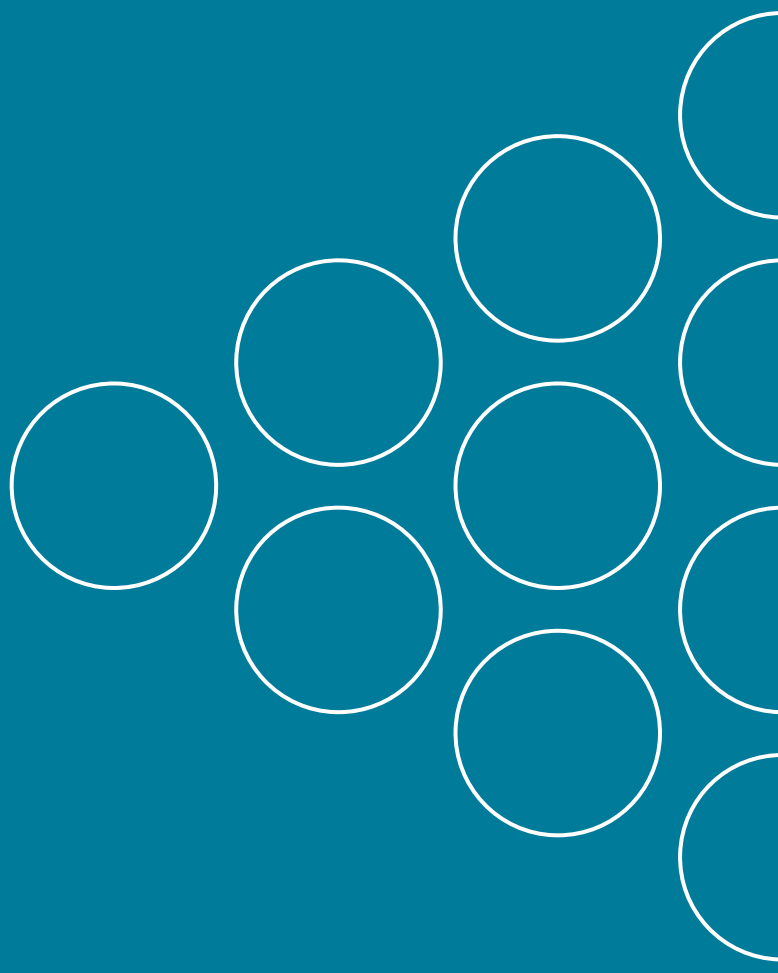
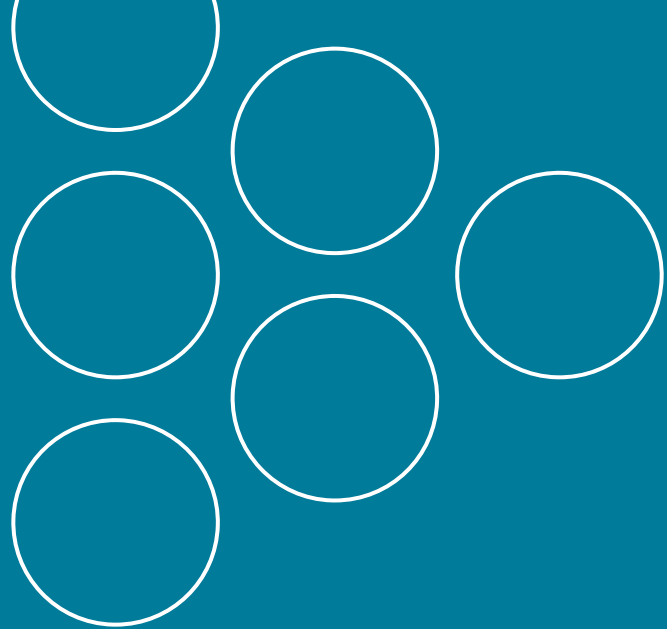




Republic of Serbia
**Ministry of Trade, Tourism
and Telecommunications**

2014 **REPORT**

ON PERFORMED ACTIVITIES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT OF ARMS,
MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND DUAL-USE GOODS,
BROKERAGE SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE





2014 REPORT

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CONTENTS

I	INTRODUCTION	5
II	NATIONAL LEGISLATION	9
1.	Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment	9
2.	Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Items	10
3.	Bylaws	10
3.1.	National Control Lists	11
4.	Ratified International Conventions and Agreements	12
5.	Other Relevant Regulations	13
III	THE BASIS OF THE IMPORT-EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM	15
1.	Registration	15
2.	Licensing	15
2.1.	Licensing Criteria	17
2.2.	Relevant Institutions in the Licensing Process	18
3.	Oversight and Control	18
IV	STATISTICAL OVERVIEW	21
	Section 1: List of entities registered with the registry of entities authorised to perform export and import of arms and military equipment, brokerage services and technical assistance in 2014	21
	Section 2: Data on issued export licenses for AME, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL	22
	Section 3: Data on issued import licenses for AME, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL	22
	Section 4: Data on issued export licenses for DUG, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL	23
	Section 5: Data on issued import licenses for DUG, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL	24
	Section 6: Data on actual exports performed according to AME export licences, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL	25
	Section 7: Data on actual imports performed according to issued AME import licences, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL	25
	Section 8: Data on actual exports performed according to issued DUG export licences, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL	25
	Section 9: Data on actual imports performed according to issued DUG import licences, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL	26
	Section 10: Data on denied AME export licence applications and revoked AME export licences, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL	26
	Section 11: Data on denied AME import licence applications and revoked AME import licences, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL	26
	Section 12: Data on denied DUG export licence applications and revoked DUG export licences, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL	27
	Section 13: Data on denied DUG import licence applications and revoked DUG import licences, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL	27

V	APPENDICES	29
	APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL CONTROL LISTS – STRUCTURAL OVERVIEW	29
	APPENDIX 1.1: Excerpt from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment	29
	APPENDIX 1.2: Structure of the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods	30
	APPENDIX 2: GRAPHS - Graphical presentation of international transfers of AME and DUG	31
	APPENDIX 3: ANNEXES – Tables with statistical data on international transfers of AME and DUG	43
	Annex 1 : List of entities registered with the Registry of Entities Authorized to Perform Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment, Brokerage Services and Technical Assistance in 2014	43
	Annex 1.1 List of entities registered with the Registry of Entities Authorized to Perform Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment, Brokerage Services and Technical Assistance, on 31 December 2014	44
	Annex 2 : Issued licenses for export of arms and military equipment	50
	Annex 3 : Issued licenses for import of arms and military equipment	57
	Annex 4 : Issued export licenses for dual-use goods	61
	Annex 5 : Issued import licenses for dual-use goods	62
	Annex 6 : Actual exports of arms and military equipment	64
	Annex 7 : Actual imports of arms and military equipment	70
	Annex 8 : Actual exports of dual-use goods	73
	Annex 9 : Actual imports of dual-use goods	74
	Annex 10 : Denied applications for arms and military equipment export licenses	76
	Annex 11 : Denied applications for arms and military equipment import licenses	76
	Annex 12 : Denied applications for dual-use export licenses	76
	Annex 13 : Denied applications for dual-use import licenses	76



I INTRODUCTION

The basis of 2014 Annual Report on Performed Activities of Export and Import of Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, Brokerage Services and Technical Assistance (hereinafter: Report) is contained in the Article 28 paragraph 3 of the Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment¹ (hereinafter the Law), which prescribes that “the Ministry shall prepare an annual report on the completed exports and imports of AME and the services provided, and submit it to the Government”, as well as in Article 26, paragraph 3 of the Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Items², which prescribes that “the Ministry shall prepare an annual report on realisation of exports and imports of dual-use items, brokerage services and technical assistance provided, including the data on prohibited transit, which the Ministry is to submit to the Government”.

Government shall adopt the Annual Report on Performance of Export and Import of Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, Brokerage Services and Technical Assistance, and inform the National Assembly thereof. This Report provides an overview of exports and imports of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, brokerage services and technical assistance activities for the period 1 January – 31 December 2014, in accordance with the recommendations, standards, and Code of Conduct of the European Union.

The export control system, defined in all its stages by the Laws and relevant transposition regulations, represents an important segment in the process of joining the European Union. This is especially important considering the fact that the Republic of Serbia has traditionally been, and continues to be, a significant manufacturer and exporter of weapons in South East Europe. In this context, the adoption of relevant national legislation in this field is essential for the protection of the country’s foreign policy, security, and defence-related interests, its international credibility and integrity in addition to due observance of international commitments undertaken by the Republic of Serbia. EU Common position 944/2008 on criteria on export of arms has been incorporated in Serbian legislation³. In addition to this, control of export and import of dual-use items has been introduced⁴, while National Control List of goods for which a licence is necessary has been defined and harmonised with the relevant EU list. The goal of foreign trade control of dual-use goods is prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In 2004, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1540 on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (UNSCR 1540), declaring the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons to be the principal threat to international peace and security. With this document, the Security Council called upon all UN Member States to fulfil their commitments related to arms control and/or disarmament and to prevent the proliferation of all types of weapons of mass destruction. The UNSCR 1540 emphasizes the obligation of all signatory states to adopt and enforce effective laws and put them into practice by establishing a national control system in this area and by taking measures ensuring its implementation.

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¹ *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 107/14.

² *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 95/13.

³ See Article 17, Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment, and the Decision on licensing criteria for exports of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods (*Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro*, No. 11/05).

⁴ Dual-use items include a wide spectrum of materials, equipment and technologies which can be used in two ways – for development of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) on the one hand, and for civil purposes on the other.

Republic of Serbia has set up an effective control system of weapons, military equipment, dual-use goods and related technologies, and considers the improvement of this system as one of its priorities. This is especially important given the geographic position of Serbia, as well as the latent threat from international terrorism. In this regard, the Republic of Serbia is constantly improving its weapons and dual-use goods control system.

In accordance with international recommendations, the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications of the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with other relevant ministries, is seeking to ensure total transparency in the area of exports and imports of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, brokerage services, and technical assistance activities. To that end, this Report, having been adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, is submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia and published in the *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, and on the official website of the Ministry. Considering the nature of the data covered by the Report, the level of its transparency has been precisely determined, striking a compromise between the obligation to publish on the one hand, and the protection of commercial interests of companies on the other. All data are presented in aggregate form so as not to jeopardize their confidentiality (licensing the import/export of AME bears the mark "confidential").

This Report contains information on: export-import control policy, national legislation, national control lists, licensing criteria, institutions responsible for the licensing process, international commitments, experience gained so far in the field of export control, active participation in seminars and further improvements of control system, as well as statistical data presented in the Annexes.

The Annexes to the Report contain tables with data related to persons registered to perform export and import of arms and military equipment, and to provide brokerage services and technical assistance, i.e. persons entered in the Registry kept by the Ministry⁵, data on issued, denied, and revoked licences, as well as data on actual international transfers of controlled goods in 2014.

The Report does not contain information on the production or transfer of arms and military equipment within Republic of Serbia, since this is the competence of the Ministry of Defence.

In order to be compatible with EU Reports⁶ and comparable with national reports of neighbouring countries and others, the Report was prepared in accordance with the EU recommendations regarding format and content of national reports.

The Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications keeps a database on exports and imports of controlled goods, as well as on used licences, based on the information provided by customs authorities and the companies registered to perform such activities. Namely, Article 27 of the Law requires the registered enterprises to submit information on the completed imports and exports of controlled goods within 15 days of the licence expiration date. If the planned transfer is not carried out during the licence validity period (one year), the company is instructed to return the original unused licence to the competent Ministry. Data gathered in this manner may not always be entirely precise, taking into consideration differences in reports which may exist between the legal entities and Customs Administration. This is because the companies submit information on their actual exports and imports according to the numbers in the national control lists⁷, while the Customs Administration informs the Ministry on quarterly basis about the realisation of concrete licences, including data on importer/exporter, quantities, commercial name, value, exchange rate, date of licence validity, as well as custom licences according to which the import/export is performed. There is no consistency between the tariff numbers and the numbers in the national

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⁵ Art. 7 of the Law.

⁶ The EU Annual Report is based on contributions from all member states, submitted to the Council and published in the Official Journal of the European Union, C Series. In addition, all member states which export equipment according to the Common List of Military Equipment publish a national report on their exports of military equipment, prepared in accordance with relevant national regulations. The national reports contain information for the Annual Report of the EU on the implementation of the Code of Conduct, as prescribed in the User Manual and in line with operational provision 8 of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. As one of the priorities for the near future, the member states have committed to continuously harmonise national reports, including statistical data, in order to contribute to homogenisation of data to be subsequently included in the EU Annual Report.

⁷ The National Control List of weapons and military equipment, established by the Decision of the Serbian Government (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 66/15) and the List of dual-use goods established by the Serbian Government (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 44/15).

control lists⁸. If the goods to be exported include one of the five categories of weapons (tanks, armoured vehicles, 75mm artillery weapons, combat aircrafts, combat helicopters) which were used by the Ministry of Defence, the exporter is required within 30 days before the actual export to inform the Verification Centre of the Defence Policy Sector of the Department for International Military Cooperation about the date, quantities and destinations of export.

Exporters and importers submit data on the category of goods from the control lists as well as the description of goods (the number from the national control list), number of items, end use, financial value, exporting or importing country, country of final destination or the country of origin. Monetary values are shown in US dollars, according to the official middle exchange rate of the National Bank of Serbia on 31 December 2014.

Abbreviations used in Annexes to this Report are as follows:

SET(S) – set(s)
PC(S) – piece(s)
LT – litre
ML – millilitre
TN – ton
KG – kilogram
GR – gram
M – metre
M2 – cubic meter

.....
⁸ The EU also faces the problem of monitoring, especially of dual-use goods according to tariff numbers, that is, the numbers in national lists of dual-use goods do not correspond to tariff numbers in the Customs Tariffs.

National legislation, as it relates to foreign trade in controlled goods, includes the following legal acts:

1. The Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment⁹;
2. The Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Items¹⁰;
3. Bylaws;
4. Ratified international conventions and treaties;
5. Other relevant regulations.

1. LAW ON EXPORT AND IMPORT OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT

The Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment entered into force on 16 October 2014. Experts from the EU member states (Portugal, Czech Republic and Belgium) as well as experts from the US took part in drafting of this Law.

The objective of the Law is to establish an effective state control in the field of export and import of the controlled goods for the purpose of ensuring and protecting security, foreign policy and economic interests, international credibility and integrity, and international commitments undertaken by the Republic of Serbia.

The Law represents the basis for a comprehensive control of export and import of arms and military equipment and the provision of brokerage services and technical assistance; prescribes the duty and conditions for mandatory registration of legal entities for the performance of such activities; outlines the licensing procedure; specifies tasks and role of competent authorities in the required administrative procedure; and, prescribes the sanctions for its violation.

By adoption of this Law, together with the previously adopted Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Items (November 2013), the legal framework was completed and the legal basis was established for an efficient export control of the abovementioned goods, in accordance with international standards.

⁹ Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 107/14.

¹⁰ Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 95/13.

2. LAW ON EXPORT AND IMPORT OF DUAL-USE ITEMS

In the Republic of Serbia, the export, import and transit of dual-use goods, as well as the provision of brokerage services and technical assistance related to these goods, are governed by the Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Items, which entered into force on 8 November 2013.

This Law regulates, inter alia, subject matter and goal of the Law, conditions, manner and procedure for issuing licences and export and import of dual-use goods, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance. The Law also establishes the duty of reporting for participants in these affairs, control by competent authorities of the Republic of Serbia, and stipulates penal provisions and other issues important for control of export and import of dual-use goods.

The duty of the Ministry of Commerce, Tourism and Telecommunications to carry out the mandatory registration of legal entities for export and import of dual-use goods ceased upon entry into force of this Law. The Law envisaged the possibility of validity extension of the issued licence to the date of the realisation of the job as stipulated in the contract, since it is issued by default with the validity period of up to one year. The Law also incorporated the so-called catch-all clause which reinforces the control of dual-use goods export and import, and provision of services in relation to these goods, etc.

The Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Items entirely harmonised the system of control of export and import with the European legislation and international standards. The Law established a solid system of control and oversight in this field for the purpose of ensuring and protecting the country's defence, security and foreign policy interests, its international credibility and integrity, and ensuring observance of international commitments undertaken by the Republic of Serbia.

