemination/based on the train-the-trainer concept, in order to encompass all 550 CSI officers in Serbia at the second stage)	1. Low	1. High	1. Pre-training questionnaire and post training evaluation and post dissemination evaluation
	2. Technical level (1. Be able to trace the evidence with improved accuracy and more useful details like the unique identifier (barcode), photo documentation, records; 2. Document the chain of custody in a more precise way by implementing functionalities for unique marking (tagging) of every single piece of evidence (barcoding) and for reliable and unambiguous identification of tagged items; 3. Be linked to LIMS at central level) of Logbook (evidence recovery database) for CSI units	2. Low	2. High	2. Monitoring and evaluation report on the logbook after upgrade
	3. Level of knowledge about ISO 17020 standard between training participants (after training) and between CSI staff (after dissemination/ based on the train-the-trainer concept, in order to encompass all 550 CSI officers in Serbia at the second stage)	3. Low to moderate	3. Moderate to high	3. Pre and post training evaluation and post dissemination evaluation
Outcome 2: Ballistic laboratory accredited and arson, explosive and accident unit established				

Output 2. Ballistic labs equipped, experts trained and laboratories prepared for the accreditation according to ISO 17025 standard	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of laboratories equipped and number of trainings provided 2. Shooting range reconstructed and equipped 3. Preparation for the accreditation of the Central ballistic lab 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 Labs poorly equipped, 3 ballistic experts trained 2. Poor conditions and not properly equipped 3. NABIS Report 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Up to 4 labs equipped, up to 10 ballistic experts trained 2. Shooting range reconstructed and equipped 3. Central ballistic lab accredited 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expertise, monitoring and verification feedback 2. Expertise, monitoring and verification feedback 3. Action plan, monitoring missions, reports
Output 3. Increased capacity and establishment of arson/explosion/accident (AEA) investigation Unit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AEA Standard operating procedure amended and approved 2. Basic and advanced AEA trainings organized 3. AEA equipment according to international standards provided and installed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post analysis feedback and report 2. Post expertise and report feedback 3. Post analysis feedback and report
Outcome 3: SALW-control registry system upgraded and police personnel trained				
Output 4 Upgrade of the SALW-control registry system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality of IT infrastructure of Police Administration Directorate 2. Number of police officers who passed trainings ToT on SALW control 3. Number of police officers who passed basic SALWW control training 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moderate 2. 0 3. 0 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High (Up to 60 desk top computers, up to 30 printers and scanners and necessary servers) 2. 50 3. 200 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procurement files 2. Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia files 3. Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia files

Annex 4: Project Risk Matrix

#	Description	Category	Impact & Likelihood	Risk Treatment/ Management measures	Risk Owner	Current status
	<i>Brief description of the risk, including potential future event and its cause</i>	<i>Social and Environmental, Financial, Operational, Organizational, Political, Regulatory, Strategic</i>	<i>Impact: effect on the project if the risk were to occur on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (critical) Probability: estimate of the likelihood of the risk occurring on a scale of 1 (not likely) to 5 (expected)</i>	<i>What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk</i>	<i>The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.</i>	<i>Implementation status of risk management measures and their effectiveness and relevant changes in context [Update, April 2023]</i>
1	Risk 1 Changes in government structures may have an impact on the implementation of the project	Political	I = 2 P = 2	The project activities entail improving the standards and operations within the MoI, which remain relevant for any government. Close collaboration with the beneficiary will envisage and mitigate the potential risk.	MoI/UNDP	No changes
2	Risk 2 Revised and amended SOPs are not being implemented in practice	Regulatory	I = 2 P = 2	The project envisages that the working groups for developing/amending the SOPs consist from the representatives of various units within the MoI, making these procedures deeply imbedded in the institution from the onset. On the other side, the accreditation itself will guarantee the implementation of methods according to SOPs, because it will be obligatory and controlled by the Accreditation Body.	MoI/UNDP	No changes
3	Risk 3 Potential lack of accreditation process	Organizational /Professional	I=2 P=3	The project depends on other stakeholders and institutions which are mentoring and evaluating the whole process of accreditation. The accreditation itself represents an obligation according to the Action Plan for Negotiation Chapter 24, to the Development Strategy of the Ministry of Interior 2018-2024, and in line with NFC's membership in ENFSI.	MoI/UNDP	MoI prepared the Action plan for the accreditation to ISO 17025 standard and all necessary documents. MoI approved all documentation prepared with project's support and these should be sent to accreditation body (ATS) for their review and process approval. UNDP takes all measures for the preparation process to go as necessary and final approval is expected by the end of the process from the ATS

