

2014 ANNUAL REPORT

ON FOREIGN TRADE IN CONTROLLED GOODS

MONTENEGRO



MONTENEGRO
Ministry of Economy



Montenegro
Ministry of Economy

2014 ANNUAL REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE IN CONTROLLED GOODS

Montenegro
Ministry of Economy
Podgorica, 2015

The Ministry of Economy of Montenegro as part of the control of foreign trade in weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods, has produced the ninth Report on Foreign Trade in Arms and Military Equipment. This Report gives an overview of the issued licences for export, import and brokering activities and describes the cooperation of the Ministry with international institutions and organizations in the area of foreign trade control in arms, military equipment and non-military munition. Given that the licences issued in 2014 can be utilized until the closing of year 2015, this Report covers the process of utilization of licences until May 2015.

Number of copies: 70

ISBN: 978-86-7728-224-0

Translation, proofreading and printing of this publication was supported by UNDP/SEESAC through a project funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The views expressed in the publication are those of the Government of Montenegro and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations Development Programme. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of the United Nations Development Programme concerning 1) the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities; or 2) the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



Montenegro
Ministry of Economy
Rimski Trg 45
81000 Podgorica

Department of Multilateral and Regional Trade Cooperation and International Economic Relations
Foreign Trade Policy and Regime Sector

Tel: + 382 20 482 294
Fax: + 382 20 234 576

Goran Šćepanović,
Assistant Minister

Tel: + 382 20 482 115
Fax: + 382 20 234 576
E-mail: goran.scepanovic@mek.gov.me

MS.c. Kadrija Kurpejović
Advisor

Tel: + 382 20 482 294
Fax: + 382 20 234 576
E-mail: kadrija.kurpejovic@mek.gov.me

CONTENTS

I.	SECTION ONE	
	INTRODUCTION	7
II.	SECTION TWO	
	NATIONAL LEGISLATION	9
	1. National Control List	9
	2. Other Regulations	9
	3. International Legal Instruments and Control Regimes	9
	4. International Treaties and Conventions	10
III.	SECTION THREE	
	MONTENEGRO IN THE FOREIGN TRADE CONTROL SYSTEM	13
	5. International Cooperation	13
	6. Technical Support in Capacity Building in Montenegro in the Field of Controlled Goods Transfer Controls	13
	7. Further Activities in the Field of Foreign Trade Controls of Controlled Goods	15
IV.	SECTION FOUR	
	STATISTICAL OVERVIEW	17
	Annex 1/14: Data on Issued Export Licences for Arms and Military Equipment (AME)	19
	Annex 2/14: Data on Issued Import Licences for Arms and Military Equipment (AME)	21
	Annex 3/14: Data on Issued Export Licences for Non-Military Munitions	23
	Annex 4/14: Data on Issued Import Licences for Non-Military Munitions	24
	Annex 5/14: Data on Issued Licences for Brokering Activities	25
	Annex 6/14: Information on Denied Applications for Export/Import of Controlled Goods	26

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Extract from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment	27
Appendix 2: Extract from the National List of Non-Military Munitions	29

ANNEXES

Annex 1a/14: Issued EXPORT Licences for Arms and Military Equipment	30
Annex 2a/14: Issued IMPORT Licences for Arms and Military Equipment	34
Annex 3a/14: Issued EXPORT Licences for Non-Military Munitions	38
Annex 4a/14: Issued IMPORT Licences for Non-Military Munitions	39
Annex 5a/14: Brokering Activities	43



SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

The Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Journal of Montenegro" No. 80/08) and the related by-laws provide a basis for the state control of international transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods (hereinafter referred to as: Controlled Goods).

The legal framework for producing the Annual Report on International transfers of Controlled Goods has been summarized in Article 32, paragraph 1 of the Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Journal of MNE", No.80/08). The Ministry of Economy of Montenegro, as the body responsible for the implementation of the Law and related regulations in the area of foreign trade in Controlled Goods, produced this Report.

In addition to the legal framework, the **Ninth National Report** providing an overview of the export-import control of Controlled Goods during the year 2014, was produced by the Ministry of Economy in accordance with the recommendations of the international community. In producing this Report, the EU recommendations on the form and content of national reports have been observed in order to make it compatible with the reports of the European Union and useable for comparison with the national reports of neighbouring countries and countries worldwide.

With regards to the selection of data to be published, a compromise has been reached that includes the commitment to publish information while at the same time protecting the commercial interests of business entities. All data are published in an aggregated form in order to maintain the confidentiality of information, in accordance with the Data Confidentiality Act ("Official Journal of MNE", No. 1 4/08, 76/09, 41/10, 38/12, 44/12, 14/13 and 18/14) and Unpublished Data Protection Act ("Official Journal of MNE", No. 16/07, 73/08).

After the Report has been submitted to the Government and adopted, the Report is published by the Ministry of Economy and posted on the Ministry's official website www.mek.gov.me. Thus a higher level of transparency is achieved with regard to these activities, which contributes to building Montenegro's credibility worldwide and improving international cooperation in this field.

The Report contains general information on the national control lists, past experience in the field of foreign trade of controlled goods, active participation in workshops/trainings and further advancement of the control system, as well as the analysis of statistical data shown in the Annexes.

The Report does not contain information on the Law on Foreign Trade in Controlled Goods, the export/import controls policy, competent institutions in the licensing process, licensing criteria since no amendments have been made compared to the previous Report posted on the official website of the Ministry of Economy.

The Annexes also contain tables with figures regarding the approved requests for foreign trade in controlled goods activities.



SECTION TWO

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1

National Control List

Article 6 of the Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Journal of Montenegro", No.80/08) prescribes that upon the request of a ministry in charge of foreign trade activities, the Government shall approve and update the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment and shall harmonize them with the EU legislation. The EU Lists are evolving documents and are updated on an annual basis; thus it is necessary to regularly update the corresponding National Control List in order to keep up with development and events in the respective international control regimes, and to harmonize with them.