3. BYLAWS

Bylaws further regulate certain issues in the subject matter of the Law. In this context the following bylaws were adopted:

1. The Decree on Establishing the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment¹¹ (harmonised with the EU Common Military List¹²);
2. The Decree on Establishing the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods¹³ (harmonised with the EU List of Dual-Use Items and Technologies);
3. The Decision on Licensing Criteria for Exports of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods¹⁴;
4. The Rulebook on the Manner of Keeping the Registry of Entities Authorised to Perform Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment, Brokerage Services and Technical Assistance¹⁵;
5. The Rulebook on the Format of the Licensing Application, the Licence Form and Other Forms Relevant for Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment¹⁶;
6. The Rulebook on Security Check Consent Forms¹⁷;
7. The Rulebook on the Format of the Licensing Application, the Licence Form, the Form and Content of Certificates and Confirmations Accompanying Exports and Imports of Dual-Use Goods¹⁸;
8. The Rulebook on Form and Content of Reports on Export, Import, Performed Brokerage Services and Technical Assistance for Dual-Use Goods¹⁹; and
9. The Rulebook on Duties of Customs Authorities in the Procedure of Export, Import and Transit of Arms and Military Equipment²⁰.

11 *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 66/15.

12 The EU Common Military list is a politically binding document in the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

13 *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 44/15.

14 Published in the *Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro*, No.11/05.

15 *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 28/15.

16 *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 28/15.

17 *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 28/15.

18 *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 9/14 and 55/14.

19 *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 9/14 and 55/14.

20 *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 32/15.

3.1. National Control Lists

Based on the abovementioned Government's decisions adopted under Art. 4 of the Law and Art. 5 of the Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Items, the following national control lists were established:

- The National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment²¹ and
- The National Control List of Dual-Use Goods²².

The Law prescribes that the Government shall also determine additional lists for the purpose of fulfilling commitments under international agreements.

The main purpose of establishing national control lists, their harmonization with the EU lists, and the control of transfers of the listed goods is the advancement of regional and international security, in order to establish maximum transparency and accountability in the area of transfers of conventional arms and products, and dual-use technologies. In addition, the lists serve to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their launching systems and accompanying materials and technologies, that is, taking measures and actions to prevent the controlled goods from falling into terrorists' hands.

The National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment (weapons, military equipment and related technologies) is harmonised with the EU Common Military List of equipment included in the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

The goods listed in the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment (NCL AME) include both new and used arms and military equipment, as well as goods designed or modified for military use. A short overview of NCL AME items included in the National Control List (items 1 to 22) is given in [Appendix 1.1](#) (Excerpt from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment) attached to this Report.

The National Control List of Dual-Use Goods (including software and technologies) which can be used for both civilian and military purposes is harmonised with the EU List of Dual-Use Items and Technologies.

The EU List of Dual-Use Items and Technologies integrates all lists of different international control regimes including the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), the Australia Group (AG) and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). The format of the List is flexible, allowing for the integration of various new international controls – see [Appendix 1.2](#) (Structure of the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods), attached to this Report.

Determining the number from the national control list requires substantial knowledge of the content of national lists of controlled goods, especially of dual-use goods lists (Categories 0 - 9) as well as knowledge of the characteristics of controlled goods themselves. Firstly, it is necessary to identify products that fall within the weapons of mass destruction category (nuclear, chemical, biological and rocket weapons), which covers a wide range of products and technologies. In some instances, a product can be found on both military list and on the list of dual-use goods and related technologies, depending on the end use/user and its characteristics.

The National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment and the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods, together with the rest of relevant regulations, are published on the website of the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications²³.

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21 Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 66/15.

22 Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 44/15.

23 www.mtt.gov.rs

4. RATIFIED INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Republic of Serbia is a signatory of several international agreements and conventions on arms, arms control, and strengthening security measures, namely:

1. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects – the so-called Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) – (SFRY-ratified in 1970, FRY-approved in 2002);
2. Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – (SFRY-ratified in 1970, FRY-approved in 2002);
3. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BWC) – (SFRY-ratified in 1973, FRY-approved in 2001);
4. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC) – (FRY-ratified in 2000);
5. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) – (In February 2004 Serbia and Montenegro unilaterally agreed to comply with the MTCR document “Equipment, Software and Technology” of 30 May 2003, and with the Guidelines for Significant Transfer of Sensitive projectiles of 7 January 1993);
6. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) – (Serbia and Montenegro ratified this agreement in 2004);
7. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on Their Destruction – the Ottawa Treaty or the Mine Ban Treaty (Serbia and Montenegro submitted the ratification instruments to the UN Secretary General in September 2003, while the obligations under the Convention commenced on 1 March 2004);
8. Regulations on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) – 2000 OSCE Document on Small Arms; 2003 OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition; 2004 OSCE Document on End User Certificates; 2004 OSCE Document on Brokering; 2003 OSCE Document on Portable Launchers of Anti-Aircraft Missile Systems (MANPADS); 2001 Regional Implementation Plan of the Stability Pact; United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (UN PoA SALW); UN Firearms Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, a supplementary protocol to the 2006 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UN FP);
9. The 1999 Vienna Confidence and Security Building Measures Document (CSBM);
10. Sub-regional Arms Control Agreement in line with Article IV, Annex 1-B of the Dayton Peace Accords.
11. The Arms Trade Treaty, which the Republic of Serbia signed in 2013, and ratified in October 2014²⁴.

²⁴ The Treaty entered into force on 24 December 2014.

5. OTHER RELEVANT REGULATIONS

In addition to the Law, Serbian legislation on international trade in controlled goods includes other regulations, which govern more precisely other issues relevant and important for the conduct of international trade in arms. This set of laws includes the following:

1. The Law on Production and Trade of Arms and Military Equipment (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 41/96, *Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro*, No. 7/05 – other law, and the *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 85/05 – other law);
2. The Law on International Trade Activities (*Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia*, No. 36/09, 36/11 – other law, 88/11 and 89/15 – other law);
3. The Customs Law (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 18/10, 111/12 and 29/15);
4. The Law on Arms and Ammunition (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 20/15);
5. The Law on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 36/09 and 104/13);
6. The Law on the Transport of Hazardous Substances (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 88/10);
7. The Law on Chemicals (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 36/09, 88/10, 92/11, 93/12 and 25/15);
8. The Law on the Protection of the State Border (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 97/08 and 20/15 – other law);
9. The Law on the Protection against Ionising Radiation and on Nuclear Safety (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 36/09 and 93/12), and other Laws.



III

THE BASIS OF THE IMPORT-EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM

Activities of export and import of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance in this area are performed in three stages:

1. Registration of legal entities and entrepreneurs for the activities of export and import of arms and military equipment, brokerage services and technical assistance;
2. Issuing individual licences for each deal of export/import of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, brokerage services and technical assistance;
3. Oversight and control of the activities.

1. REGISTRATION

Export and import of arms and military equipment, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance may be effectuated by a legal entity or entrepreneur who has been registered with the competent ministry for engaging in this activity, in accordance with the Article 7 of the Law. The right to perform such activities is acquired as of the day the person is registered in the Registry kept by the competent ministry.²⁵ The competent ministry issues the Registration decision with the validity period of five years.

The manner of keeping the Registry, the registration procedure, required documents as well as the content of the Registry are detailed in the Rulebook on the Manner of Keeping the Registry of Entities Authorised to Perform Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment, Brokerage Services and Technical Assistance²⁶.

2. LICENSING

In accordance with the provision of Article 12, paragraph 1 of the Law, "a licence for export and import of AME, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance, a licence issued under special conditions, as well as a licence based on exemptions shall be a licence issued by the Ministry".

The Rulebook on the Format of the Licensing Application, the Licence Form and Other Forms Relevant for Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment²⁷ specifies the form of licensing application and other forms, as well as the list of mandatory documents to be submitted with the request.

²⁵ Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, as laid down by the provisions of the Law on Ministries (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 44/14).

²⁶ Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 28/15.

²⁷ Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 28/15.

In accordance with the Article 16 of the Law, in the process of deciding on the request, the competent ministry shall obtain an approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior and the Security Information Agency. The Article 16 of the Law prescribes that "subject to the type of AME the request is referring to, the Ministry may also seek the opinion of other ministries, special organizations and agencies competent in the corresponding area". The Law also prescribes that "in case any of the authorities does not give its approval, the Government shall adopt the final decision on the issuance of a licence."

The Law prescribes the procedure of issuing licences for export, import, brokerage services and technical assistance. In addition, it provides for issuing licences on the basis of exemption from the regular procedure if:

- 1 "Export or import of AME belonging to security or defence forces of the Republic of Serbia, or security or defence forces of another country, which enter, pass through or leave the territory of the Republic of Serbia for the purpose of:
 1. compliance with the obligations of the Republic of Serbia stemming from international treaties and memberships to international organizations,
 2. participation in multi-national actions,
 3. participation in international drills taking place in or outside the territory of the Republic of Serbia;
2. Export or import of AME is for the purpose of providing humanitarian aid or donations in urgent situations."

In addition, under this special procedure a licence can also be issued for the so-called "non-commercial exports and imports".

Competent ministry may reject a request for the licence in case of existence of conditions prescribed in Article 21 of the Law.

The issued licence can be revoked in cases specified in Article 22 of the Law.

The validity of an issued licence can be terminated in cases specified in Article 23, and licence data can be changed according to the conditions prescribed in Article 24 of the Law.

In case of the import of controlled goods, the End-User Certificate is also issued by the competent ministry. On the other hand, in case of the export of the controlled goods, the competent ministry verifies the submitted End-User Certificate in terms of fulfilment of conditions specified in Article 14 of the Law (that the certificate is issued no longer than 6 months prior, that it contains all necessary elements, and that it is a certified translation of the original Certificate by a sworn-in-court translator). The verification of the validity of the certificate (if the certificate is issued by the authorised bodies and institutions of the country where the goods are exported) is run in cooperation with the ministry competent for foreign affairs, via diplomatic channels.

The transport and transit of arms and military equipment are subject to licensing by the relevant authorities. Licences for transport and transit of arms and military equipment by land and by water are issued by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, while licences for transport and transit by air are approved by the Civil Aviation Directorate of the Republic of Serbia, on the basis of the previously issued licence by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, and the approval obtained by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Licences for transit of arms and military equipment by land and/or water are issued by the Ministry of Interior after obtaining approval from the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while licences for transport and transit by air are issued by the Civil Aviation Directorate of the Republic of Serbia, with approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defence.

2.1. Licensing Criteria

The Decision on Licensing Criteria for Exports of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods²⁸ prescribes eight criteria that must be considered and applied prior to issuing a licence. It has been entirely harmonised with the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. On 20 November 2008, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Conclusion on acceptance of principles from the EU Code of Conduct.

In EU member states the Code of Conduct on Arms Export were replaced by the so-called Common Position 944/2008. The Republic of Serbia has not yet adopted a conclusion to formally accept the Common Position, but it did integrate all prescribed licensing criteria into the Law. These criteria prescribe that on deciding on the issuance of a licence it must be considered whether its issuance:

1. threatens the compliance with the international obligations of the Republic of Serbia stemming from its membership to the United Nations, in particular regarding the sanctions adopted by UNSC, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and other international organizations binding the Republic of Serbia, as well as conventions on the prohibition of the spreading of weapons of mass destruction and other international treaties;
2. threatens the compliance with human rights in the end-user country or contributes to the country violation of internationally recognized rules of humanitarian law as well as international human rights law;
3. enables an outbreak or a continuation of armed or other conflicts in the country of the AME end-use;
4. threatens the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region;
5. jeopardizes security or defence interests of the Republic of Serbia;
6. is contrary to the foreign policy or economic interest of the Republic of Serbia;
7. has a negative impact on the attitude of the end-user country towards the international community, especially its position on terrorism, international organized crime and the compliance with International Law;
8. adds to the risk of redirection of AME or re-export under unwanted conditions;
9. if the export of AME correspond to the technical capacities of the receiver country;
10. if the submitted documents correspond to the end-use of AME stated in the request.

In line with the Common Position, the Law prescribes that if the application contains elements and information that violate the first four criteria, the request is automatically rejected, while in the case of violation of criteria 5-8, the relevant national institutions shall make an assessment. The Code is politically binding for the EU Member States. Its incorporation into national legislation and consistent application in the licensing procedure demonstrate that Serbia fulfils the EU requirements regarding the harmonization of regulations in this area.

When considering the export licence requests, in addition to the above criteria, the following is also taken into account:

- a) potential effects on economic, financial and commercial interests of the state, including the long-term interest of establishing stable and democratic relations with business partners;
- b) potential effects on relations with the importing country;
- c) potential effects on transformation and revival of defence industry; and
- d) potential effects on overall economic development of the state.

Compliance with the criteria is assessed by the ministries involved in the licensing procedure, each in accordance with their competence, based on which they approve or give their opinion on whether a licence should be issued or denied.

28 The decision was made under Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Law, and published in the *Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro*, No.11/05.

2.2. Relevant Institutions in the Licensing Process

According to the Article 16 of the Law, the Ministry shall deliver a complete request for the issuance of a licence to the ministry competent for matters of defence, the ministry competent for foreign affairs and the ministry competent for the interior, including the public administration authority competent for matters of national security, for their approval.

Subject to the type of AME the request is referring to, the Ministry may also seek the opinion of other ministries, special organizations and agencies competent in the corresponding area.

In the process of deciding on the request, the Ministry may consult with other authorities, organizations and agencies competent for the application of this Law.

The role of each ministry is precisely defined in Article 17 of the Law.

3. OVERSIGHT AND CONTROL

The Ministry performs oversight of exports and imports of AME, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance, and implementation of the regulations adopted on the basis of the Law, in cooperation with the ministry competent for matters of defence, the ministry competent for the interior and the ministry competent for foreign affairs, including the public administration authority competent for matters of national security. The Ministry also cooperates with other ministries, agencies and special organisations competent in corresponding areas, as needed.

Within their competences, the customs authorities, authorities of national security and competent inspection authorities perform permanent control of the performance of the aforementioned activities.

The Customs Administration performs customs control and submits quarterly reports to the relevant Ministry on the use of issued licences.

Under the provision of the Article 36 of the Law, during customs control of AME which are the subject-matter of export and import, the customs authorities may, within their powers, terminate the customs procedure concerning the AME and immediately inform the Ministry about that.

In accordance with Article 37, responsibilities of the customs authorities regarding the implementation of the provisions of the Law are prescribed by the Rulebook on Duties of Customs Authorities in the Procedure of Export, Import and Transit of Arms and Military Equipment²⁹.

According to this Rulebook, when granting permission to apply the relevant customs procedure to controlled goods, the customs authorities are obliged to verify whether an original customs document (OCD) is accompanied by a licence from the relevant ministry, and whether information contained in the licence for the conduct of foreign trade in controlled goods match those in the OCD and the actual condition of the goods.

In addition, when granting the permission to enter goods into customs procedure for the transit of controlled goods by land and by water, the customs authorities must verify whether the OCD is accompanied with an approval by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia. When goods under control are transported by air, the approval of the authority in charge of air traffic is required.

²⁹ Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 32/15. The Rulebook was adopted by the Minister of Finance for the purpose of the full implementation of the Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 107/14).

In accordance with Article 4 of the abovementioned Rulebook, the customs authorities shall temporarily seize controlled goods if they establish that:

- OCD is not accompanied by an appropriate licence or approval;
- data in the OCD do not match those in the licence/approval; and
- the actual condition of the goods does not match the data indicated in the licence or the approval.

In case of the suspension of the customs procedure and temporary seizure of goods, the customs authority is required to promptly inform the relevant ministry, and to specify the reasons for this.

The Ministry of Interior performs control and oversight of the transport and transit of arms and military equipment, weapons and ammunition, as well as explosive substances across the state border and within the territory of the Republic of Serbia, in transport by road and rail³⁰.

It is important to point out that, according to Article 34 of the Law, legal entities and entrepreneurs who engage in exports and imports of arms and military equipment, provision of brokerage services and technical assistance related to these goods, as well as persons in the business of transport and transit of such goods shall allow the competent authorities specified in Article 33 of the Law to have access to their work for the purpose of supervision in all stages of trade in and transport, transit and storage of AME.

Exporter, importer, broker or technical assistance provider, as well as the person purchasing and storing AME shall undertake all necessary measures for the purpose of preventing the disappearance of or damage to AME.

In the event of disappearance of or damage to AME the person is required to promptly report this to the ministry competent for issuance of licences within 24 hours of the moment of disappearance of or damage to AME.

Exporter, importer, broker or technical service provider shall keep records of trade in AME for a minimum of 10 years from the date the respective work is completed in order to allow for the control and the supervision to take place, and provide the necessary assistance in the implementation of the supervision and to comply with the terms stated on the licence.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law, the competent Ministry has established the database that is regularly updated by using a specially designed multi-user computer programme application. The database is designed to contain all information relevant for the system of export-import control of international trade in controlled goods in the form and format required by the defined annual and regional reports, and by the UN reports on small arms and light weapons and conventional weapons in the context of the upcoming reporting in accordance with the obligations stemming from the Arms Trade Treaty.