4 Risk 4	Organizational				
Development of	/Professional	I=2			
evidence database does		P=3			
not find approval of the					
Mol			The project depends on the final beneficiary (Mol) approvals and relationship with the stakeholders /vendors which are developing software or organizing trainings. The approval of the software, procurements and training dates are the obligation of the internal procedure of the Mol. The UNDP project team will provide necessary technical assistance to ensure that the evidence database is properly consulted, endorsed and in use by the Mol.	Mol/UNDP	The beta version of the database was approved by Mol and UNDP. The final version is expected by the end of May 2023 as per the signed Amendment of the Contract.

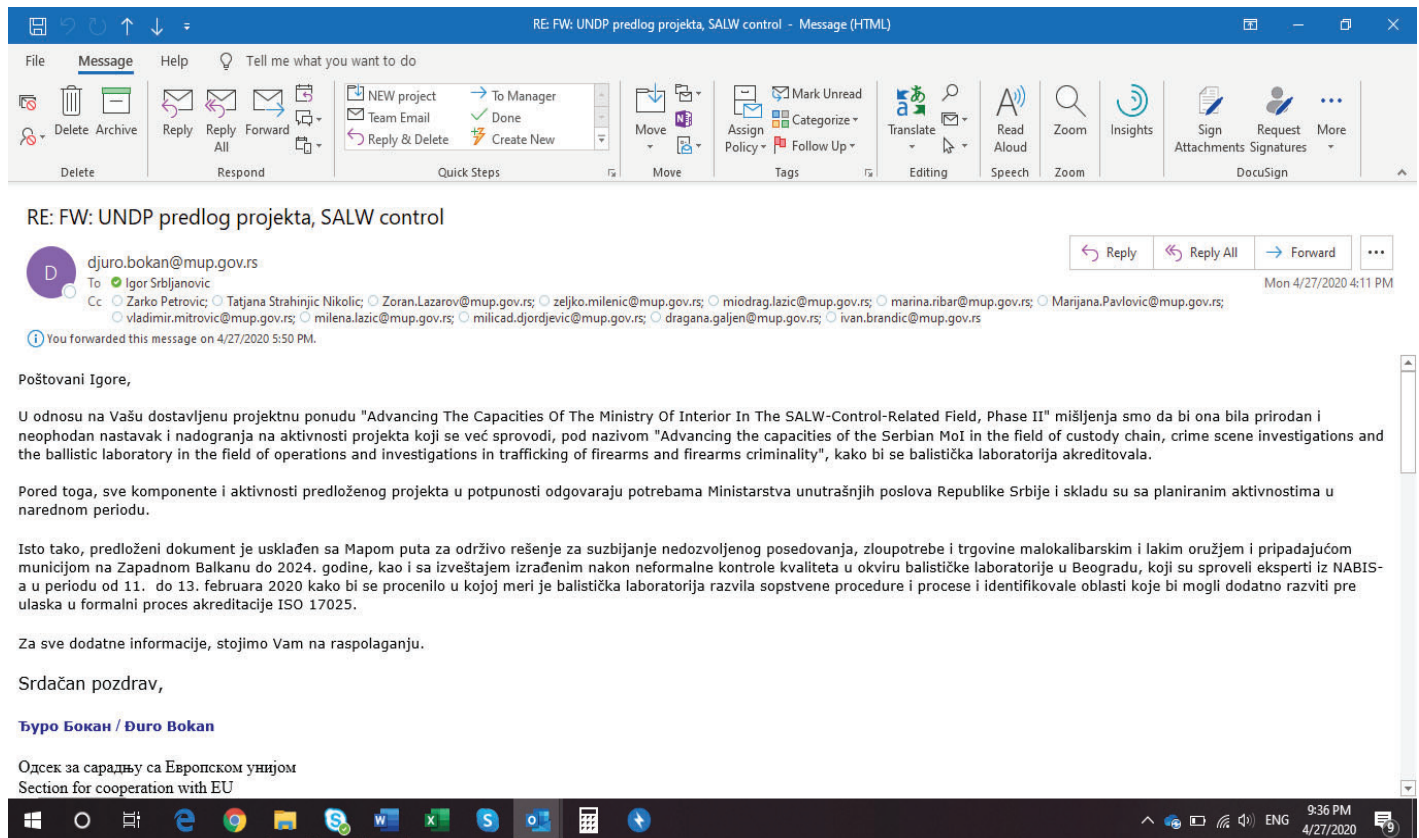
Annex 5: Project Multi-year Work Plan

Multi-year Work Plan																																					
Advancing the capacities of the Ministry of Interior in the SALW-Control-Related field, Phase II																																					
Implementing entity: UNDP Serbia - Resilient Development Portfolio																																					
Project implementation period: 2021-2023 (35 months)																																					
	Activities	Sub-activities	2021												2022												2023										
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Outcome 1: Capacities of the CSI units increased in order to improve investigations	Output 1: increased capacities of the CSI units																																				
	Activity 1.1.1: Improvement of evidence recovery database for CSI unit	Experts/company contracts for provision of expertise per day - Development database																																			
		Set of computer equipment including desktop computer, printer, scanner, bar code reader, barcode printer - 27 units																																			
		Hardware and server software																																			
		Experts/company contracts for provision of training expertise per day - 10 training days																																			
	Activity 1.1.2: Preparation for the Accreditation in accordance to ISO 17020 on the central/regional/local level	Provision of additional expertise																																			
		Purchasing of the equipment																																			
		Advanced trainings for up to 50 participants from CSI teams from Regional Police Directoretres and bigger Police Stations in Serbia (2 trainings for up to 25 participants)																																			
		Trainings for application of 17020 standard for up to 50 participants from CSI teams from Regional Police Directoretres and bigger Police Stations in Serbia (2 trainings for 25 participants)																																			