2

Other Regulations

In the Montenegrin legislation there are other applicable laws, in addition to the Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods and the Law on Dual-Use Export Controls, related to international transfers of controlled goods. They regulate specific issues of importance in the field of foreign trade of controlled goods.¹

3

International Legal Instruments and Control Regimes

International control regimes are:

- Wassenaar Arrangement – WA² - www.wassenaar.org.
- Nuclear Suppliers Group – NSG³ - www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org.

1 Law on Production and Transfers of Arms and Military Equipment ("Official Journal of FRY", No. 41/96 and "Official Journal of SCG" No. 07/05); Law on Foreign Trade ("Official Journal of Montenegro", No. 28/04, 37/07); Law on Customs ("Official Journal of RMNE", No. 07/02, 38/02, 72/02, 21/03, 31/03, 29/05, 66/06 and "Official Journal of MNE No. 21/08); Law on Border Controls ("Official Journal of Montenegro", No. 72/09).

Besides the above mentioned, other laws are also applied, e.g.: Law on Chemicals ("Official Journal of MNE", No. 18/12); Law on the Protection from Ionic Radiation and on Radiation Safety ("Official Journal of MNE", No. 56/09); Law on Control of Production and Trade of Substances that May Be Used in the Production of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances ("Official Journal of Montenegro", No.83/09).

2 The goal of Wassenaar Arrangement is to promote transparency and greater accountability in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, as well as the maintenance of agreed military and dual-use control lists. Wassenaar Arrangement currently includes 40 Participating States, the representatives of which meet regularly in Vienna.

3 Since its establishment in 1975, the Nuclear Suppliers Group has sought to ensure non-proliferation of nuclear weapons by controlling exports and transfers of materials that may be used as nuclear weapons.

- Zangger Committee⁴ - www.zanggercommittee.org.
- The Australia Group – AG⁵ - www.australiagroup.net.
- Missile Technology Control Regime – MTCR⁶ - www.mtcr.info.

Early in 2015, Montenegro launched the International Control Regime WA accession initiative, while accession to other regimes shall be considered in accordance with its needs and capacities.



International Treaties and Conventions

Activities of Montenegro aimed at fulfilling its commitments derived from multilateral agreements on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation have focused on integration into organizations which provide strong mechanisms of preserving peace and security, whilst respecting the interests of all countries. Along with the establishment of an institutional framework for bilateral and multilateral security cooperation, the relevant authorities are taking the necessary steps in order to lay the relevant legislative foundations, including ratification and implementation of international treaties in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation, arms control, combating terrorism and organized crime.

Montenegro has constantly supported the application of all international instruments regulating the field of disarmament and arms control; it recognizes each new and constructive initiative aimed at building and increasing international cooperation in order to reduce and eliminate risks and consequences of production and use of any weapons and ammunition.

After the declaration of independence, on 3rd June 2006, Montenegro decided to succeed to the treaties which are in accordance with the legal system of Montenegro; thus becoming an active stakeholder in the performance of the major part of international treaties and conventions in the field of disarmament and arms control.

As regards disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, Montenegro has played an active role in the implementation of a series of other international instruments, as follows: 1999 Vienna Document, 2000 OSCE Document on SALW, 2003 OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition, 2004 OSCE Decision on End-User Certificates, 2004 OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering of Small Arms, 2003 OSCE Elements for Export Controls on Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANP ADS), the Formal Document as per Article IV of Annex 1B of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in BiH (Dayton Accords)⁷.

4 The goal of the Zangger Committee is to prevent the diversion of exported nuclear materials for civilian purposes and their development into nuclear weapons or other nuclear devices.

5 This control regime was established in 1985, with the goal of curbing the proliferation of weapons for mass destruction, especially chemical and biological weapons, and equipment for dual-use production. It includes over 40 participating states, some of which are EU member countries.

6 Missile Technology Control Regime (in February 2004 Serbia and Montenegro unilaterally committed to the MTCR Equipment, Software and Technology Annex of 30th May 2003 and the MTCR Guidelines of 7th January 1993). This regime is aimed at controlling the transfer of technology and equipment for production of missiles and maintaining the military and dual-use control lists.

7 **Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control** (Article IV, Annex 1-B, Dayton Accords), the Parties of which are the Republic of Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, was endorsed on 14th June 1996 in Florence and ranks as one of key and essential mechanisms for peace-keeping and improvement of security and stability in the region. **The goal of the Agreement** is to achieve and maintain balanced and stable defence force levels in the region in terms of reduction of numbers of conventional weapons into five categories (tanks, over 75mm artillery weapons, armoured vehicles, combat aircrafts and assault helicopters) under control of the Parties.

In the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and combating terrorism, Montenegro has been active in improving the legislative framework for the implementation of the Resolutions **1373** and **1540**. Adoption of the 2014-2018 National Action Plan for the Implementation of Resolution 1540 in May 2014 was followed by the establishment of the Coordination Body for the implementation of the Resolution. At the same time, an updated progress Report was produced and submitted to the competent UN Committee.

Montenegro is a signatory of the **Hague Code of Conduct** against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (**HCOC**) and it regularly submits annual reports on the implementation of the Code.

With regard to SALW control, Montenegro implements the **United Nations** Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its aspects relying, first of all on the following international documents:

1. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the UN Firearms Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition⁸;
2. United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects;
3. OSCE Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW);
4. Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards for South-eastern Europe (RMDS);

The Government of Montenegro has adopted the **Strategy for Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), and the 2013-2018 Action Plan**, which define the SALW control activities. In accordance with the commitments provided under the Strategy and Action Plan, a Coordination Body for the Implementation of the Strategy for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons was set up with the mandate to coordinate and direct the activities of all relevant stakeholders taking part in the implementation of the Strategy, inform the public about the planned activities and results obtained, draft a progress report related to the control and reduction of small arms and light weapons in accordance with the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade of SALW and the OSCE Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as with other relevant agreements.