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³⁰ Official Journal of SFRY, No. 44/77, 45/85 and 18/89, and Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 53/93, 67/93 and 48/94.



IV STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

SECTION 1

LIST OF ENTITIES REGISTERED WITH THE REGISTRY OF ENTITIES AUTHORISED TO PERFORM EXPORT AND IMPORT OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT, BROKERAGE SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN 2014

The list of entities registered for export and import of arms and military equipment, brokerage services and technical assistance in 2014 includes persons who registered for the first time for such activities (newly registered entities), as well as persons who registered again (re-registered) during 2014. Re-registration of persons registered in 2009 was carried out consecutively in the course of 2014, depending on the date of registration and expiry of the legally stipulated period of five (5) years of validity of the decision based on which the companies were entered in the Registry.

In 2014, fourteen (14) new legal entities were registered with the Registry, and eight (8) were re-registered. According to the **legal definition**, among the entities registered and re-registered in 2014, limited liability companies prevail (20 companies), accounting for 91% of the total number of registered entities, while the number of holding companies (2) is considerably lower (9 %).

According to the **type of ownership** of the entities registered and re-registered as of 31 December 2014, private ownership dominates with 96%, (21 entities) while the proportion of state-owned companies is 4% (1 entity).

According to the **origin of the founding capital** of the registered and re-registered entities, as of 31 December 2014, domestic capital prevails with 91% (20 entities), while participation of foreign capital (1 entity) and mixed capital (1 entity) amounts to 4.5%

In line with the **criteria established by the Law on Accounting and Audit** (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 46/06, 111/09, 99/11 – other law and 62/13 – other law), one (1) large, three (3) medium, 3 (three) small and five (5) micro entities were registered with the Registry of Entities Authorised to Perform Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment, Brokerage Services and Technical Assistance in the reporting period. Their respective shares in the total number of registered entities are 4% – large entities, 14% – medium entities, 59% – small entities, and 23% – micro entities.

SECTION 2

DATA ON ISSUED AME EXPORT LICENCES, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

In 2014, **380 AME export licences** for were issued, with a total value of **US\$ 739.77 million**³¹. Compared to 2013, the total number of issued licences **increased** by approximately **0.8%**, while the total value of issued licences **decreased** by **US\$ 28.31 million** (approximately **3.69%**).

Licences were issued for export of AME to buyers in 65 countries, showing the decrease of the market by two (2) countries, in comparison with 2013. In addition, licences were issued for the export of AME to users in 74 countries. Arms brokers from 25 countries mediated in the export of weapons and military equipment to 39 end-user countries.

According to the number of issued licences, the following destinations turned out to be the most attractive: **Bulgaria** (28), **United States of America** (25), **Montenegro** (23), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (19), **Cyprus** (13), **Romania** (13), **Azerbaijan** (13), **St. Kitts and Nevis** (12) and **Israel** (12). 158 licences were issued for these 9 destinations in 2014, accounting for 41.58% of the total number of AME export licences issued in this period.

In the period 2005–2014,³² a total of 3,444 AME export licences were issued. *See Graph No. 1*

In terms of value, the most important export destinations in 2014 were: **United States of America** (US\$ 317.78 mil. or ca. 42.96%), **Kenya** (US\$ 43.82 mil. or ca. 5.92%), **Bangladesh** (US\$ 40.76, or ca. 5.51%), **Spain** (US\$ 39.65 mil. or ca. 5.36%), **United Arab Emirates** (US\$ 35.62 mil. or ca. 4.82%), **Egypt** (US\$ 29.63 mil. or ca. 4%), **Bulgaria** (US\$ 29.51 or ca. 3.99%), and **Belgium** (US\$ 27.3 mil. or ca. 3.67%).

The total value of exports by licences issued to exporters for the first eight destinations was approximately US\$ 564.07 million, which makes 76.25% of the total value of issued licences for AME in 2014. The value of exports for all other destinations amounts to approximately US\$ 175.70 million or 23.75 % of the total value of issued AME licences in 2014. *See Graph No. 2*

In terms of the value of exports in 2014, and in the six-year period 2009-2014, the most important export destination was the **United States of America**. The contracted export value to the United States of America in 2014 was 42.96% of total value of issued AME export licences.

In the period 2005–2014³³ the total value of issued AME export licences amounts to US\$ 4,965.6 million. For comparative values of AME exports and imports, broken down by years *See Graph No. 3*

SECTION 3

DATA ON ISSUED AME IMPORT LICENCES, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

In 2014, **155 AME import licences** were issued, with a total value of **US\$ 101.1 million**. In comparison with 2013, the total **number of issued licences increased** by approximately **1.97%**, while the total value of issued licences increased by **US\$ 47.15 million (by ca. 87.4%)**.

AME import licences were issued for import from 29 countries, showing the market increased by 1 destination in comparison with 2013.

31 Shown in millions of United States dollars, hereinafter US\$.

32 Data refer to the period 31 March 2005 – 31 December 2014. The jurisdiction over arms and military equipment export control was transferred in March 2005 from a military authority (the then Ministry of Defence) to a civil authority (the then Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro). It is since then that the register and database on issued, denied and revoked licenses has been kept. In addition, in accordance with the Article 28 of the Law on Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment, the Government adopts an annual report on completed exports and imports of AME (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 107/14).

33 Ibid.

In 2014, **the highest number of import licences** referred to the import from: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (27), **Bulgaria** (15), **Czech Republic** (15), **United States of America** (14), **Ukraine** (11), and **Montenegro** (10). The number of import licences issued for these six (6) destinations amounts to 92, making up 59.35% of the total number of import licences issued in this period, indicating a higher level of imports from a small number of countries.

In the period 2005–2014³⁴ a total of 1,410 AME import licences were issued. *See Graph No.4*

In terms of value, the main import destinations in this period were: **Czech Republic** (US\$ 30.82 mil. or ca. 30.48%), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 14.25 mil. or ca. 14.09%), **Bulgaria** (US\$ 13.14 mil. or ca. 12.99%), **Hungary** (US\$ 9.03 mil. or ca. 8.93%), **Switzerland** (US\$ 5.53 mil. or ca. 5.47%), **United States of America** (US\$ 4.88 mil. or ca. 4.83%), **Belgium** (US\$ 3.53 million or ca. 3.49%), **Montenegro** (US\$ 3.16 mil. or ca. 3.13%), **France** (US\$ 2.65 mil. or ca. 2.62%), and **Russian Federation** (US\$ 2.36 or ca. 2.33).

The total value of international import deals for the first ten (10) destinations amounts to US\$ 89.37 mil, that is, ca. 88.4 % of the value of all licences issued in this period. Imports from all remaining destinations amount to US\$ 11.73 million or ca. 11.6% of the total value of issued import licences. *See Graph No.7*

Observing the total value of issued AME import licences, the most important import destination is **Czech Republic**, unlike the previous two years. Contracted value of imports from the Czech Republic in 2014 amounts to 30.48% of the total value of contracted import, while the contracted value of import from **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, which was the highest during the past two years, in 2014 amounts to 14.09% of total value of issued AME import licences.

In the period 2005–2014³⁵ the total value of AME import licences amounts to US\$ 649.02 mil.

See Graph No. 2

SECTION 4

DATA ON ISSUED DUG EXPORT LICENCES, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

In 2014, **12 licences** were issued for export of dual-use goods (DUG), with the value of **US\$ 15.77 million**. In comparison with 2013, the total **number of issued licences increased by 400%**, while the total value of issued licences **is higher for US\$ 15.67 million (increased by ca. 156 times)**.

Dual-use export licences were issued for buyers in 6 destinations countries, which in comparison with 2013 means that the market increased by four countries. Export licences were issued for the following destinations: **Montenegro** (4), **Egypt** (3), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (2), **Kenya** (1), **Bulgaria** (1) and **United Arab Emirates** (1). Brokers did not take part in exports of dual-use goods (i.e. all destinations were end-user countries).

In the period 2005–2014,³⁶ a total of 39 DUG export licences were issued. *See Graph No. 8.*

The most important export destination in terms of the value of issued licences is **Egypt** (US\$ 9.39 mil. or ca. 59.54%), followed by **Kenya** (US\$ 4.68 mil. or ca. 29.68%), and **Bulgaria** (US\$ 1.4 mil. or ca. 8.88%).

The total value of contracted exports of DUG on the basis of licences issued for the first three destinations is US\$ 15.47 million, which is approximately 98.1% of value of all issued licences. The value of contracted exports for other destinations amounts to US\$ 0.3 million, that is, approximately 1.9% of total value of issued licences.

See Graph No. 13.

In the period 2005 – 2014,³⁷ the total value of all issued DUG export licences amounts to US\$ 22.11 million. In addition, the fact that in 2014 the value of DUG export licences is 2.5 times higher than the total value of all issued licences for the past nine years highlights an important trend of increase of DUG exports. *See Graph No.9.*

34 Ibid.

35 Ibid.

36 Ibid.

37 Ibid.

SECTION 5

DATA ON ISSUED DUG IMPORT LICENCES, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

In 2014, **130 import licences** for dual-use goods were issued, for the total value of **US\$ 17.34 million**. In comparison with 2013, the **number of issued licences increased** by **44.44%**, and the total value of issued licences **is higher by US\$ 6.01 million (ca. 53.05%)**.

Licences were issued for imports from 21 countries, representing an increase by 4 destinations in comparison with 2013.

Most licences were issued for imports from: **Germany** (47), **Slovenia** (18), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (9), **Austria** (7), **France** (7) and **Czech Republic** (7). The number of import licences, issued for these five countries is 95, that is, 73.08% of the total number of issued import licences, and indicates a higher concentration of imports from a small number of countries.

In the period 2005–2014³⁸ 591 DUG import licences were issued. *See Graph No. 8.*

In terms of value, the most important import destinations were: **Germany** (US\$ 2.42 million or ca. 13.96%), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 2.24 mil. or ca. 12.92%), **Austria** (US\$ 1.94 mil. or ca. 11.19%), **Spain** (US\$ 1.78 mil. or ca. 10.27%), **United Kingdom** (US\$ 1.55 mil. or ca. 8.94%), **Ireland** (US\$ 1.17 mil. or ca. 6.75%), and **Slovenia** (US\$ 1.03 mil. or ca. 5.94%), which account for total of US\$ 12.13 million, that is, approximately 69.95% of the value of all issued import licences, while the value of imports from other 14 destinations amounts to ca. 30.05%. *See Graph No. 14.*

In the period 2005–2014,³⁹ the total value of all issued DUG import licences amounts to US\$ 104.16 million. *See Graph No. 9.*

SECTION 6

DATA ON ACTUAL EXPORTS PERFORMED ACCORDING TO AME EXPORT LICENCES, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

This section contains data on actual exports performed according to AME export licences issued in 2014 (see Section 2) and actual exports performed according to licences issued in 2013 valid during 2014, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

Total actual AME exports amounted to **US\$ 267.85 million**. **In terms of the value of issued licences**, actual exports in 2014 make up ca. **36.21%** of the approved exports.⁴⁰ In comparison with 2013 the **value of exports increased** by **US\$ 35.86 million (ca. 15.46%)**, and the percentage of use of issued licences increased from 30.20% to 36.21%. For a comparative overview of the approved and used export licences broken down by years, *See Graph No. 4.*

The highest value of actual exports was to: **United States of America** (US\$ 45.77 million or ca. 17.09% of total actual exports), **Kenya** (US\$ 34.18 mil. or 12.76% of total actual exports), **Egypt** (US\$ 25.51 mil. or ca. 9.52% of total actual exports), **Spain** (US\$ 23.78 mil. or 8.88% of total actual exports), **Bangladesh** (US\$ 23.32 million or ca. 8.71% of total actual exports), **Algeria** (US\$ 16.45 mil. or 6.14% of total actual exports), **United Arab Emirates** (US\$ 8.55 mil. or ca. 3.19% of total actual exports), and **Bulgaria** (US\$ 8.19 mil. or ca. 3.06% of total actual exports). AME exports to these eight countries amount to US\$ 185.75 million, or ca. 69.35% of the total actual AME exports in 2014.

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³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ This percentage refers only to exports approved in 2014.

In the period 2005–2014,⁴¹ the total value of used AME export licences amounts to US\$ 1,575.83 million. This period saw a considerable surplus in international trade of AME, amounting to the cumulative sum of US\$ 1,278,65 million, which points at a large potential of the Serbian defence industry. Export growth trend has constantly exceeded the AME import growth rates in the observed period. In 2014, the highest balance of trade surplus was achieved since the introduction of civilian controls in this area, and amounted to US\$ 235.02 million. *See Graph No. 3.*

SECTION 7

DATA ON ACTUAL IMPORTS PERFORMED ACCORDING TO ISSUED AME IMPORT LICENCES, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

This section contains data on actual imports performed according to AME import licences issued in 2014 (see *Section 3*) and actual imports performed according to licences issued in 2013 valid during 2014, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

Total actual AME imports amounted to **US\$ 32.83 million**. In terms of value of issued licences, actual imports in 2014 make up around **32.47%** of the total approved imports. In comparison with 2013, **the value of imports increased by US\$ 5.32 million** (ca. 19.34%), while the percentage of use of issued licences decreased from around 50.99% to around 32.47%. For a comparative overview of the approved and used import licences broken down by years, *See Graph No. 5.*

The highest value of actual imports of AME was created by imports from: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 8.24 million or ca. 25.01% of total actual imports), **Bulgaria** (US\$ 6.59 mil. or ca. 20.07% of total actual imports), **Switzerland** (US\$ 5.52 mil. or ca. 16.81% of total actual imports), **Czech Republic** (US\$ 2.86 mil. or ca. 8.71% of total actual imports), **Russian Federation** (US\$ 2.19 mil. or ca. 6.67% of total actual imports), **United States of America** (US\$ 1.61 mil. or ca. 4.9% of total actual imports), and **France** (US\$ 1.49 mil. or ca. 4.54% of total actual imports). AME imports from these seven countries amount to US\$ 28.5 million, that is, approximately 86.81% of AME imports in 2014.

In the period 2005–2014,⁴² the total value of used AME import licences amounts to US\$ 297.18 million. In this period, the exports exceeded the imports by many times, along with constant surplus in international transfers of AME. *See Graph No. 3.*

SECTION 8

DATA ON ACTUAL EXPORTS PERFORMED ACCORDING TO ISSUED DUG EXPORT LICENCES, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

This section contains data on actual exports performed according to DUG export licences issued in 2014 (see *Section 4*) and actual exports performed according to licences issued in 2013 valid during 2014, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

In 2014, total **actual exports** performed according to issued DUG export licences amounted to **US\$ 6.08 million**. **Observing the value of issued licences**, the actual DUG exports in 2014 amounted to approximately **38.55%** of approved exports. Compared with 2013, the value of actual exports increased by **US\$ 6.06 million (30.3%)**, and the percentage of use of issued licences increased from ca. 16.95% to ca. 38.55%. For a comparative overview of the approved and actual values broken down by years, *See Graph No. 11.*

41 Ibid.

42 Ibid.

The highest value of actual exports was created by export to **Kenya** (US\$ 4.68 mil. or ca. 76.97% of total actual exports), and **Bulgaria** (US\$ 1.4 mil. or ca. 23.03% of total actual exports). The value of exports to these two countries represents the total value of actual exports of dual-use goods in 2014.

In the period 2005–2014,⁴³ total value of used DUG export licences amounts to US\$ 10.65 million. This period saw a deficit in international transfers of dual-use goods, in the amount of US\$ 55.58 million. *See Graph No. 10.*

SECTION 9

DATA ON ACTUAL IMPORTS PERFORMED ACCORDING TO ISSUED DUG IMPORT LICENCES, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

This section contains data on actual imports performed according to DUG import licences issued in 2014 (see *Section 5*) and actual imports performed according to licences issued in 2013 valid during 2014, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

In 2014 total actual imports performed according to DUG import licences amounted to **US\$ 15.15 million**. **Observing the value of issued licences**, the actual DUG imports in 2014 amounted to approximately **87.37%** of approved exports. Compared to 2013, **the value of actual imports increased by US\$ 10.05 million (ca. 197.06%)**, and the percentage of actual imports increased from 45.01% to ca. 87.37%. For a comparative overview of the approved and actual values broken down by years *See Graph No. 12.*

The highest value of actual imports of dual-use goods in 2014 was generated by imports from: **Germany** (US\$ 2.05 million or ca. 13.53% of total actual imports), **Austria** (US\$ 1.94 mil. or ca. 12.81%), **Spain** (US\$ 1.78 mil. or ca. 11.75%), **United Kingdom** (US\$ 1.55 mil. or ca. 10.23%), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 1.33 mil. or ca. 8.78%), **Ireland** (US\$ 1.17 mil. or ca. 7.72%), **United States of America** (US\$ 1.1 mil. or ca. 7.26%), and **Slovenia** (US\$ 1.03 mil. or ca. 6.8%). The dual-use goods imports in 2014 from these eight destinations amounts to US\$ 11.95 million or 78.88% of total value of actual DUG imports.