Outcome 2: Ballistic laboratory accredited and arson, explosive and accident unit established	Output 2: Ballistic labs equipped, experts trained and laboratories prepared for the accreditation according to ISO 17025 standard																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									</
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Outcome 3: SALW-control registry system upgraded and police personnel trained	Output 4: Upgrade of the SALW civil registry IT equipment and delivery of training																																			
	Activity 3.4.1: Gap analysis of the necessary equipment	Expert to provide analysis for the necessary IT equipment and development of training curricula																																		
	Activity 3.4.2: Purchasing and installation of the hardware and software equipment for the General Police Directorate	Purchasing of hardware (up to 60 desk-top computers, up to 30 printers, up to 30 scanners and servers)																																		
		Purchasing/Development of software																																		
	Activity 4.3: Trainings for police officers	Two-days training on the regional and local level (up to 200 police officers, 4 rounds)																																		
		Training of trainers for the central/HQ level																																		

Annex 5: Letter of support, Sector for international cooperation, EU and planning



COURTESY TRANSLATION

Dear Igor,

With regards to the proposal you have submitted entitled "Advancing The Capacities Of The Ministry Of Interior In The SALW-Control-Related Field, Phase II", it is our opinion that it would represent a natural and necessary extension and upgrade of activities of the project which is currently being implemented entitled "Advancing the capacities of the Serbian MoI in the field of custody chain, crime scene investigations and the ballistic laboratory in the field of operations and investigations in trafficking of firearms and firearms criminality", aiming at the ballistic lab receiving its accreditation.

Apart from this, all components and activities of the proposed project fully correspond to the existing needs of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia and stand in accordance with the activities planned for the coming period.

Also, the proposed document is in accordance with the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition in the Western Balkans region until 2024, as well as the report prepared following informal quality control procedure/Gap analysis within the ballistic lab in Belgrade, which was produced by NABIS experts between 11 and 13 February 2020 in order to estimate the extent to which the ballistic lab had developed its own procedures and processes and identify areas for further development before entering the formal process of ISO 17025 accreditation.

We remain at your disposal for any additional information.