In addition to its membership in international treaties in the field of disarmament and arms control, and with the view to providing support and contributing towards building both regional and European stability and security, Montenegro is conducting a number of activities in accordance with the following international documents:

- 1999 Vienna Document⁹;
- Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), and
- Treaty on Open Skies¹⁰.

⁸ Montenegro became a signatory of the Convention and the Protocol on 3rd June 2006, by succession.

⁹ Montenegro regularly fulfils its commitments related to the **1999 Vienna Document**, which include confidence and security building measures, exchange of annual information and controls through evaluation visits to military units, inspection of specific areas, visits to military air bases, observing the announced military activities, observing training and exercises, and by learning about new types of weapons. Montenegro has committed to ensuring three inspections of a specific area and one evaluation visit on an annual basis, while the number of inspections and evaluations accepted on a bilateral level is not limited and it is up to Montenegro to decide.

¹⁰ In spite of not being a signatory of **CFE and Treaty on Open Skies**, Montenegro is voluntarily participating in activities helping towards the implementation of the above-mentioned treaties.

*With regards to the process of export controls of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, Montenegro is observing more comprehensive criteria, in comparison to those envisaged by the **Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)**, which Montenegro ratified in July 2014. Having in mind that each contribution to the responsible control of exports, imports and transfers of weapons adds to both regional and global security, Montenegro found itself in the group of the first countries to accede to the International Arms Trade Treaty, thus ratifying the Treaty by adopting the **Law on Ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty** (“Official Journal of Montenegro – International Treaties, No. 9/2014” of 4.8.2014).*



SECTION THREE

MONTENEGRO IN THE FOREIGN TRADE CONTROL SYSTEM

Compliance with standards in the area of control of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods transfers, which are observed by all countries united in the fight against international terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), is of outmost importance for the inclusion of Montenegro in the international export control system and accession to international control regimes and agreements in this area.



International Cooperation

In the course of 2014 and pursuant to the EU **Council Decision 2012/711/CFSP on the activities of COARM** of supporting export controls of arms and military equipment, in the framework of the EU programme of cooperation in the field of dual-use export controls, the Ministry of Economy continued its fruitful cooperation with international organizations and institutions responsible for export controls of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods. Such cooperation highly contributed towards gaining new knowledge and experience, which resulted in higher efficiency of activities of export control of controlled goods.



Technical Support for Capacity Building in Montenegro in the Field of Controlled Goods Transfer Controls

In order to strengthen capacity of institutions and increase the efficiency of the foreign trade control system, passing and enforcement of legislation in this area, over the last couple of years a very fruitful international cooperation took place. In the course of 2014, representatives from the Ministry of Economy and other institutions involved in the control system took part in the following workshops and conferences:



No	Area	Topic	Organizer	Date	Venue
1.	EU Outreach Programme	Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods	BAFA	5-6 March	Podgorica/ Montenegro
2.	EXBS	14 th International Export Control Conference	USA/ UAE	16-18 March	Dubai/UAE
3.	EXBS	Regional Seminar on the Basics of Strategic Trade Controls	EXBS	17 -21 March	Zagreb/ Croatia
4.	Program of the U.S. Embassy	Export Control Academy University of Georgia, Centre for International Trade and Security	EXBS	24 March –4 April	Athens/ Georgia
5.	UNDP	10 th Meeting of the Regional Information Exchange Process on Arms Transfers	SEESAC	1-3 April	Jahorina/ BiH
6.	EU Outreach Programme	Regional Seminar on Investigations and Procedures of Dual-Use Goods Export Controls	BAFA	28-30 April	Budva/ Montenegro
7.	Council Decision 2012/711/CFSP	Regional Seminar on Arms Export Controls	COARM	26-27 May	Tirana/ Albania
8.	AME Export Control	Seminar on Arms Brokering and Controls	EXBS	6-9 May	Budva/ Montenegro
9.	AME Export Control	Study visit, Drafting the Law on Dual-Use Goods Export Controls	ME	11-12 June	Frankfurt/ Germany
10.	UNDP	11 th Meeting of the Regional Information Exchange Process on Arms Transfers	SEESAC	19 June	Budva/ Montenegro
11.	OPCW	Submission of annual reports pursuant to Article VI of the CWC Convention	OPCW	13-16 October	Hague/ Netherlands
12.	Drafting SALW Report	National Training on Compilation of Information Exchanges on Conventional Arms Transfers and Small Arms and Light Weapons	OEBS-ME/MVPEI	9 October	Podgorica/ Montenegro
13.	CWC Convention	Regional training course for customs authorities of the state parties in Eastern Europe on the technical aspects of the transfers regime of the chemical weapons convention	OPCW	28 – 31 October	Podgorica/ Montenegro
14.	2008/944/CFSP	Regional workshop: Control of Foreign Trade in Arms and Dual-Use Goods	EU/BAFA	4-6 November	Beograd/ Serbia
15.	"Risk Report"	Presentation "Wisconsin Risk Report"	EXBS	17 November	Podgorica/ Montenegro
16.	International Proliferations Programs (ICP)	Training in Combating WMD Proliferation and Terrorism	EXBS	17-21 November	Zagreb/ Croatia
17.	UNDP	12 th Meeting of the Regional Information Exchange Process on Arms Transfers	SEESAC	25 November	Skopje/ Macedonia



Further Activities in the Field of Foreign Trade Controls of Controlled Goods

In order to improve the foreign trade control system, which is one of the priorities of the Ministry of Economy, the assistance of international community continues to be necessary together with strengthening of inter-agency cooperation in the field of law enforcement, as well as the outreach to the industry in this field.