In the period 2005–2014,⁴⁴ the total value of used DUG import licences amounts to US\$ 66.23 million. This period shows a slight surplus of DUG imports over exports (16.08%). *See Graph No. 10.*

SECTION 10

DATA ON DENIED AME EXPORT LICENCE APPLICATIONS AND REVOKED AME EXPORT LICENCES, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

One licence application for export of arms and military equipment to the end-user in Sudan was denied in 2014. There were no revoked AME export licences in 2014.

SECTION 11

DATA ON DENIED AME IMPORT LICENCE APPLICATIONS AND REVOKED AME IMPORT LICENCES, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

There were no denied AME import applications or revoked AME import licences in 2014.

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⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

SECTION 12

DATA ON DENIED DUG EXPORT LICENCE APPLICATIONS AND REVOKED DUG EXPORT LICENCES, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

There were no denied DUG export licence applications or revoked DUG export licences in 2014.

SECTION 13

DATA ON DENIED DUG IMPORT LICENCE APPLICATIONS AND REVOKED DUG IMPORT LICENCES, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

There were no denied DUG licence applications or revoked DUG import licences in 2014.

APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL CONTROL LISTS – STRUCTURAL OVERVIEW

APPENDIX 1.1: EXCERPT FROM THE NATIONAL CONTROL LIST OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 66/15)

1. Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm or less and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
2. Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm, projectors and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
3. Ammunition and fuse setting devices, and specially designed components therefor.
4. Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories specially designed for military use, and specially designed components therefor.
5. Fire control and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and counter-measure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
6. Ground vehicles and their components.
7. Chemical or biological toxic agents, "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials.
8. "Energetic materials" and related substances.
9. Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels.
10. "Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", unmanned airborne vehicles (UAV), aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use.
11. Electronic equipment, "spaceships" and their components which are not controlled on any other basis in this National AME Control List.

12. High-velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment and special components.
13. Armoured or protective equipment, and constructions and components.
14. Specialised equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon, specified by items 1 or 2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
15. Imaging or counter-measure equipment specially designed for military use and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
16. Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by items 1 to 4, 6, 9, 10, 12 or 19.
17. Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', with their specially designed components.
18. Production equipment and components.
19. Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components therefor.
20. Cryogenic and superconductive equipment, as well as specially designed components and accessories therefor.
21. "Software".
22. "Technology"

APPENDIX 1.2: STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL CONTROL LIST OF DUAL-USE GOODS

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 44/15)

Technical categories:

- 0** - Nuclear materials, facilities and equipment
- 1** - Special materials and related equipment
- 2** - Materials Processing
- 3** - Electronics
- 4** - Computers
- 5** - Telecommunications and "information security"
- 6** - Sensors and lasers
- 7** - Navigation and avionics
- 8** - Marine
- 9** - Aerospace and Propulsion

Groups:

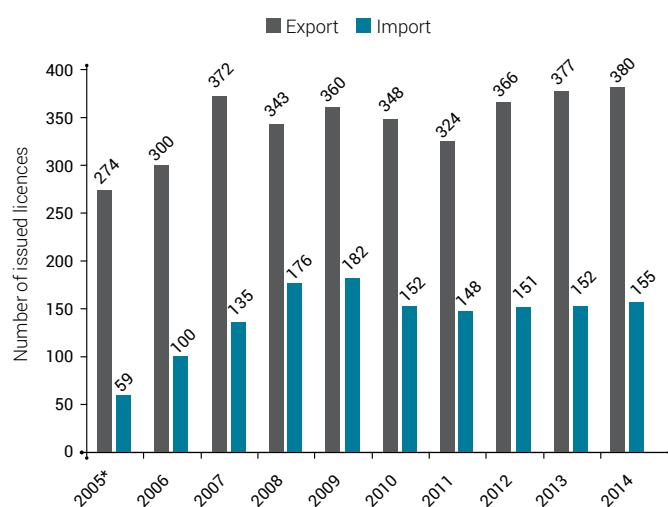
- A** - Equipment, systems and components
- B** - Production and test equipment
- C** - Materials
- D** - Software
- E** - Technology

Multilateral and unilateral control regimes:**000 - 099** - Wassenaar Arrangement**100 - 199** - Missile technology control regime**200 - 299** - Nuclear suppliers group**300 - 399** - Australia group**400 - 499** - Chemical Weapons Convention**500 - 599** - Reserved**600 - 699** - Reserved**700 - 799** - Reserved**800 - 899** - Reserved**900 - 999** - Unilateral control regimes

For example, **gravity meters (gravimeters)** are classified under EU Control List category **6A007**. Hence, gravimeters belong to the technical category **6 – Sensors and lasers**, group A - **Equipment, systems and components**, and are controlled by **Wassenaar Arrangement**.

APPENDIX 2: GRAPHS - GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS OF AME AND DUG**Graph No.1: Number of issued AME export and import licenses 2005–2014**

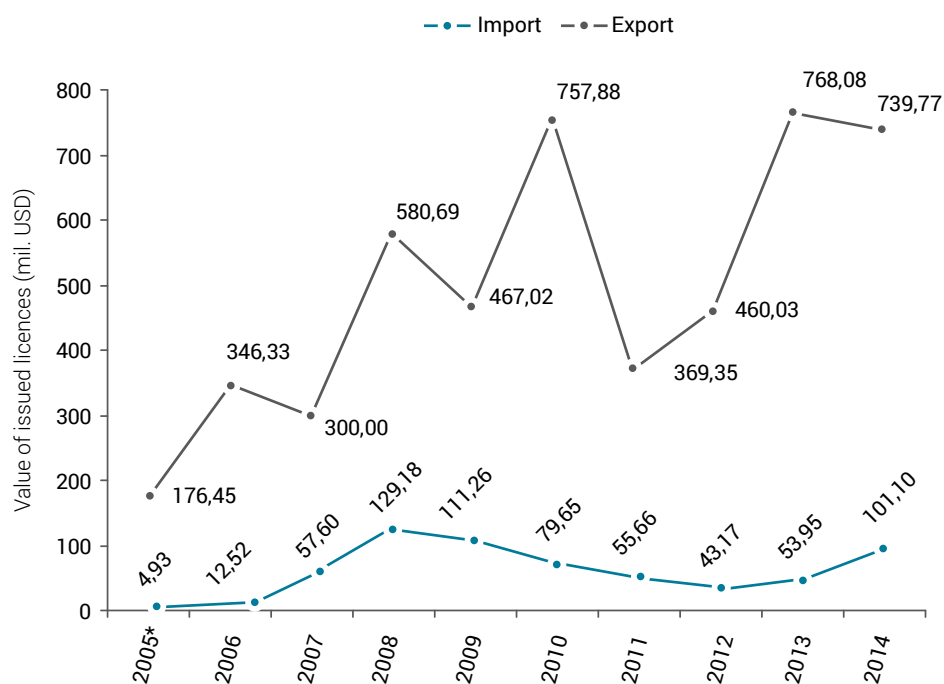
	YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT
1	2005*	274	59
2	2006	300	100
3	2007	372	135
4	2008	343	176
5	2009	360	182
6	2010	348	152
7	2011	324	148
8	2012	366	151
9	2013	377	152
10	2014	380	155
	TOTAL	3.444	1.410



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 2: Value of issued AME export and import licences 2005–2014 (in million USD)

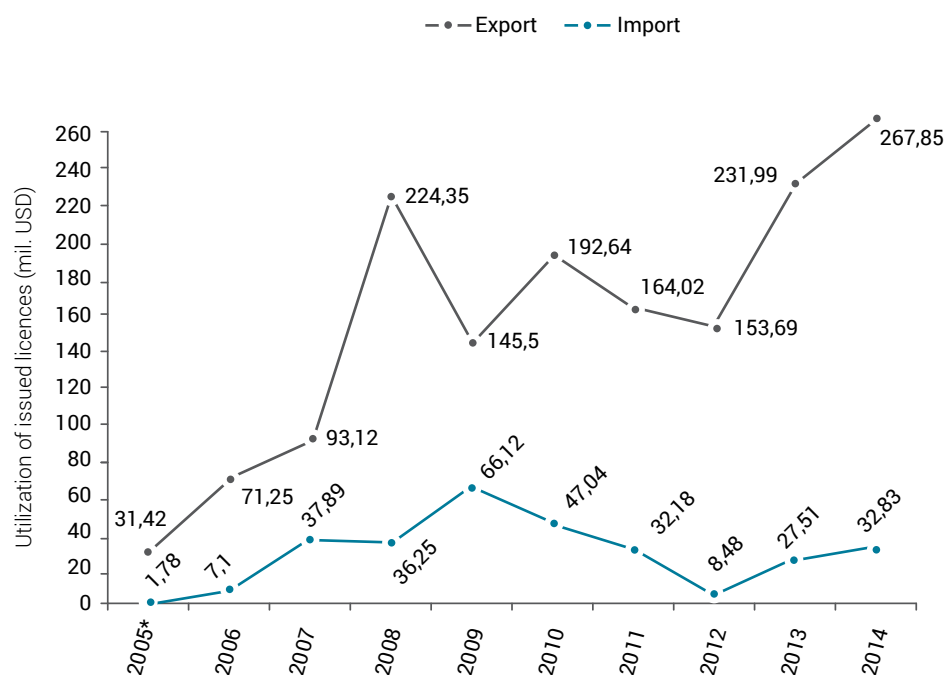
APPROVED (MILLION USD)			
	YEAR	IMPORT	EXPORT
1	2005*	4,93	176,45
2	2006	12,52	346,33
3	2007	57,60	300,00
4	2008	129,18	580,69
5	2009	111,26	467,02
6	2010	79,65	757,88
7	2011	55,66	369,35
8	2012	43,17	460,03
9	2013	53,95	768,08
10	2014	101,10	739,77
TOTAL		649,02	4.965,60



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 3: Utilization of AME export and import licences 2005–2014 (in million USD)

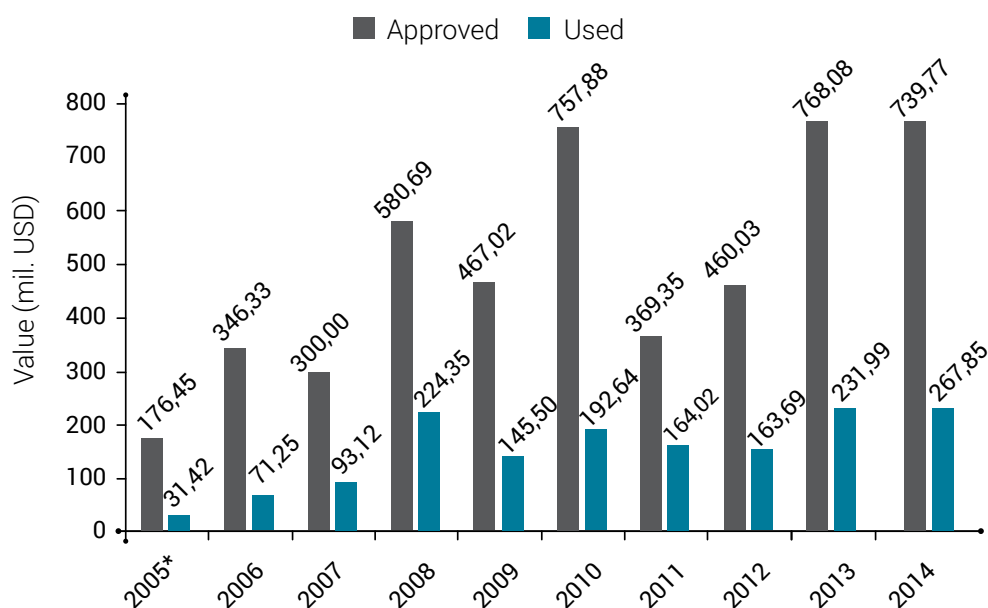
USED LICENCES (MILLION USD)			
	YEAR	IMPORT	EXPORT
1	2005*	1,78	31,42
2	2006	7,1	71,25
3	2007	37,89	93,12
4	2008	36,25	224,35
5	2009	66,12	145,5
6	2010	47,04	192,64
7	2011	32,18	164,02
8	2012	8,48	153,69
9	2013	27,51	231,99
10	2014	32,83	267,85
TOTAL		297,18	1.575,83



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 4: **Comparative overview of approved and used values of AME export licences 2005–2014**
(in million USD)

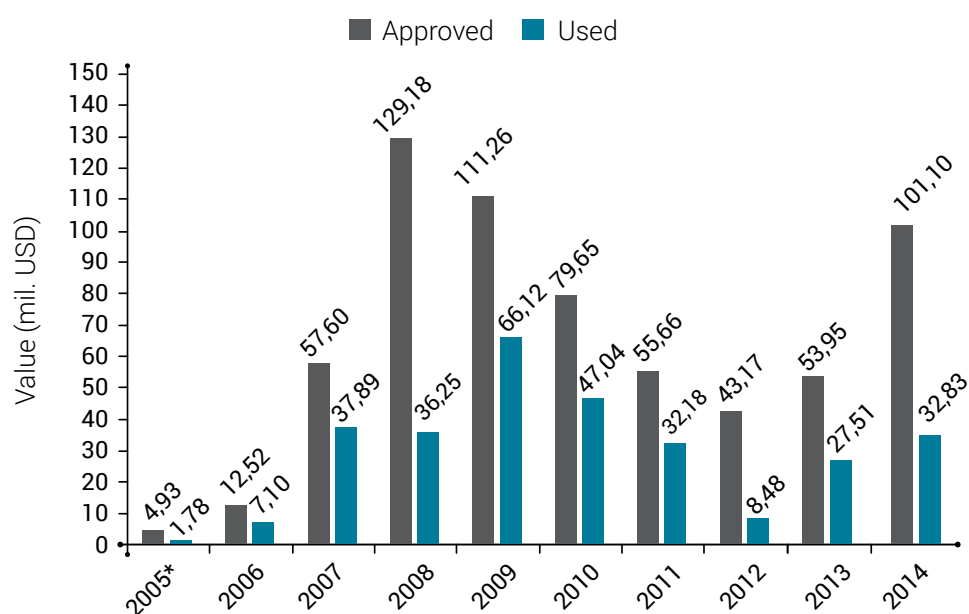
EXPORT [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	APPROVED	USED
1	2005*	176,45	31,42
2	2006	346,33	71,25
3	2007	300,00	93,12
4	2008	580,69	224,35
5	2009	467,02	145,50
6	2010	757,88	192,64
7	2011	369,35	164,02
8	2012	460,03	163,69
9	2013	768,08	231,99
10	2014	739,77	267,85
	TOTAL	4.965,60	1.575,83



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 5: Comparative overview of approved and used values of AME import licences 2005–2014
(in million USD)

IMPORT [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	APPROVED	USED
1	2005*	4,93	1,78
2	2006	12,52	7,10
3	2007	57,60	37,89
4	2008	129,18	36,25
5	2009	111,26	66,12
6	2010	79,65	47,04
7	2011	55,66	32,18
8	2012	43,17	8,48
9	2013	53,95	27,51
10	2014	101,10	32,83
	TOTAL	649,02	297,18



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No.6: AME export destinations in 2014 (broken down by the value of issued licences)

	EXPORT DESTINATION	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENCES [USD]	%
1	United States of America	317.780.758,04	43
2	Kenya	43.817.172,27	6
3	Bangladesh	40.762.708,92	6
4	Spain	39.646.635,08	5
5	United Arab Emirates	35.622.314,95	5
6	Egypt	29.626.784,37	4
7	Bulgaria	29.515.254,37	4
8	Belgium	27.295.463,17	4
	All other destinations	175.707.834,12	24
	TOTAL	739.774.925,29	100