Best regards,

Djuro Bokan

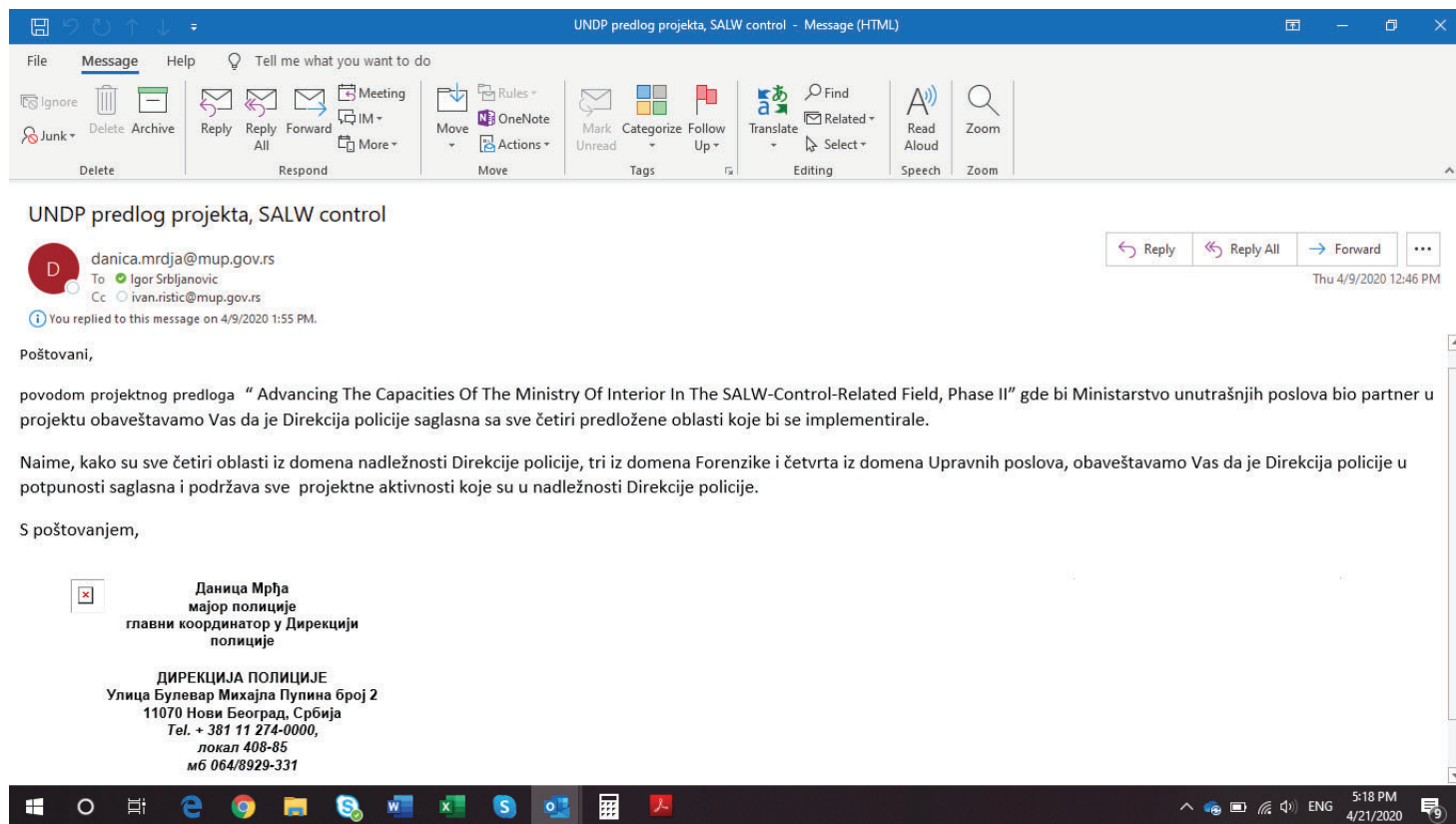
Section for cooperation with EU

Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Interior

Sector for International Cooperation, European Affairs and Planning, Department for European Affairs and Planning

Tel: +381 (0)11 274 0000, ext. 40645

Annex 6: Letter of support, National SALW Coordinator, General Police Directorate



COURTESY TRANSLATION

Dear Madam / Dear Sir,

Concerning the project proposal entitled "Advancing The Capacities Of The Ministry Of Interior In The SALW-Control-Related Field, Phase II", for which the Ministry of Interior would take the role of project partner, we would like to inform you that the General Police Directorate agrees with all four of the proposed areas to be implemented.

As all four areas belong to the domain of jurisdiction of the General Police Directorate, three within the jurisdiction of Forensics and the fourth within the domain of the Administrative Affairs Directorate, we would hereby like to inform you that the General Police Directorate completely agrees with and supports all project activities which are located under the jurisdiction of the General Police Directorate.

Best regards,

Danica Mrdja, Police Major, Head Coordinator, General Police Directorate, GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE

Bul. Mihajla Pupina 2, 11070 New Belgrade, Serbia, Tel: +381 11 274 0000, ext. 408-85, Mob: 064 8929 331