Consequently, in order to further improve the export-import control system, it is necessary to:

- Continue with the process of development and full implementation of the legal regulations and of the present system of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods export control;
- Strengthen regional cooperation in the field of export control;
- Establish new National Control Lists, or else harmonize them with the lists adopted by the EU;
- Fulfil all the commitments derived from the membership of Montenegro in the UN, together with numerous resolutions, recommendations and other documents in the field of combating proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism;
- Hold workshops and training courses for local industry and the governmental sector on foreign trade control of controlled goods;
- Improve the technical base and education of Customs Authorities in order to train them to combat the trafficking of controlled goods;
- Continue participating in the EU Long-term Project ¹¹.

¹¹ The long-term Project is a follow-up of the EU Project implemented through EU institutions.





SECTION FOUR

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

From the moment the Law on Foreign Trade of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods was enforced, until the moment when this report was finalized by the Ministry of Economy, thirty seven (37) companies enrolled in the Register of entities that may perform foreign trade in Controlled Goods.

Table No.1: Decisions on registration, broken down by the type of transfers of controlled goods

Type of transfers of controlled goods	Total number of registered companies
Arms and military equipment	10
Arms, military equipment and brokering	14
Arms, military equipment, brokering and non-military munitions	6
Non-military munitions	7
TOTAL	37

The structure of the number of approved licences in 2014 has been shown in Table No. 2.

Table No.2: The structure of the number of approved licences in 2014.

Type of international transfer	Arms and ammunition (AME)	List of non-military munitions	Total
Export	61	9	70
Import	59	41	100
Brokering activities	5	7	12
TOTAL	125	57	182

As a way of presenting the inventory of exports and imports of weapons, military equipment, and non-military munitions, as well as brokering activities, the Annexes contain tables with all the relevant data. The Report provides an overview of issued export and import licences of arms, military equipment and non-military munitions broken down by issued licences, destinations, and the categories from the National Control Lists.

The following Annexes 1 to 6 provide a detailed overview:

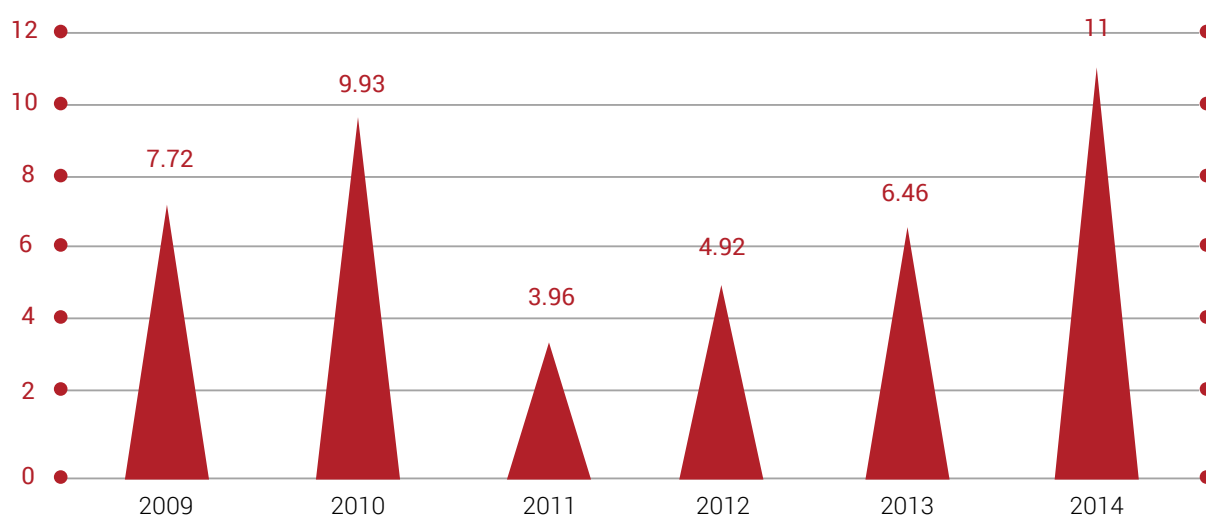
- Annex 1/14** Data on issued export licences for arms and military equipment (AME),
- Annex 2/14** Data on issued import licences for arms and military equipment (AME),
- Annex 3/14** Data on issued export licences for non-military munitions,
- Annex 4/14** Data on issued import licences for non-military munitions
- Annex 5/14** Data on issued brokering licences
- Annex 6/14** Information on denied applications.



Annex 1/14:**Data on Issued Export Licences for Arms and Military Equipment (AME)**

In 2014, the Ministry of Economy issued a total of **61** export licences for **25** destinations, in the total value of **€11.0 million**. The entire value of export licences issued in 2014 was **higher** by **€4.54 million** or 41% than the value of exports approved in 2013. The approved exports in 2014 exceeded the export in the period of 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 by: **€6.1 million**, **€7 million**, **€1 million** and **€3.3 million**, respectively (see **Graph No.1.**)

Graph No.1. Exports of arms and military equipment (2009/2010/2011/2012/2013/2014) (in million €)



According to the number of issued licences, the following destinations were the most important: **Serbia (9)**, **Ukraine (7)**, **Bulgaria, Austria, Malaysia and UK (4 each)**, **Albania, South Africa and Vietnam (3 each)**, **Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq and Pakistan (2 each)**. Forty-six 46 licences for export of AME or 75.4% were issued to these 13 destinations.