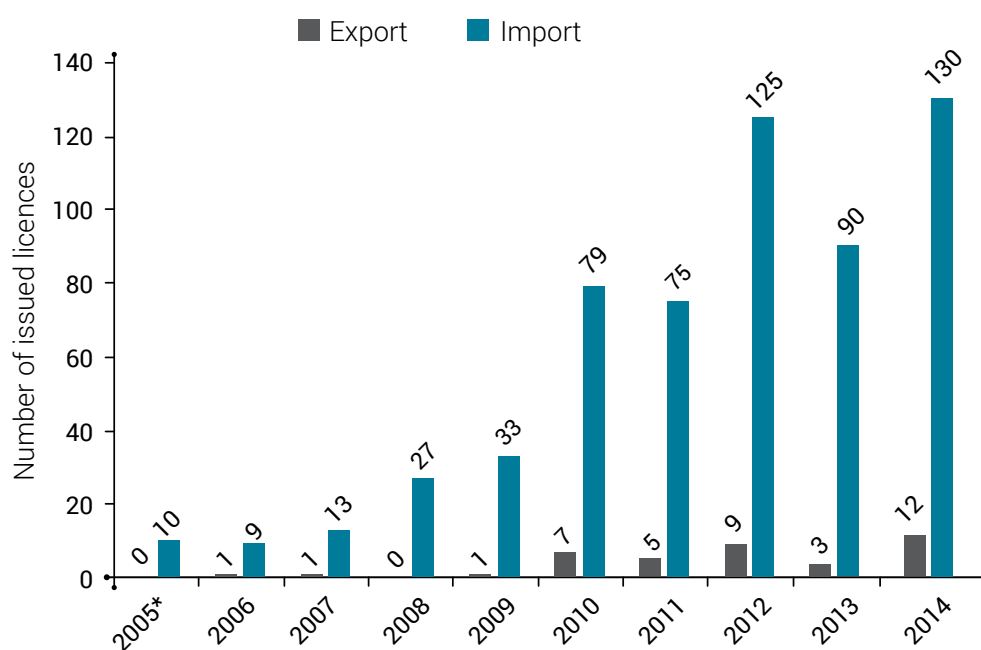
Graph No.7: AME import destinations in 2014 (broken down by the value of issued licences)

	IMPORT DESTINATION	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENCES [USD]	%
1	Czech Republic	30.824.287,46	30
2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.251.699,21	14
3	Bulgaria	13.136.477,50	13
4	Hungary	9.033.532,94	9
5	Switzerland	5.526.035,09	5
6	United States of America	4.879.306,22	5
7	Belgium	3.532.521,20	3
8	Montenegro	3.164.935,25	3
9	France	2.654.415,08	3
10	Russian Federation	2.362.848,11	2
	All other destinations	11.729.496,11	12
	TOTAL	101.095.554,17	100



Graph No 8: Number of issued DUG export and import licences 2005–2014

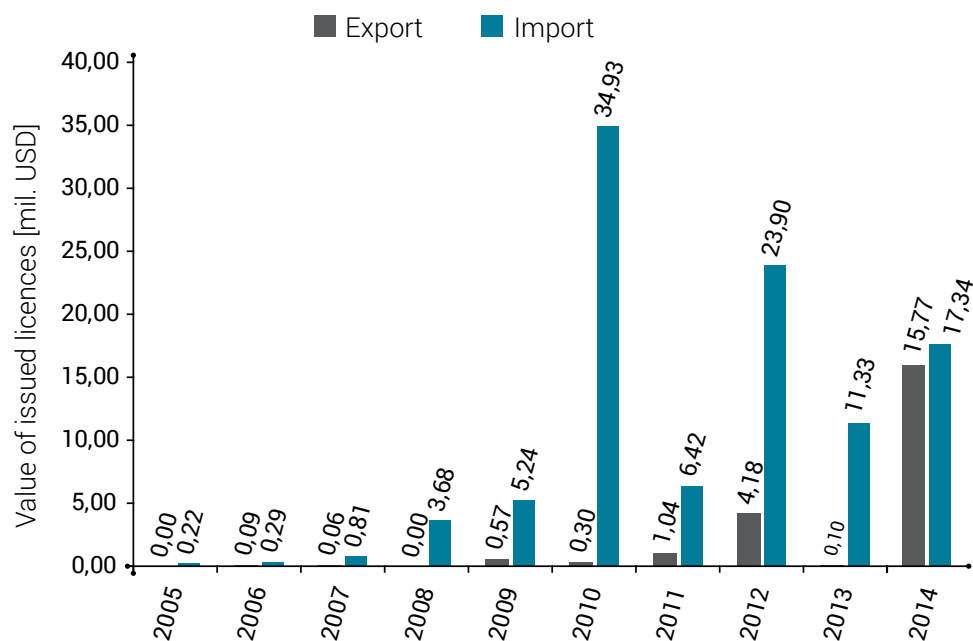
	YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT
1	2005*	0	10
2	2006	1	9
3	2007	1	13
4	2008	0	27
5	2009	1	33
6	2010	7	79
7	2011	5	75
8	2012	9	125
9	2013	3	90
10	2014	12	130
	TOTAL	39	591



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 9: Value of issued DUG export and import licences 2005–2014 (in million USD)

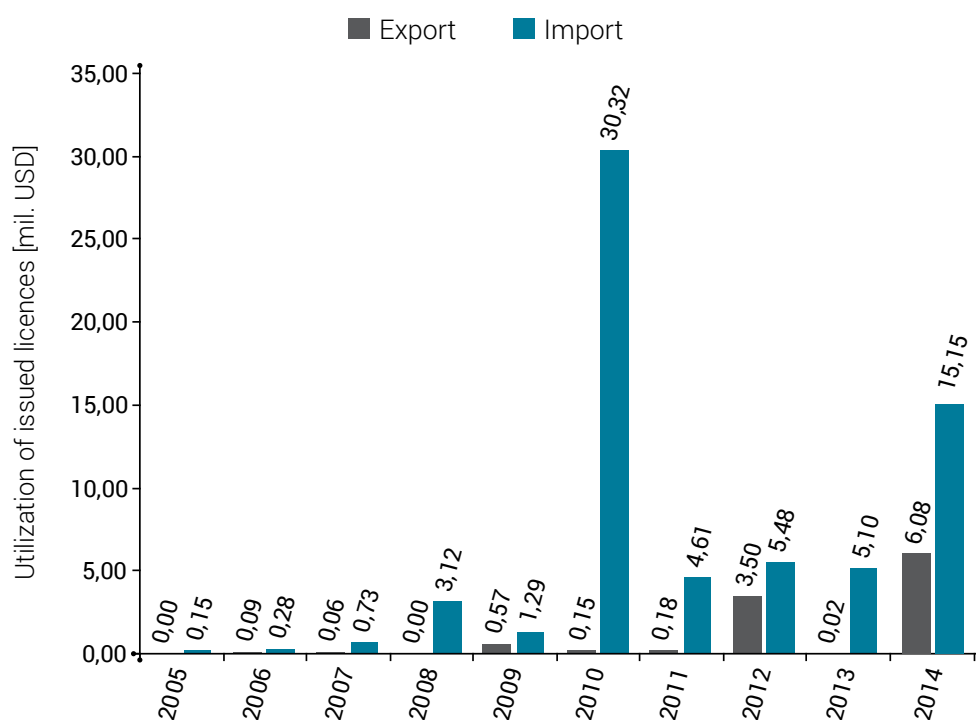
APPROVED [MILLIONS USD]			
	YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT
1	2005*	0,00	0,22
2	2006	0,09	0,29
3	2007	0,06	0,81
4	2008	0,00	3,68
5	2009	0,57	5,24
6	2010	0,30	34,93
7	2011	1,04	6,42
8	2012	4,18	23,90
9	2013	0,10	11,33
10	2014	15,77	17,34
	TOTAL	22,11	104,16



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 10: Utilization of DUG export and import licences 2005–2014 (in million USD)

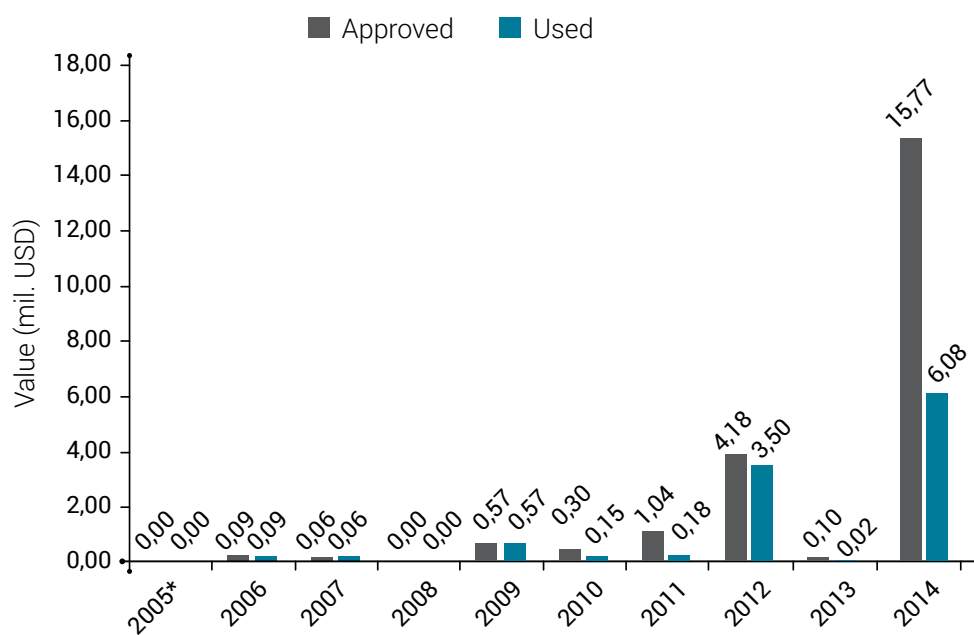
USED [MILLIONS USD]			
	YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT
1	2005*	0,00	0,15
2	2006	0,09	0,28
3	2007	0,06	0,73
4	2008	0,00	3,12
5	2009	0,57	1,29
6	2010	0,15	30,32
7	2011	0,18	4,61
8	2012	3,50	5,48
9	2013	0,02	5,10
10	2014	6,08	15,15
	TOTAL	10,65	66,23



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 11: **Comparative overview of approved and used values of DUG export licences 2005–2014**
(in million USD)

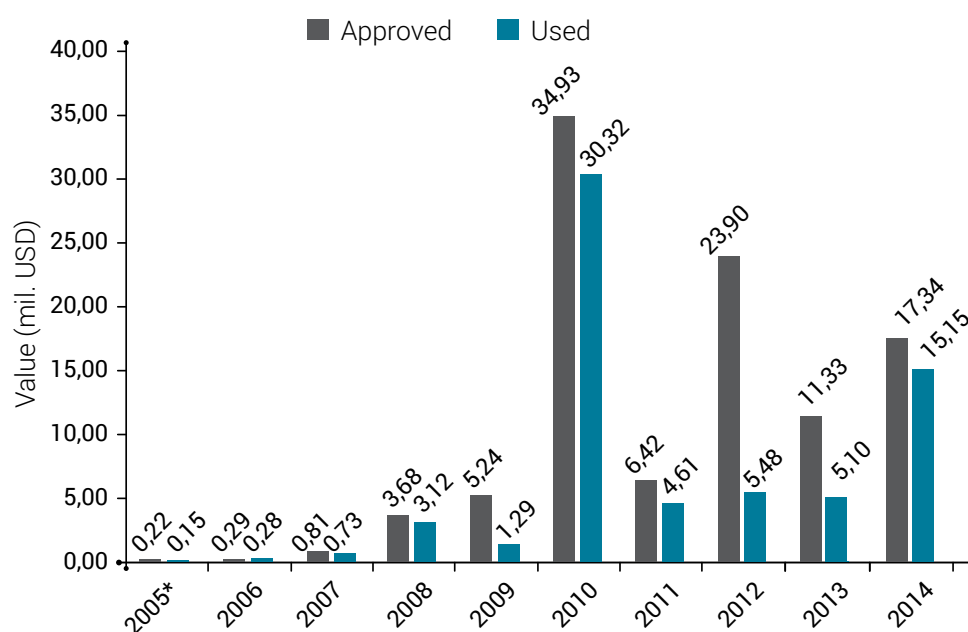
EXPORT [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	APPROVED	USED
1	2005*	0,00	0,00
2	2006	0,09	0,09
3	2007	0,06	0,06
4	2008	0,00	0,00
5	2009	0,57	0,57
6	2010	0,30	0,15
7	2011	1,04	0,18
8	2012	4,18	3,50
9	2013	0,10	0,02
10	2014	15,77	6,08
TOTAL		22,11	10,65



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 12: Comparative overview of approved and used values of DUG import licences 2005–2014
(in million USD)

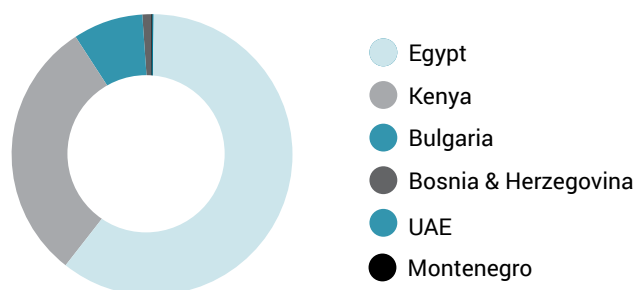
IMPORT [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	APPROVED	USED
1	2005*	0,22	0,15
2	2006	0,29	0,28
3	2007	0,81	0,73
4	2008	3,68	3,12
5	2009	5,24	1,29
6	2010	34,93	30,32
7	2011	6,42	4,61
8	2012	23,90	5,48
9	2013	11,33	5,10
10	2014	17,34	15,15
TOTAL		104,16	66,23



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

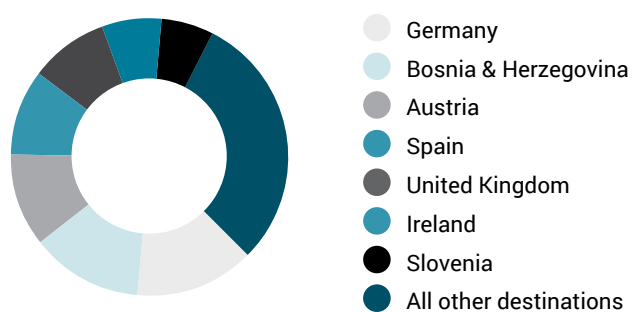
Graph No 13: DUG export destinations in 2014 (broken down by the value of issued licences)

	EXPORT DESTINATION	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENCES [USD]	%
1	Egypt	9.390.000,00	59,55
2	Kenya	4.681.985,00	29,69
3	Bulgaria	1.398.515,00	8,87
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	188.385,71	1,19
5	United Arab Emirates	107.016,80	0,68
6	Montenegro	2.443,87	0,02
	TOTAL	15.768.346,38	100



Graph No. 14: DUG import destinations in 2014 (broken down by the value of issued licences)

	EXPORT DESTINATION	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENCES [USD]	%
1	Germany	2.419.719,94	14
2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.240.895,31	13
3	Austria	1.937.599,06	11
4	Spain	1.781.627,85	10
5	United Kingdom	1.545.491,89	9
6	Ireland	1.169.875,54	7
7	Slovenia	1.032.570,02	6
	All other destinations	5.214.159,18	30
	TOTAL	17.341.938,77	100



APPENDIX 3: ANNEXES – TABLES WITH STATISTICAL DATA ON INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS OF AME AND DUG

ANNEX 1

LIST OF ENTITIES REGISTERED WITH THE REGISTRY OF ENTITIES AUTHORIZED TO PERFORM EXPORT AND IMPORT OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT, BROKERAGE SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN 2014¹

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
1.	PATRIMONS AUTOMOTIV DOO	BELGRADE
2.	LUKNES DOO	KRUŠEVAC
3.	ICTS DOO	BELGRADE
4.	M-FLY DOO	BELGRADE
5.	BEOMARINE DOO	BELGRADE
6.	BALKAN HUNTER DOO	BELGRADE
7.	ELEKTROTEHNIČKO PREDUZEĆE ELING AD	LOZNICA
8.	GLOBAL DEFENCE SOLUTIONS DOO	BELGRADE
9.	GREEN TARGET DOO	BELGRADE
10.	BA TRADE DOO	BELGRADE
11.	ID AIR DOO	BELGRADE
12.	RMW CONSTRUCTION DOO	ŠABAC
13.	FAP FAMOS DOO	BELGRADE
14.	INŽENJERING TEHNOKOMERC EXPORT-IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE

1. With entry into force of the Law on Export and Import of Dual-use Items (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 95/13), as of 8 November 2013 ceased the legal requirement of the Ministry to register legal entities performing exports and imports of dual-use goods.