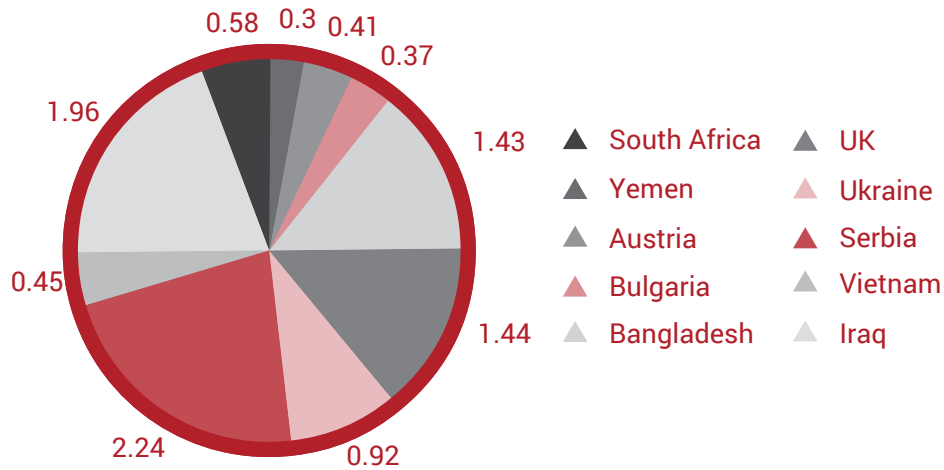
In the process of export of AME, companies from 6 countries acted as brokers (buyers) through which goods were delivered to the end-users, as follows: Republic of Slovakia, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Republic of Serbia.

In terms of value, the most important export destinations were: **Serbia (€2.2 million)**, **Iraq (€1.9 million)**, **UK (€1.4 million)**, **Bangladesh (€1.4 million)**, **South Africa (€0.6 million)**, **Ukraine (€0.9 million)**, **Austria (€0.4 million)**, **Vietnam (€0.4 million)** (see **Graph No.2.**)

The total value of AME exports, as per licences issued for 8 most important destinations, amounted to **€ 9.2 million**, which makes up **84%** of the value of AME export licences issued in 2014.

Detailed information about the approved quantities of AME for export and their respective values is provided in **Annex 1a/14** of the Report.

Graph No.2. Exports of arms and military equipment, broken down by destinations (in million €)

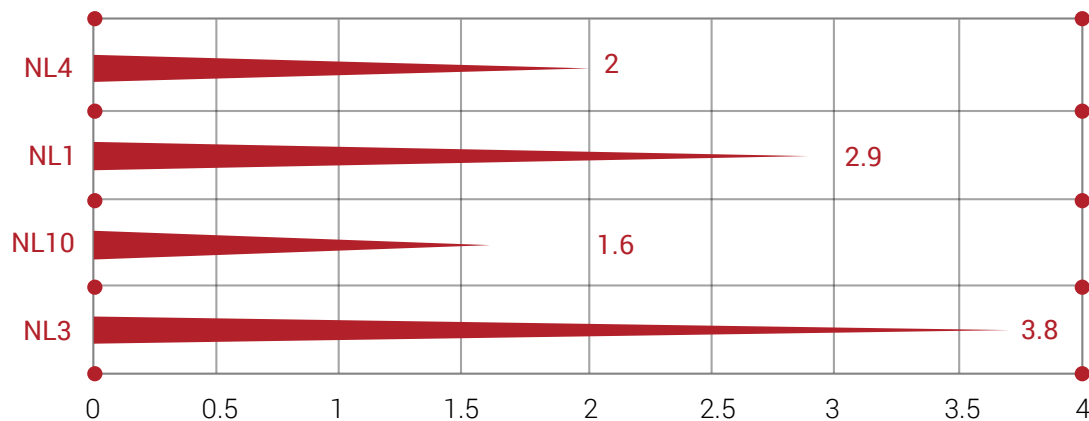


Note: For the purposes of this Report, the values of approved exports are given in the national currency – Euro. Exchange of other currencies was done according to the medium exchange rate for 2014. (Source: www.cb-mn.org).

In view of the fact that the validity of specific licences extends to 2015, until the moment of production of this report the overall value of used licences was **€6.59 million** or 62%. The highest percentage of used licences was recorded in the following destinations: Bulgaria **€1.2 million** or 93%, Yemen **€0.34 million** or 100%, Republic of Serbia **€ 0.4 million** or 81%, Burundi **€0.18 million** or 26%, Kazakhstan **€0.17 million** or 91% etc.

Graph No. 3 shows the structure of approved export licences in 2014. It demonstrates that the goods that were most exported are those belonging to the category NL3, followed by the categories NL10, NL1, NL4 and NL10. In other words, the structure of the exported goods included products listed under 4 control numbers of the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment in the value of **€10.3 million**, or 94% of the total approved exports in 2014.

Graph No. 3. Structure of exports of arms and military equipment in 2014 (in million €)



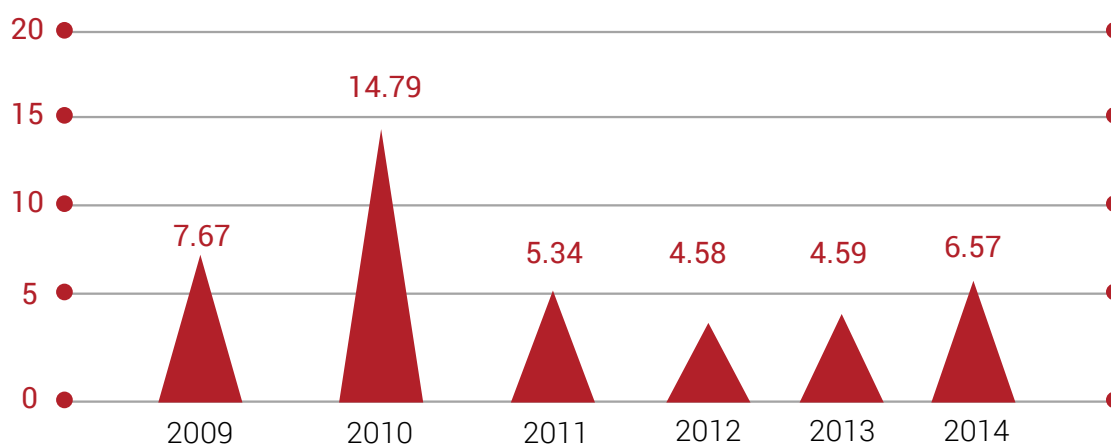
Note: The definition of certain AME categories classified in groups has been given in **Appendix 1** of this report.



Annex 2/14:**Data on Issued Import Licences for Arms and Military Equipment (AME)**

In 2014, the Ministry of Economy issued a total of **59** import licences from **19** destination, in the total value of **€6.57 million**. The entire value of the issued import licences in 2014 exceeded the value reported in 2013, 2012 and 2011 by: **€ 1.98 million**, **€ 2.04 million** and **€1.23 million** respectively. In comparison to imports in 2010 and 2009 this value was lower by **€8.22million** and **€1.1 million**. This means that the value of import licences decreased in comparison to the previous three years. (Graph No.4).

Graph No.4. Imports of arms and military equipment (2009/2010/2011/2012/2013/2014) (in million €)



According to the number of issued licences, the following destinations were the most important: **Serbia (16)**, **BiH (9)**, **Czech Republic, Croatia and Germany (4 each)**, **Austria and UK (3 each)** **Bulgaria, Italy, USA and Slovenia 2 each**.

Thirty-six (36) licences were issued for these destinations, which makes up 80% of the total of licences issued for import of AME.

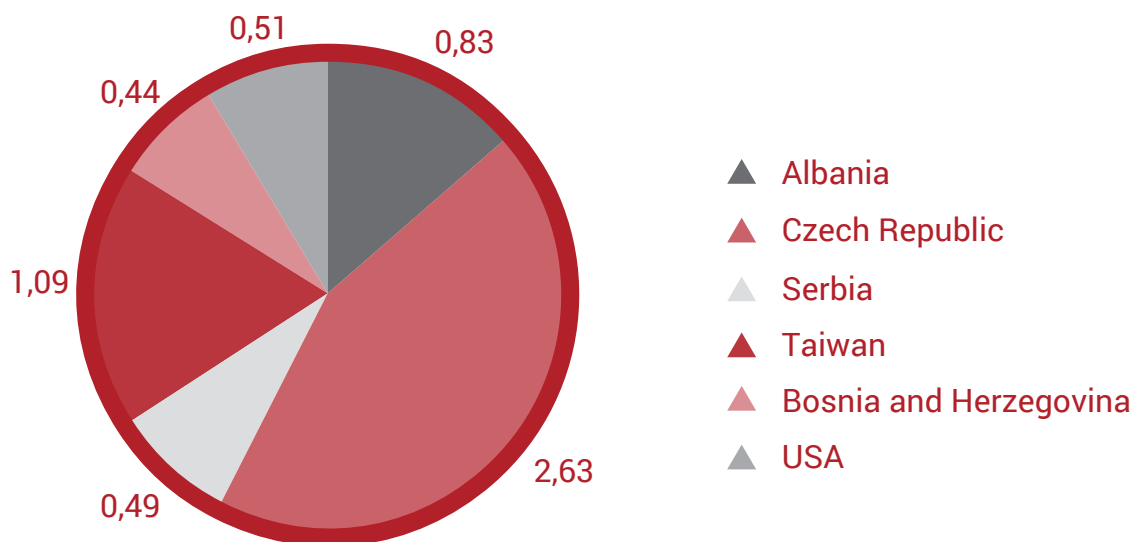
In terms of value, as per approved requests, the goods were mostly imported from the following destinations: **Taiwan (€1.09 million)**, **USA (€0.51million)**, **Czech Republic (€2.63 million)**, **BiH (€0.44million)**, **Albania (€0.83million)**, **Serbia (€0.49million)**, (see **Graph No.5.**)

The total value of AME import transfers as per licences issued for the first 7 destinations was **€5.99 million**, which makes up **91.1%** of the total value of AME import licences issued in 2014.

*Detailed information about the approved quantities and the respective values is provided in **Annex 2a/14** of the Report.*

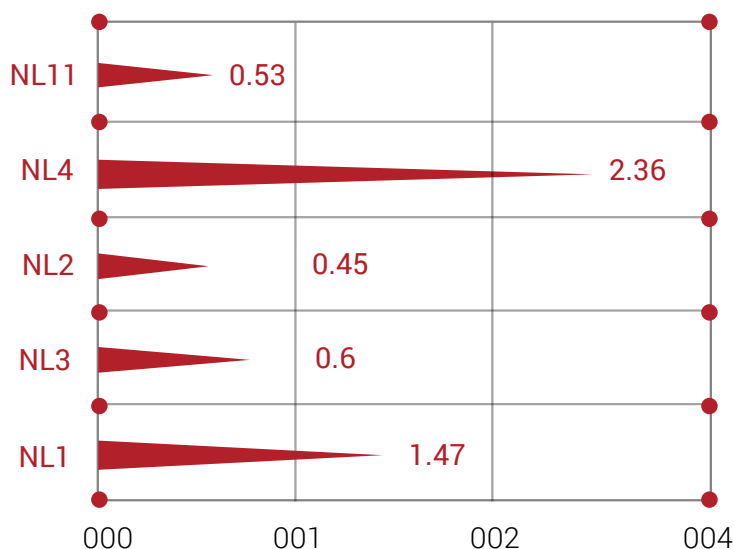
*The total value of the licence issued until the moment of this report's production amounts to **€1.36 million** or 21% of the total approved imports in 2014. The highest percentage of used licences was recorded in the following destinations: BiH **€0.22 million** or 50%, Czech Republic **€0.81 million** or 30.8%, Republic of Serbia **€0.14 million** or 28.6% (see **Annex 2a/14**).*

Graph No.5. Imports of arms and military equipment from the most significant destinations (in million €)



Graph No. 6 shows the distribution of approved import licences in 2014. The most imported goods fall under the category NL4 – in the total value of **€2.36 million** or 35.9%; followed by goods under NL1 - **€1.47 million** or 22.4%; NL3 – **€0.6 million** or 9.1%; NL11 **€0.53million** or 8.1%, which make up 75.5% of total approved imports.