ANNEX 1.1

LIST OF ENTITIES REGISTERED WITH THE REGISTRY OF ENTITIES AUTHORIZED TO PERFORM EXPORT AND IMPORT OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT, BROKERAGE SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, ON 31 DECEMBER 2014¹

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
1.	JUGOIMPORT-SDPR JP	BELGRADE
2.	ZASTAVA ORUŽJE AD	KRAGUJEVAC
3.	METEOR- STILL DOO	KRAGUJEVAC
4.	KRUŠIK AD	VALJEVO
5.	KOMPANIJA INTERNATIONAL CG DP- u restrukturiranju	BELGRADE
6.	MILAN BLAGOJEVIĆ-NAMENSKA AD	LUČANI
7.	PROIZVODNJA MILE DRAGIĆ DOO	ZRENJANIN
8.	BETRAM EKSPORT-IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
9.	KIPAL EXPORT DOO	BELGRADE
10.	MIKRO DOO	BELGRADE
11.	BELOM DOO	BELGRADE
12.	PRVA ISKRA NAMENSKA PROIZVODNJA AD	BARIČ
13.	PRVI PARTIZAN AD	UŽICE
14.	COFIS DOO EXPORT- IMPORT	BELGRADE
15.	PMC INŽENJERING DOO	BELGRADE
16.	REMONT-REMPROM DOO	ČAČAK
17.	BULLET DOO	BELGRADE
18.	SLOBODA AD	ČAČAK
19.	ATOM ELEKTRONIC DOO	BELGRADE
20.	ASTRA ITB DOO	BELGRADE
21.	YUGIT COMPANY DOO	BELGRADE
22.	J.N.J EXPORT-IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
23.	ELEKTRO INTEREX DOO	BELGRADE
24.	PATRIMONS DOO	BELGRADE
25.	GIM DOO	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
26.	CAN-YU DOO	BELGRADE
27.	ČAJAVEC DOO	BELGRADE
28.	DDA-KOMERC DOO	LESKOVAC
29.	TENEX & BOLDRINI DOO	SUBOTICA
30.	ORAO DOO	BELGRADE
31.	TROFEJ COMERCE DOO	BELGRADE
32.	SR ALEKS ARMOR NENAD ČAKIĆ PREDUZETNIK	BELGRADE, Mali Popović
33.	LIVNICA PRECIZNIH ODLIVAKA DOO	ADA
34.	UNI GLOBAL DOO	BELGRADE
35.	CALYPSO GROUP DOO	BELGRADE
36.	G2 MITCHELL ARMS DOO	BELGRADE
37.	RTC DOO	BELGRADE
38.	BAPS DOO	ZRENJANIN
39.	MAG ETROL DOO	BELGRADE
40.	CAPRIOLO DOO	BAČKA TOPOLA
41.	JOMIL DOO	BELGRADE, Bačevac
42.	DOO HUBERTUS PO	ADA
43.	SSB International Inter Trade DOO	BELGRADE
44.	GROF MBM DOO	PETROVAC NA MLAVI
45.	VIZUS DOO	BELGRADE
46.	SNAJPER DOO	BELGRADE
47.	METALIJA Export Import DOO	BELGRADE
48.	PAMPERO DOO	BELGRADE
49.	PUPIN-TELEKOM AD	BELGRADE
50.	BONUM INŽENJERING DOO	BELGRADE
51.	CATENA NET DOO	BELGRADE
52.	PROANALITIKA DOO	BELGRADE
53.	IVEX DOO	BELGRADE
54.	CPR IMPEX DOO	BELGRADE
55.	DEX DOO	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
56.	CHORTAN Co DOO	BELGRADE
57.	TISAB DOO	BELGRADE
58.	BS – ITAL C.O.	BELGRADE
59.	SPORT DOO	UŽICE
60.	ADRIATIC STIFADO DOO	BELGRADE
61.	TEHNOREMONT DOO	TEMERIN
62.	TELEGROUP DOO	BELGRADE
63.	EI - OPEK AD	NIŠ
64.	NETSET GLOBAL SOLUTIONS DOO	BELGRADE
65.	IBIS - INSTRUMENTS DOO	BELGRADE
66.	AVIO GAMMA - PLUS DOO	BELGRADE
67.	INEX - LORIS AD	BELGRADE
68.	DOO MILOVIĆ - UNIVERZAL	VRBAS
69.	DEMAX EXPORT IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
70.	PARTIZAN TECH DOO	BELGRADE
71.	DOO AGROPROGRES	BELGRADE
72.	CPS-CAD PROFESSIONAL SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
73.	TERI ENGINEERING DOO	BELGRADE
74.	SUPER TANE DOO	SREMSKA KAMENICA
75.	DOO PROTECT ENG	UMKA
76.	KRUPNIK DOO	BELGRADE
77.	MRG EXPORT- IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
78.	IRITEL AD BEOGRAD	BELGRADE
79.	FAM AD- U RESTRUKTURIRANJU	KRUŠEVAC
80.	DAMIBA TRADE DOO	BELGRADE
81.	INTER-TRANS TRADE DOO	BELGRADE
82.	OZMOTEK DOO	BELGRADE
83.	HORIZON SYSTEMS PR.	PIROT
84.	ISCO DOO	ZRENJANIN
85.	DCP-HEMIGAL DOO	LESKOVAC

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
86.	KOMARČEVIĆ DOO	BELGRADE
87.	ZODAKS DOO	BELGRADE
88.	SZR ATELJE ENGRAVING ART	KRAGUJEVAC
89.	TRAYAL- HEM DOO	KRUŠEVAC
90.	ANMINI KOMERC DOO	BELGRADE
91.	DKS DOO	BELGRADE
92.	JUGOSCAN DOO	BELGRADE
93.	MAJKIĆ DOO	INĐIJA
94.	CRONY DOO	BELGRADE
95.	UNI- HEM DOO	BELGRADE
96.	PRENDIS DOO	BELGRADE
97.	DEKRASYS-VORINS DOO	NOVI SAD
98.	ARSENAL-REM DOO	KRALJEVO
99.	ALEKS ARMOR DOO	BELGRADE, Popović
100.	CENTUM DOO	BELGRADE
101.	MASTER- SECURITY DOO	NIŠ
102.	ORUŽARNICA HUNTER DOO	BELGRADE
103.	PARACENTAR DOO	BELGRADE
104.	ELEKTRO - DATA DOO	BELGRADE
105.	DEWACO DOO	BELGRADE
106.	LAB SYSTEMS SUPPORT DOO	BELGRADE
107.	INFORMATIKA AD	BELGRADE
108.	Milena Manojlović PR. Radnja za popravku industrijskih četki MANOJLOVIĆ	NIŠ
109.	SUPER LAB DOO	BELGRADE
110.	BEOETNA DOO	BELGRADE
111.	DIREKCIJA IRS DOO	BELGRADE
112.	PPT NAMENSKA AD	TRSTENIK
113.	MC COMPANY DOO	BELGRADE
114.	KONCERN FARMAKOM M.B. DOO	ŠABAC
115.	SOVA NVISION DOO	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
116.	TOMAGA DOO	BELGRADE
117.	VALKRE ARMOR SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
118.	ENERGODINAMIKA DOO	NOVI SAD
119.	AZIMUT DPS DOO	BELGRADE
120.	ORTEX URO GROUP DOO	KRUŠEVAC
121.	BATAS INTERNATIONAL DOO	BELGRADE
122.	DAT-CON DOO	BELGRADE
123.	PNEUMATIK-FLEKS DOO	NOVA PAZOVA
124.	E-SMART SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
125.	ADVERTOUT DOO	BELGRADE
126.	APS AVIATION PARTS SERVICE DOO	BELGRADE
127.	CHEMICAL AGROSAVA DOO	BELGRADE
128.	P.E.C.S. DOO	BELGRADE
129.	INFO TEAM DOO	BELGRADE
130.	DIGITRON IST DOO	BELGRADE
131.	INTER DIL DOO	BELGRADE
132.	INEKS-MORAVA DOO	GADŽIN HAN
133.	TSV BRAVE DOO	BELGRADE
134.	AUTO INPORT DOO	GORNJI MILANOVAC
135.	BALKAN NOVOTEH DOO	NOVI SAD
136.	CORS COMPUTERS DOO	BELGRADE
137.	AVIONICS & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES DOO	BELGRADE
138.	NISAR SAMOSTALNA RADNJA ZA TRGOVINU NA VELIKO I TRGOVINU U TRANZITU STEVANOVIĆ TIHOMIR PR	ZRENJANIN
139.	YUGIT DEFENCE DOO	BELGRADE
140.	BEXING DOO	BELGRADE
141.	VLATAKOM DOO	BELGRADE
142.	EDEPRO DOO	BELGRADE
143.	BEATRONIC SUPPLY DOO	BELGRADE
144.	FIN-LEKS DOO	BELGRADE
145.	PRVA PETOLETKA - PROMET AD - U RESTRUKTURIRANJU	TRSTENIK

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
146.	DOO ROMAX TRADE	NOVI SAD
147.	MILITARIA DOO	BELGRADE
148.	INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO	BELGRADE
149.	IMP-TELEKOMUNIKACIJE DOO	BELGRADE
150.	IMP-RAČUNARSKI SISTEMI DOO	BELGRADE
151.	MTT AERO C&RT DOO	BELGRADE
152.	TECHNICALLY REPRODUCT DOO	ČAČAK
153.	AE4S PROFESIONAL DOO	BELGRADE
154.	JAPI COM DOO	NOVI SAD
155.	PREDUZEĆE EVROKOMERC DOO	BRUS
156.	TOPFORSAGE DOO	BELGRADE
157.	DOO TROGLAV	TEMERIN
158.	TIM ZA TAKTIČKI TRENING DOO	BELGRADE, Obrenovac
159.	OBLAK TEHNOLOGIJE DOO	BELGRADE
160.	PATRIMONS AUTOMOTIV DOO	BELGRADE
161.	LUKNES DOO	KRUŠEVAC
162.	ICTS DOO	BELGRADE
163.	M-FLY DOO	BELGRADE
164.	BEOMARINE DOO	BELGRADE
165.	BALKAN HUNTER DOO	BELGRADE
166.	ELEKTROTEHNIČKO PREDUZEĆE ELING AD	LOZNICA
167.	GLOBAL DEFENCE SOLUTIONS DOO	BELGRADE
168.	GREEN TARGET DOO	BELGRADE
169.	BA TRADE DOO	BELGRADE
170.	ID AIR DOO	BELGRADE
171.	RMW CONSTRUCTION DOO	ŠABAC
172.	FAP FAMOS DOO	BELGRADE
173.	INŽENJERING TEHNOKOMERC EXPORT-IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE

¹ With entry into force of the Law on Export and Import of Dual-use Items (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 95/13), as of 8 November 2013 ceased the legal requirement of the Ministry to register legal entities performing exports and imports of dual-use goods.

ANNEX 2

ISSUED LICENCES FOR EXPORT OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT¹

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1.	EGYPT	8	13; 3; 1; 2; 4; 22; 15	29.626.784,37	Armoured or protective equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuses; Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; Technology; imaging equipment	60 GN; 35.761.111 KD	Egypt	s; m
2.	AUSTRALIA	4	3; 1	924.689,31	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	2.697.069 KD	Australia	C
3.	BELIZE	2	3; 5	461.813,90	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; fire control	1.000.048 KD	Bahrain; DR Congo	M
4.	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	19	1; 8; 3; 2; 13; 23; 7; 4;	2.152.428,02	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; armoured or protective equipment; security-police equipment; chemical and biological toxic agents; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	326.466 KD; 1.350 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Malawi; Angola	m; s; c
5.	ALGERIA	6	1; 2; 5; 22	17.288.437,56	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; fire control; technology	2.890 KD	Algeria	M
6.	ISRAEL	12	4; 8; 3; 1	6.475.096,93	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; "energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuses; Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	2.379.108 KD; 39.560 KG	Israel; Azerbaijan; Burkina Faso; Kazakhstan; South Africa; Nigeria	m; s; c
7.	KUWAIT	1	2; 3; 4	6.184,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	109 KD	Kuwait	m
8.	PAKISTAN	4	1	442.414,40	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	1.105 KD	Pakistan	c

	EXPORT DESTINATION ¹	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
9.	URUGUAY	5	1; 3; 8	6.007.900,18	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; "energetic materials"	28.422.099 KD; 14.247 KG	Uruguay; Chile	c; m
10.	CANADA	6	3; 1	1.443.871,49	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	4.549 KD	Canada	m; c
11.	BAHAMAS	1	4	8.406,29	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	1.125 KD	Romania	m
12.	BELGIUM	7	3	27.295.463,17	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	90.760.900 KD	Belgium	c
13.	NORWAY	3	3	704.694,08	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	1.583.800 KD	Norway	c
14.	THAILAND	5	3	3.067.079,60	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	67.026 KD	Thailand	m
15.	THE NETHERLANDS	1	3	285.880,79	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	3.401.000 KD	The Netherlands	c
16.	SPAIN	5	3; 1; 2	39.646.635,08	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	48.205.620 KD	Cameroon; Spain	m; c
17.	HUNGARY	6	8; 1; 10	3.229.495,95	"Energetic materials"; Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "aircraft"	88 KD; 217.000 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Hungary	m; c
18.	MALAYSIA	4	3; 8	6.194.348,00	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; "energetic materials"	21.380 GN; 11.550 KG	Brunei; Malaysia	m
19.	MARSHALL ISLANDS	5	18	2.556.418,38	Production equipment	7 GN; 31.600 KD	Azerbaijan	m

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
20.	BANGLADESH	7	11; 2; 5; 6; 1; 3; 4	40.762.708,92	Electronic equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; fire control; ground vehicles and their components; Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	293.498 KD	Bangladesh	m; c
21.	NEW CALEDONIA	1	1	40.220,44	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	108 KD	New Caledonia	c
22.	NEW ZEALAND	3	1; 3	449.812,04	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	1.333.212 KD	New Zealand	c
23.	AZERBAIJAN	13	18; 22; 8; 2; 3; 1	11.042.060,40	Production equipment; technology; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	1.106 GN; 482.912 KD; 106.313 KG; 1.600 LT	Azerbaijan	m
24.	ANGOLA	5	1; 6; 2; 18	13.195.200,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ground vehicles and their components; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; production equipment	27 GN; 35.976 KD	Angola	m; s
25.	ARGENTINA	1	1	114.571,21	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	264 KD	Argentina	c
26.	AUSTRIA	2	1; 3	4.509.245,52	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	606.460 KD	Austria	c
27.	BELARUS	2	1; 3	106.348,92	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	95.953 KD	Belarus	c
28.	BULGARIA	28	8; 3; 22; 4; 1; 2	29.515.254,37	"Energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuses; technology; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	160.720 GN; 533.754 KD; 110.621 KG	Bulgaria; France; Uganda; DR Congo	m; c

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
29.	GUATEMALA	2	1; 3	506.656,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	1.153.725 KD	Guatemala	c
30.	GREECE	7	13; 1	452.073,01	Armoured or protective equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	2.582 KD	Saudi Arabia; United Arab Emirates; South Africa	s; m
31.	INDIA	2	3	61.971,00	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	131.000 KD	India	c
32.	INDONESIA	2	3	1.784.679,63	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	3.093 KD	Indonesia	m
33.	IRAQ	3	2; 22; 4; 18; 3	3.987.587,40	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; technology: bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; production equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuses	1 GN; 1.375 KD	Iraq	m
34.	ITALY	7	3; 8	8.313.568,25	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; "energetic materials"	43.054.290 KD; 2.000 KG	Italy	m; c
35.	SOUTH AFRICA	2	1; 3	703.037,87	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	1.741.180 KD	South Africa	c
36.	KENYA	7	22; 1; 2; 3; 5	43.817.172,27	Technology: smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses; fire control	3 GN; 27.639 KD	Kenya	m
37.	CYPRUS	13	2; 3; 18; 8; 1; 4	6.548.191,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses; production equipment; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	2 GN; 12.389.357 KD; 5.000 KG	Turkmenistan; Equatorial Guinea; Belarus; Azerbaijan; Angola; Yemen	s; m
38.	KOREA	2	8; 18; 4	1.578.984,24	"Energetic materials"; production equipment; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	24 GN; 13 KD; 90.010 KG; 40 M2	Korea	m