Graph No.6. Imports of arms and military equipment in 2014 (in million €)



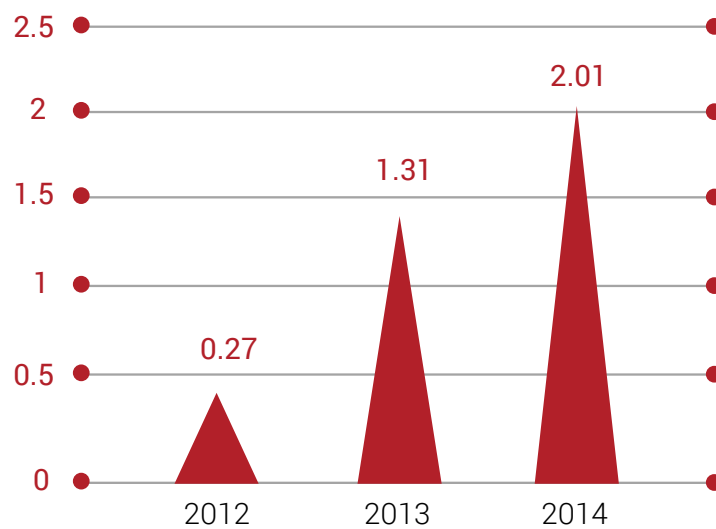
Annex 3/14:**Data on issued Export Licences for Non-Military Munitions**

In 2014 the Ministry of Economy issued **9** export licences for **3** destination, in the total value of **€ 2.01 million**. The value of approved export licences in 2014 is by **€ 0.7 million** higher than the value of licences approved in 2013, i.e. by **€1.74 million** in comparison to 2012.

The most important export destination is BiH, **€1.2 million**, which makes up 60% of the total approved exports. The share of the other three destinations in the overall exports is only 40%.

The structure of the approved exports of non-military munitions is shown in detail in Annex 4a/14 of this report.

Graph No.7. Approved exports of non-military munitions (2012/2013/2014) (in million €)



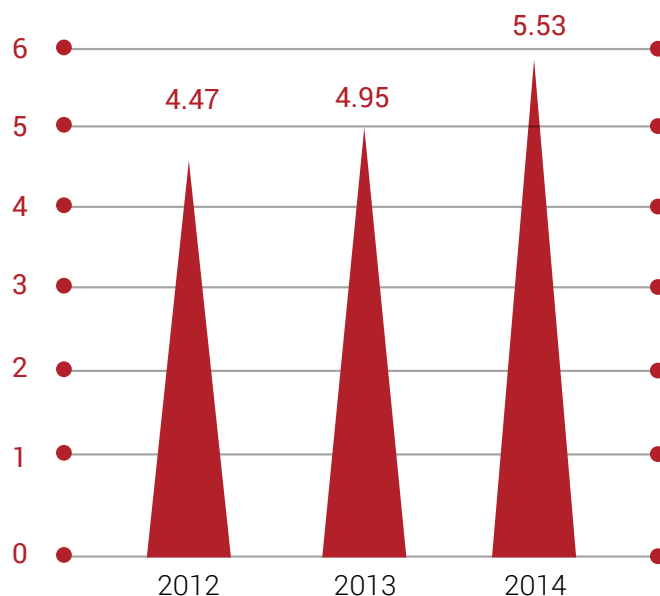
Note: The definitions of specific non-military munitions have been provided in the **Appendix 2** of this report.

Annex 4/14:**Data on Issued Import licences for Non-Military Munitions**

In 2014, **41 licences** for import of non-military munitions from 14 destinations were issued in the total value of **€5.53million**. Compared to 2013, the total value of approved imports is higher by **€0.58million**, and by **€1.06million** as compared to 2012.

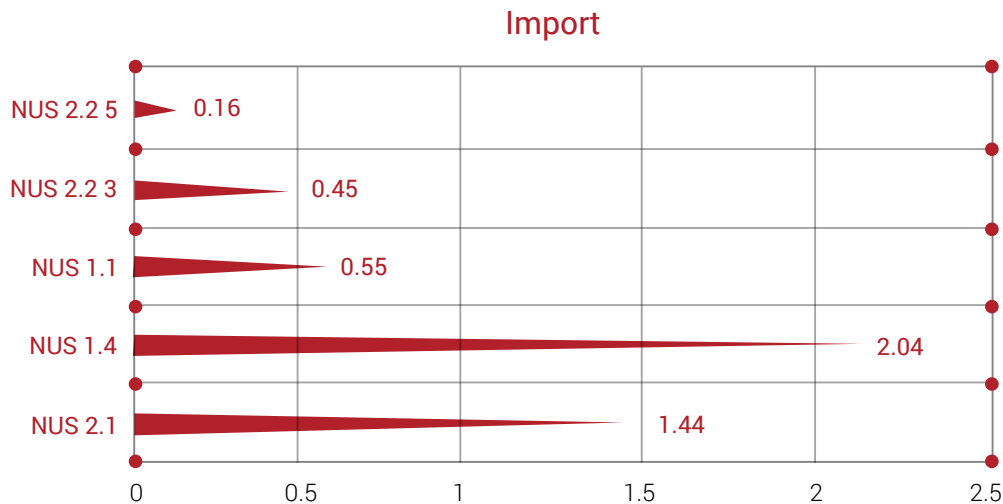
According to the number of issued licences the most important destinations were: **Italy (9), BIH (5), Serbia (6), Croatia, India, Germany (3 each), Spain, France and Slovenia, Austria and Slovenia (2 each)**. The total of 37 licences was issued for imports from these destinations, or 90.2% of the approved licences.