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
39.	COSTA RICA	7	6; 1; 3; 2	15.615.854,36	Ground vehicles and their components; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	16.433.298 KD	Burundi; Angola; Burkina Faso	m; s
40.	LEBANON	1	3	730.000,00	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	36.000 KD	Niger	m
41.	MACEDONIA	8	4; 3; 22; 1	2.078.935,72	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ammunition and ammunition fuses; technology; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	398.419 KD	Macedonia; Vietnam	m; c
42.	MALTA	2	1	147.026,49	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	600 KD	Malta	c
43.	MYANMAR	4	22	3.598.327,60	Technology	2 GN; 29 KD	Myanmar	m
44.	POLAND	3	4; 2; 3	4.284.316,00	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses	60.718 KD	Egypt; Iraq	m
45.	SEYCHELLES	1	1	24.800,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	16 KD	Seychelles	m
46.	SINGAPORE	6	22; 3; 1	1.708.442,78	Technology; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	4.703 KD	Myanmar; Indonesia	m
47.	SLOVAKIA	6	3; 1; 4; 6; 2	2.462.725,82	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ground vehicles and their components; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	13.065 KD	Slovakia; Uganda; Equatorial Guinea	m
48.	SLOVENIA	3	1; 3	478.857,19	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuses	359.463 KD	Slovenia	c
49.	TURKEY	3	3	1.516.936,39	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	15.000 KD	Turkey	m

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
50.	PHILIPPINES	1	3	123.180,00	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	685.000 KD	Philippines	s
51.	FRANCE	5	8; 1; 3; 2	1.783.354,07	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	6.885.105 KD; 9.900 KG	France	c; m
52.	CROATIA	8	3; 22; 13; 8	748.583,73	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; technology; armoured or protective equipment; "energetic materials"	395.708 KD; 480 KG	Croatia	c; m
53.	CZECH REPUBLIC	6	22; 1; 2	9.443.233,40	Technology; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	18.873 KD	Czech Republic; Vietnam	m; c; s
54.	CHILE	1	1	11.990,75	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	33 KD	Chile	c
55.	ROMANIA	13	3; 8; 1	4.410.958,90	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	149.476 KD; 265.520 KG	Romania	m; c
56.	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	5	3; 1	170.660,45	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	140.449 KD	Russian Federation	c
57.	GERMANY	5	1; 3	11.407.374,37	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	40.093.179 KD	Germany	c
58.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	25	3; 1; 2; 8; 4	317.780.758,04	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; "energetic materials"; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	1.105.427.473 KD; 347.674 KG	United States of America; Colombia; Afghanistan	m; c; s
59.	VIETNAM	2	8	2.677.572,50	"Energetic materials"	86.000 KG	Vietnam	m

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END- USER ³
60.	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	7	1; 15; 17; 22; 4; 5; 2; 6; 3	35.622.314,95	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; imaging equipment; miscellaneous equipment; materials; technology; bombs; torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; fire control, smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ground vehicles and their components; ammunition and ammunition fuses	1 GN; 10.036 KD	United Arab Emirates; Egypt	m, s
61.	UNITED KINGDOM	6	3; 1	480.850,83	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	1.704.070 KD	United Kingdom; United States of America; Oman	c; s
62.	ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	12	8; 1; 3	2.391.300,12	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	29.360 KD; 56.620 KG	Austria; Belgium; Singapore; Cameroon; Spain; Israel	M
63.	JORDAN	3	3; 2; 1	138.480,00	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	20.008 KD	Oman; Jordan	s; m
64.	MONTENEGRO	23	23; 4; 7; 13; 1; 3; 8; 2	4.613.146,36	Security-police equipment; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; chemical and biological toxic agents; armoured or protective equipment; smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuses; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	1.130 GN; 845.490 KD; 3.433 KG	Montenegro; Philippines; Nigeria	s; m; c
65.	SWITZERLAND	1	1	17.560,48	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	44 KD	Switzerland	M
	TOTAL	380		739.774.925,29				

1 Temporary and tax-free export licences are not included.

2 Value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2014).

3 Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

ANNEX 3

ISSUED LICENCES FOR IMPORT OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT¹

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END- USER
1.	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	27	3; 22; 2; 11; 8; 6	14.251.699,21	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; technology; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; electronic equipment; "energetic materials"; ground vehicles and their components	305.236.640 KD; 100 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	m; c; s
2.	ISRAEL	1	1	1.342.500,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	54.000 KD	Israel	C
3.	JAPAN	1	1	61.500,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	300 KD	Japan	M
4.	CANADA	1	18	111.000,00	Production equipment	1 GN	Canada	M
5.	BELGIUM	6	1; 8; 3	3.532.521,20	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuses	10.200.425 KD; 147.000 KG	Belgium; Japan; Portugal	c; m
6.	SPAIN	1	1	40.514,37	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	126 KD	Spain	C
7.	HUNGARY	2	8; 6	9.033.532,94	"Energetic materials"; ground vehicles and their components	42 KD; 10.900 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Russian Federation	M
8.	CHINA	2	16	41.250,00	Forgings, castings and other unfinished products	250 KD	China	M
9.	AUSTRIA	6	1; 18; 4	575.018,66	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; production equipment; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	101.966 KD	Germany; Belgium; Austria	c; m
10.	BELARUS	4	1; 22; 11	1.043.545,30	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; technology; electronic equipment	506 KD	Belarus	M

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END- USER
11.	BULGARIA	15	8; 6; 3; 16; 2	13.136.477,50	"Energetic materials"; ground vehicles and their components; ammunition and ammunition fuses; forgings, castings and other unfinished products; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	24.172.257 KD; 1.449.008 KG	Bulgaria; Ukraine; Slovakia	m
12.	ITALY	3	1	703.436,02	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	1.151 KD	Italy	
13.	SOUTH AFRICA	1	2	17.595,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	10 KD	South Africa	
14.	CYPRUS	2	2; 4; 3	581.700,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ammunition and ammunition fuses	2.459 KD	Ukraine; Bulgaria	C
15.	MACEDONIA	2	13; 3	15.579,46	Armoured or protective equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuses	1.007 KD	Macedonia	S
16.	POLAND	1	18	335.643,60	Production equipment	1 GN	Poland	m; s
17.	SLOVAKIA	1	3	26.219,12	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	77 KD	Slovakia	S
18.	SLOVENIA	6	1; 3; 16; 18	1.343.295,71	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; forgings, castings and other unfinished products; production equipment	108.000 KD	China; United States of America; Germany; Italy; Finland; Sweden; Slovenia; Turkey	M

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END- USER
19.	FINLAND	2	3; 1	33.984,89	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm;	7.640 KD	Finland	M
20.	FRANCE	6	3; 10	2.654.415,08	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; "aircraft"	31.059.522 KD	France	c; m
21.	CZECH REPUBLIC	15	3; 1; 18; 8; 22	30.824.287,46	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; production equipment; "energetic materials"; technology	1 GN; 1.929.612 KD; 310.120 KG	Czech Republic	C
22.	ROMANIA	1	3	1.739.850,00	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	9.942 KD	Romania	M
23.	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	7	2; 1; 10	2.362.848,11	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "aircraft"	1 GN; 2.173 KD	Russian Federation	m; c
24.	GERMANY	11	1; 3; 17; 16; 18	1.860.706,72	Smooth-bore weapons; with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; miscellaneous equipment, materials; forgings, castings and other unfinished products	1 GN; 164.412 KD	Germany; Romania; Hungary; Spain	M
25.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	14	1; 8; 11; 3; 18	4.879.306,22	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "energetic materials"; electronic equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuses; production equipment	2 GN; 98.298.363 KD; 81.017 KG; 1.600 LT	United States of America; India; China; Germany	m; c
26.	UNITED KINGDOM	1	1	2.341,28	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	13 KD	Austria; Czech Republic; Italy; United Kingdom; Finland	c; m

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END- USER
27.	UKRAINE	1	2; 3	1.853.816,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses	10.483.568 KD	Ukraine	m; c; s
28.	MONTENEGRO	10	1; 3; 2; 17; 4; 6; 22; 9	3.164.935,25	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; miscellaneous equipment, materials; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ground vehicles and their components; technology; vessels of war and other surface vessels	3.625.579 KD	Montenegro; Albania	c
29.	SWITZERLAND	5	8; 1; 18	5.526.035,09	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; production equipment	62.504 KD; 47.000 KG	Italy; Switzerland	M
	TOTAL	155		101.095.554,17				c; m

1 Temporary and tax-free export licences are not included.

2 Value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2014).

3 Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

ANNEX 4								
ISSUED EXPORT LICENCES FOR DUAL-USE GOODS ¹								
	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1.	EGYPT	3	1A005	9.390.000,00	Special materials	18.000 KD	Egypt	S
2.	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	2	3A002; 5A002	188.385,71	Electronics; telecommunications and "information protection"	267 KD	Bosnia and Herzegovina	s
3.	BULGARIA	1	1C002	1.398.515,00	Special materials	10.000 KD	Bulgaria	M
4.	KENYA	1	6A008; 6E101	4.681.985,00	Sensors and lasers	1 GN	Kenya	M
5.	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	1A005	107.016,80	Special materials	200 KD	United Arab Emirates	S
6.	MONTENEGRO	4	1C350	2.443,87	Special materials	14 KD; 2 LT	Montenegro	C
	TOTAL	12		15.768.346,39				

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1 Temporary and tax-free export licences are not included.
2 Value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2014).
3 Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

ANNEX 5

ISSUED IMPORT LICENCES FOR DUAL-USE GOODS¹

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END- USER ³
1.	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	9	1A007; 5A002	2.240.895,31	Special materials; telecommunications and "information protection"	3.266.005 KD	Bosnia and Herzegovina	c
2.	ISRAEL	1	3A226; 9A115	10.800,00	Electronics; aerospace and propulsion	26 KD	Israel	m
3.	IRELAND	4	5A002	1.169.875,54	Telecommunications and "information protection"	6 KD	United States of America	c
4.	BELGIUM	6	1C350; 6A003	124.078,68	Special materials; Sensors and lasers	14 KD; 61.000 KG	Belgium	c
5.	SWEDEN	2	2B001	911.783,21	Materials processing	3 KD	Japan	c
6.	SPAIN	3	1C350; 2B209	1.781.627,85	Special materials; materials processing	1 GN; 2.500 KG	Spain	c, m
7.	CHINA	2	1C350; 1C002	75.420,00	Special materials	22.980 KG; 3 TN	China	c
8.	AUSTRIA	7	1C350; 1C012; 1C002; 1C351	1.937.599,06	Special materials	7 KD; 34.235 KG	Germany; Austria; United States of America; Belgium	c, m
9.	BULGARIA	1	2B001	124.321,90	Materials processing	1 KD	Germany	c
10.	ITALY	3	2B350; 1C350; 2B001	245.408,64	Materials processing; Special materials	40 KD; 45.900 KG	Italy; United States of America	c, m
11.	SOUTH AFRICA	1	5A001	45.904,13	Telecommunications and "information protection"	1 KD	South Africa	m
12.	KENYA	1	6A008	424.421,33	Sensors and lasers	62 KD	United Kingdom	m
13.	SLOVAKIA	1	2B001	184.239,15	Materials processing	1 KD	Singapore	c

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END- USER ³
14.	SLOVENIA	18	1C350; 1C002; 2B001	1.032.570,02	Special materials; materials processing	275 GR; 11 KD; 88.445 KG; 6 LT	Slovenia; Japan; Germany; Korea; China; United Kingdom; Belgium; France	c, m
15.	FRANCE	2	6D003	767.359,10	Sensors and lasers	2 KD	France	s
16.	CZECH REPUBLIC	7	1C350; 1A007	570.605,62	Special materials	302.250 KD; 51.040 KG; 42 TN	Czech Republic; Poland; Germany	c
17.	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	3	3A231; 1C350; 1C450	269.803,83	Electronics; Special materials	4 KD; 50.000 KG; 22 TN	Russian Federation	c
18.	GERMANY	47	1C230; 1C107; 1C350; 1C351; 1A004; 0C003; 2B001; 1A008; 1A007; 5A002	2.419.719,94	Special materials; nuclear materials, facilities and equipment; materials processing; telecommunications and "information protection"	2 GN; 400 GR; 604.058 KD; 96.772 KG; 123 LT; 915 MD; 236 ML	United States of America; Switzerland; Germany; Czech Republic; Austria; United Kingdom; Thailand; Spain; India	c, m
19.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7	1A007; 1A008; 3A002; 1C350; 6A002	766.849,98	Special materials; Electronics; Sensors and lasers	50.644 KD; 4.409 MD; 3 ML	United States of America	c, m
20.	UNITED KINGDOM	3	6A008	1.545.491,89	Sensors and lasers	27 KD	Sweden; United States of America; Denmark; Norway; Italy	m
21.	SWITZERLAND	2	2B201; 1C450	693.163,60	Materials processing; Special materials	11 KD; 3.080 KG	United States of America; Switzerland	m; c
	TOTAL	130		17.341.938,77				

1 Temporary and tax-free import licences are not included.

2 Value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2014).

3 Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

ANNEX 6

ACTUAL EXPORTS OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT¹

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
1.	EGYPT	8	1; 2; 3; 4; 15; 22	29.626.784,37	25.508.111,00*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; imaging equipment; technology	3 GN; 34.659.557 KD	Egypt	s; m
2.	AUSTRALIA	4	3; 1	924.689,31	916.070,20*	ammunition and ammunition fuses; Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	2.674.569 KD	Australia	C
3.	BELIZE	2	3	461.813,90	460.901,90	ammunition and ammunition fuses	1.000.000 KD	Bahrain	M
4.	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	19	1; 8; 3; 2; 13; 23; 7; 4	2.152.428,02	1.520.193,76*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; armoured or protective equipment; security-police equipment; chemical and biological toxic agents; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	310.053 KD; 1.350 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Malawi; Angola	m; s; c
5.	ALGERIA	6	1; 2; 5; 22	17.288.437,56	16.453.706,52*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; fire control; technology	2.890 KD	Algeria	M
6.	ISRAEL	12	4; 8; 3; 1	6.475.096,93	4.609.716,93*	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; "energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	2.028.808 KD; 39.560 KG	Israel; Azerbaijan; Burkina Faso; Kazakhstan; South Africa; Nigeria	m; s; c
7.	KUWAIT	1		6.184,00					
8.	PAKISTAN	4	1	442.414,40	59.219,81*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	253 KD	Pakistan	C

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
9.	URUGUAY	5	1; 3; 8	6.007.900,18	1.473.750,18*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; "energetic materials"	8.847.499 KD; 14.247 KG	Uruguay, Chile	c; m
10.	CANADA	6	1; 3	1.443.871,49	343.150,11*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	989 KD	Canada	c; m
11.	BAHAMAS	1	4	8.406,29		Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	1.125 KD	Romania	M
12.	BELGIUM	7	3	27.295.463,17	4.840.561,72*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	16.707.800 KD	Belgium	c
13.	NORWAY	3	3	704.694,08	704.694,08	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	1.583.800 KD	Norway	c
14.	THAILAND	5	3	3.067.079,60	3.067.079,60*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	67.026 KD	Thailand	M
15.	THE NETHERLANDS	1	3	285.880,79		Ammunition and ammunition fuses	3.400.000 KD	The Netherlands	C
16.	SPAIN	5	1; 2; 3	39.646.635,08	23.782.287,40*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses	34.091.687 KD	Cameroon; Spain	m; c
17.	HUNGARY	6	8; 1; 10	3.229.495,95	3.195.250,57*	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "aircraft"	88 KD; 211.300 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Hungary	m; c
18.	MALAYSIA	4	3; 8	6.194.348,00	6.194.348,00*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; "energetic materials"	82.180 GN; 11.550 KG	Brunei; Malaysia	M
19.	MARSHAL ISLANDS	5	18	2.556.418,38	2.556.418,01	Production equipment	7 GN; 31.600 KD	Azerbaijan	M
20.	BANGLADESH	7	11; 2; 5; 6; 3; 4	40.762.708,92	23.321.113,91*	Electronic equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; fire control; ground vehicles and their components; ammunition and ammunition fuses; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	293.387 KD	Bangladesh	m
21.	NEW CALEDONIA	1	1	40.220,44	40.220,44	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	108 KD	New Caledonia	C
22.	NEW ZEALAND	3	1; 3	449.812,04	449.812,04*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	1.333.212 KD	New Zealand	C

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
23.	azerbaijan	13	18; 3	11.042.060,40	4.189.622,75*	Production equipment; "energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth- bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	60 GN; 160.488 KD; 16.223 KG; 1.600 LT	Azerbaijan	M
24.	angola	5	1; 6; 18	13.195.200,00	3.404.110,00*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ground vehicles and their com- ponents; production equipment	18.742 KD	Angola	m; s
25.	argentina	1	1	114.571,21		Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	264 KD	Argentina	C
26.	austria	2	1; 3	4.509.245,52	274.716,80	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	602.291 KD	Austria	C
27.	belarus	2	1; 3	106.348,92	106.348,92	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	95.953 KD	Belarus	C
28.	bulgaria	28	8; 3; 22; 4; 1	29.515.254,37	8.189.516,48*	"Energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuses; technology; bombs, tor- pedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	10.770 GN; 557.591 KD; 37.497 KG	Bulgaria; France; Uganda; DR Congo	m; c
29.	guatemala	2	1,3	506.656,00	226.830,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	1.153.00 KD	Guatemala	c
30.	greece	7	13	452.073,01	452.073,01	Armoured or protective equipment; smooth- bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	2.582 KD	Saudi Arabia; United Arab Emirates; South Africa	s; m
31.	india	2	3	61.971,00	61.971,00	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	131.000 KD	India	C
32.	indonesia	2	3	1.784.679,63	1.784.679,63	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	3.093 KD	Indonesia	M
33.	iraq	3	2; 22; 4	3.987.587,40	1.472.447,00*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; technology; bombs, torpe- does, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	1 GN; 1.316 KD	Iraq	m
34.	italy	7	3; 8	8.313.568,25	2.635.593,09*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; "ener- getic materials"	2.571.290 KD; 2.000 KG	Italy	m; c

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
35.	SOUTH AFRICA	2	1	703.037,87		Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	10 KD	South Africa	C
36.	KENYA	7	1; 2; 3; 5	43.817.172,27	34.175.407,99*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses; fire control	3 GN; 27.639 KD	Kenya	m
37.	CYPRUS	13	2; 3; 18; 4	6.548.191,00	4.287.029,91*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses; production equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	2 GN; 10.956.052 KD	Turkmenistan; Equatorial Guinea; Belarus; Angola; Yemen	s; m
38.	KOREA	2	8; 18; 4	1.578.984,24	1.487.791,03*	"Energetic materials"; production equipment; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	12 GN; 13 KD; 88.011 KG; 40 M2	Korea	M
39.	COSTA RICA	7	3	15.615.854,36	529.417,44*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	2.019.092 KD	Burkina Faso; Burundi	m
40.	LEBANON	1	3	730.000,00	730.000,00	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	36.000 KD	Niger	m
41.	MACEDONIA	8	4; 3; 22; 1	2.078.935,72	1.176.434,47*	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ammunition and ammunition fuses; technology; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	394.650 KD	Macedonia; Vietnam	m; c
42.	MALTA	2	1	147.026,49	147.026,49*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	600 KD	Malta	c
43.	MYANMAR	4	22	3.598.327,60		Technology	2 GN; 29 KD	Myanmar	m
44.	POLAND	3	4; 2; 3	4.284.316,00	4.284.242,80*	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuses	60.714 KD	Egypt; Iraq	m
45.	SEYCHELLES	1	1	24.800,00	24.800,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	16 KD	Seychelles	m

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
46.	SINGAPORE	6	22; 3; 1	1.708.442,78	1.708.442,78	Technology; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	4.703 KD	Myanmar; Indonesia	m
47.	SLOVAKIA	6	1; 3; 4; 6; 2	2.462.725,82	2.323.804,03*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ground vehicles and their components; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	10.585 KD	Uganda; Slovakia; Equatorial Guinea	m
48.	SLOVENIA	3	1; 3	478.857,19	108.357,19*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	354.523 KD	Slovenia	c
49.	TURKEY	3	3	1.516.936,39	1.516.936,39	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	15.000 KD	Turkey	m
50.	PHILIPPINES	1	3	123.180,00	123.180,00	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	685.000 KD	Philippines	s
51.	FRANCE	5	8; 1; 3	1.783.354,07	1.701.041,16*	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	6.657.102 KD; 9.900 KG	France	c
52.	CROATIA	8	3; 22; 13; 8	748.583,73	690.662,71	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; technology; armoured or protective equipment; "energetic materials"	295.108 KD; 400 KG	Croatia	c; m
53.	CZECH REPUBLIC	6	22; 1	9.443.233,40	334.455,28*	Technology; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	1.352 KD	Czech Republic; Vietnam	m; c; s
54.	CHILE	1	1	11.990,75		Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	33 KD	Chile	c
55.	ROMANIA	13	3; 8; 1	4.410.958,90	3.720.125,45*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	147.856 KD; 226.520 KG	Romania	m; c
56.	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	5	3; 1	170.660,45	104.546,93*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	5.844 KD	Russian Federation	c
57.	GERMANY	5	3; 1	11.407.374,37	3.492.174,24*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	15.076.306 KD	Germany	c

	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
58.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	25	3; 1; 8; 4	317.780.758,04	45.770.398,67*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "energetic materials"; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	163.117.048 KD; 130.551 KG	United States of America; Colombia; Afghanistan	m; c; s
59.	VIETNAM	2	8	2.677.572,50	2.677.572,50	"Energetic materials"	86.000 KG	Vietnam	m
60.	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	7	1; 22; 4; 6; 3	35.622.314,95	8.546.057,39*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; technology, smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ground vehicles and their components; ammunition and ammunition fuses	10.017 KD	United Arab Emirates; Egypt	m; s
61.	UNITED KINGDOM	6	3; 1	480.850,83	462.047,73	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	2.251.065 KD	United Kingdom; United States of America	c; s
62.	ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	12	8; 1; 3	2.391.300,12	2.312.521,17*	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses	28.551 KD; 56.620 KG	Austria; Belgium; Singapore; Cameroon; Spain; Israel	m
63.	JORDAN	3	3; 2; 1	138.480,00	138.480,00*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	20.008 KD	Oman; Jordan	s; m
64.	MONTENEGRO	23	23; 7; 13; 8	4.613.146,36	2.971.682,95*	Security-police equipment; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; chemical and biological toxic agents; armoured or protective equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; "energetic materials"	780 GN; 667.692 KD; 1.049 KG	Montenegro; Philippines; Nigeria	s; m; c
65.	SWITZERLAND	1	1	17.560,48	7.831,68	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	16 KD	Switzerland	m
	TOTAL	380		739.774.925,29	267.846.983,24				

1 Temporary and tax-free export licences are not included.

2 Value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2014).

3 Same as 2. The asterisk (*) with the number means that the figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2013 and valid in 2014.

4 Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian

ANNEX 7

ACTUAL IMPORTS OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT¹

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
1.	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	27	3; 22; 11; 8; 6	14.251.699,21	8.235.972,16*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; technology; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; electronic equip- ment; "energetic materials"; ground vehicles and their components	219.443.164 KD; 100 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	m; c; s
2.	ISRAEL	1	1	1.342.500,00		Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	483 KD	Israel	c
3.	JAPAN	1	1	61.500,00	61.500,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	300 KD	Japan	m
4.	CANADA	1	18	111.000,00	111.000,00	Production equipment	1 GN	Canada	m
5.	BELGIUM	6	1; 8; 3	3.532.521,20	526.297,68*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "energetic materials"; ammuni- tion and ammunition fuses	6.200.175 KD; 5.000 KG	Belgium; Japan	c; m
6.	SPAIN	1	1	40.514,37	14.511,72	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	40 KD	Spain	c
7.	HUNGARY	2	8	9.033.532,94	79.532,94	"Energetic materials"	10.900 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	m
8.	CHINA	2	16	41.250,00	41.250,00	Forgings, castings and other unfinished products	250 KD	China	m
9.	AUSTRIA	6	1; 18; 4	575.018,66	210.415,20*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; production equipment; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explo- sive devices	100.124 KD	Germany; Belgium; Austria	c; m
10.	BELARUS	4	1; 22; 11	1.043.545,30	484.811,03*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; technology; electronic equipment	505 KD	Belarus	m
11.	BULGARIA	15	8; 3	13.136.477,50	6.588.610,50*	"Energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuses	21.306.050 KD; 327.079 KG	Bulgaria; Ukraine; Slovakia	m

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
12.	ITALY	3	1	703.436,02	84.509,76*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	141 KD	Italy	c
13.	SOUTH AFRICA	1	2	17.595,00		Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	10 KD	South Africa	s
14.	CYPRUS	2	2; 4; 3	581.700,00	480.700,00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ammunition and ammunition fuses	2.055 KD	Ukraine; Bulgaria	m; s
15.	MACEDONIA	2	13	15.579,46	15.579,46	Armoured or protective equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuses	1.007 KD	Macedonia	s
16.	POLAND	1	18	335.643,60	335.643,60	Production equipment	1 GN	Poland	m
17.	SLOVAKIA	1	3	26.219,12		Ammunition and ammunition fuses	77 KD	Slovakia	m
18.	SLOVENIA	6	1; 3; 16; 18	1.343.295,71	673.229,98*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; forgings, castings and other unfinished products; production equipment	22.257 KD	China; United States of America; Germany; Italy; Finland; Sweden; Slovenia; Turkey	c; m
19.	FINLAND	2	3	33.984,89	9.589,92	Ammunition and ammunition fuses	7.600 KD	Finland	c
20.	FRANCE	6	3; 10	2.654.415,08	1.493.253,79*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; "aircraft"	11.059.494 KD	France	m
21.	CZECH REPUBLIC	15	3; 1; 18	30.824.287,46	2.857.006,19*	Ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; production equipment; "energetic materials"	1 GN; 1.318.957 KD; 10.120 KG	Czech Republic	m; c
22.	ROMANIA	1	3	1.739.850,00		Ammunition and ammunition fuses	9.942 KD	Romania	m
23.	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	7	2; 1; 10	2.362.848,11	2.188.894,39*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "aircraft"	1 GN; 718 KD	Russian Federation	m; c
24.	GERMANY	11	1; 3; 17; 18	1.860.706,72	449.157,13*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; miscellaneous equipment, materials; production equipment	1 GN; 30.652 KD	Germany; Romania; Hungary; Spain	c; m

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
25.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	14	1; 8; 11; 3; 18	4.879.306,22	1.605.458,35*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; "energetic materials"; electronic equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuses; production equipment	2 GN; 20.042.070 KD; 43.069 KG; 1.600 LT	United States of America; India; China; Germany	m; c
26.	UNITED KINGDOM	1	1	2.341,28	2.341,28	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm	13 KD	Austria; Czech Republic; Italy; United Kingdom; Finland	c
27.	UKRAINE	1		1.853.816,00					
28.	MONTENEGRO	10	1; 3; 2; 17; 4; 6; 9	3.164.935,25	765.384,81*	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; ammunition and ammunition fuses; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; miscellaneous equipment, materials; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ground vehicles and their components; vessels of war and other surface vessels	2.567.609 KD	Montenegro; Albania	c; m
29.	SWITZERLAND	5	8; 1; 18	5.526.035,09	5.518.220,43	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm; production equipment	62.504 KD; 44.480 KG	Italy; Switzerland	m
	TOTAL	155		101.095.554,17	32.832.870,32				

1. Temporary and tax-free export licences are not included.

2. Value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2014).

3. Same as 2. The asterisk (*) with the number means that the figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2013 and valid in 2014.

4. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian

ANNEX 8									
ACTUAL EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE GOODS ¹									
	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
1.	EGYPT	3	1A005	9.390.000,00		Special materials	5.000 KD	Egypt	s
2.	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	2		188.385,71					
3.	BULGARIA	1	1C002	1.398.515,00	1.398.515,00*	Special materials	10.000 KD	Bulgaria	m
4.	KENYA	1	6A008; 6E101	4.681.985,00	4.681.985,00	Sensors and lasers	1 GN	Kenya	m
5.	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1		107.016,80					
6.	MONTENEGRO	4	1C350	2.443,87		Special materials	14 KD; 2 LT	Montenegro	c
	TOTAL	12		15.768.346,39	6.080.500,00				

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3 Same as 2. The asterisk (*) with the number means that the figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2013 and valid in 2014.

4 Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian

ANNEX 9

ACTUAL IMPORTS OF DUAL-USE GOODS¹

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END- USER ⁴
1.	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	9	1A007; 5A002	2.240.895,31	1.331.064,01*	Special materials; telecommunications and "information protection"	1.927.005 KD	Bosnia and Herzegovina	c
2.	ISRAEL	1	3A226; 9A115	10.800,00	10.800,00	Electronics; aerospace and propulsion	26 KD	Israel	m
3.	IRELAND	4	5A002	1.169.875,54	1.169.875,54	telecommunications and "information protection"	6 KD	United States of America	c
4.	BELGIUM	6	1C350; 6A003	124.078,68	95.135,50*	Special materials; sensors and lasers	14 KD; 26.000 KG	Belgium	c
5.	SWEDEN	2		911.783,21					
6.	SPAIN	3	1C350; 2B209	1.781.627,85	1.781.627,85*	Special materials; materials processing	1 GN; 2.500 KG	Spain	c; m
7.	CHINA	2	1C350; 1C002	75.420,00	75.420,00*	Special materials	22.980 KG; 3 TN	China	c
8.	AUSTRIA	7	1C350; 1C012; 1C002; 1C350	1.937.599,06	1.937.599,06*	Special materials	7 KD; 34.235 KG	Germany; Austria; United States of America; Belgium	c; m
9.	BULGARIA	1	2B001	124.321,90	124.321,90	materials processing	1 KD	Germany	c
10.	ITALY	3	2B350; 1C350; 2B001	245.408,64	212.919,92*	Materials processing; Special materials	40 KD; 11.000 KG	Italy; United States of America	c; m
11.	SOUTH AFRICA	1	5A001	45.904,13	45.904,13	Telecommunications and "information protection"	1 KD	South Africa	m
12.	KENYA	1	6A008	424.421,33	424.421,33	Sensors and lasers	62 KD	United Kingdom	m
13.	SLOVAKIA	1	2B001	184.239,15	184.239,15	Materials processing	1 KD	Singapore	c

	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF ACTUAL EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END- USER ⁴
14.	SLOVENIA	18	1C350; 1C002; 2B001	1.032.570,02	1.028.406,82*	Special materials; materials processing	275 GR; 11 KD; 87.534 KG; 6 LT	Slovenia; Japan; Germany; Korea; China; United Kingdom; Belgium; France	c; m
15.	FRANCE	2	6D003	767.359,10	767.359,10	Sensors and lasers	2 KD	France	s
16.	CZECH REPUBLIC	7	1C350; 1A007	570.605,62	328.291,50*	Special materials	61.500 KD; 51.040 KG; 27 TN	Czech Republic; Poland; Germany	c
17.	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	3	3A231; 1C350; 1C450	269.803,83	268.782,30	Electronics; special materials	4 KD; 50.000 KG; 22 TN	Russian Federation	c
18.	GERMANY	47	1C230; 1C350; 1C351; 1A004; 0C003; 2B001; 1A008; 1A007; 5A002	2.419.719,94	2.046.448,01*	Special materials; Nuclear materials, facilities and equipment; materials processing; telecommunications and "information protection"	2 GN; 400 GR; 533.238 KD; 39.897 KG; 123 LT; 915 MD; 236 ML	United States of America; Germany; Czech Republic; Austria; Switzerland; United Kingdom; Spain; Thailand; India	c; m
19.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7	1A007; 1A008; 1C350; 6A002	766.849,98	1.104.669,68	Special materials; sensors and lasers	59.744 KD; 4.409 MD; 3 ML	United States of America	c; m
20.	UNITED KINGDOM	3	6A008	1.545.491,89	1.545.491,89	Sensors and lasers	27 KD	Sweden; United States of America; Denmark; Norway; Italy	m
21.	SWITZERLAND	2	2B201	693.163,60	671.212,92	Materials processing	11 KD	United States of America	m
	TOTAL	130	17.341.938,77	15.153.990,61					

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2 Value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2014).

3 Same as 2. The asterisk (*) with the number means that the figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2013 and valid in 2014.

4 Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian

ANNEX 10

DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXPORT LICENCES

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	18; 3; 4	1.328.093,08	Equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuses; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	2.051 GN; 2.264 KD; 32.710 KG	Sudan	m
TOTAL	1		1.328.093,08				

ANNEX 11

DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT IMPORT LICENCES

There were no denials of licence applications or revoked licences for import of arms and military equipment in 2014.

ANNEX 12

DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR DUAL-USE EXPORT LICENCES

There were no denials of licence applications or revoked licences for export of dual-use goods in 2014.

ANNEX 13

DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR DUAL-USE IMPORT LICENCES

There were no denials of licence applications or revoked licences for import of dual-use goods in 2014.

NOTES

[illegible]

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MINISTRY OF TRADE, TOURISM AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
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