Graph No.8. Approved imports of non-military munitions (2012/2013/2014) (in million €)



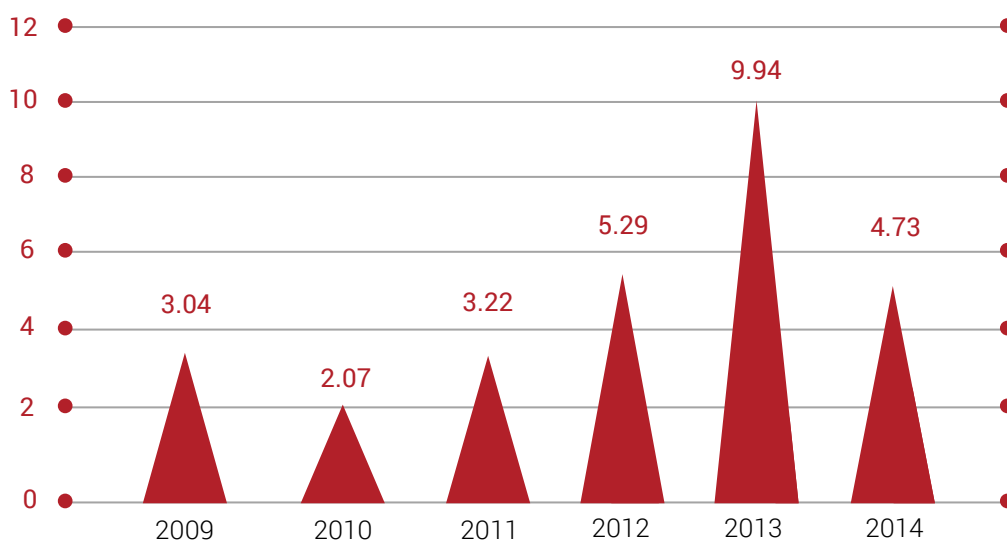
The major share of the approved imports of non-military munitions was from Italy, in the value of **€2.24 million**, or else 40.5% of the overall imports, followed by imports from Albania **€1.44 million** or 26% of approved import, Spain **€0.65 million** or else 11,7%, Republic of Serbia **€0.59 million** or 10.7% etc. (See Annex 5a/14).

The structure of the approved exports of non-military munitions has been presented in Graph No. 9. The major part of imports was approved for the goods under the non-military munitions category 1.4 – **€2.04 million** or 37%, category 2.1 - **€1.44 million** or 26%, category 1.1 - **€0.55 million** or 9.5%. The value of imports of the indicated goods amounts to **€4.03 million** or 73% of the total approved imports. Detailed structure of imports of non-military munitions has been shown in Annex 5a/14. The percentage of licences used until the moment of production of this report in relation to total approved imports is only **€0.27 million** or 4.9%.

Graph No.9. Structure of approved import of non-military munitions for 2014 (in million €)**Annex 5/14:****Data on Issued Licences for Brokering Activities**

With the entry into force of the Law on Foreign Trade in Controlled Goods, the control of brokering activities was introduced¹².

In **2014** the Ministry of Economy issued a total of **12 licences** for brokering activities (almost half as many as in 2013), in the total value of **€4.73 million**. The value of the issued brokering licences was by **€5.21 million** (52%) lower than those issued in 2013. In **comparison** to 2012, the approved brokering activities were lower by **€0.56 million**. If compared to the values of brokering licences in the previous years (2011, 2010 and 2009), in 2014 the value of approved brokering activities was higher.

Graph No.10. Approved brokering activities in 2009/2010/2011/2012/2013/2014 (in million €)

¹² "Brokering activity" is negotiation or contracting of business deals related to buying, selling or supplying controlled goods from one foreign country to another foreign country or providing information to a person who is buying, selling or supplying those goods from one country to another, excluding the activities such as transport, financial services, insurance, re-insurance, advertising and promotion.

Most brokering activities were approved for AME (NL 3 - **€3.69 million** or 78 % and NL 4 - **€0.73 million** or almost 15.4%).

The highest value of approved brokering activities in 2014 was related to the export of goods from the Republic of Serbia to the end-user in the Philippines, in the amount of **€3.62 million** or 76.5%, Bulgaria – Ethiopia **€0.81 million** or 17.2%. The approved brokering activity at these destinations amount to **€4.43 million** or 94% of the total approved value (For more details see Annex 3a/14).

The value of the used brokering licences amounts to **€0.02 million** or 0.4%.

Annex 6/14: **Information on Denied Applications for Export/Import of Controlled Goods**

In the course of 2014, a total of **182 licences were issued**, which is by 18 higher than in 2013.

In the above-mentioned period, due to negative approval of competent ministries the Ministry of Economy denied **seven (7)** licencing application for exports of AME: 5 applications for export of pyrocartridges to Pakistan, Libya and Ukraine, two applications for brokering activities to Libya – Costa Rica, Bulgaria (arms and military equipment).



Appendices

APPENDIX 1

EXTRACT FROM THE NATIONAL CONTROL LIST OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT¹³

- NL1.** Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
- NL2.** Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches), projectors and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
- NL3.** Ammunition and fuse setting devices, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
- NL4.** Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, as follows, specially designed for military use and specially designed components therefor;
- NL5.** Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor;
- NL6.** Ground vehicles and components.
- NL7.** Chemical or biological toxic agents, "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials;
- NL8.** "Energetic materials" and related substances;
- NL9.** Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels;
- NL10.** "Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment, and components, as follows, specially designed or modified for military use;
- NL11.** Electronic equipment, spacecraft, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
- NL12.** High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;

¹³Decision on the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment ("Official Journal of MNE", No.42/2014 of 10 October 2014) harmonized with the Common Military List of the European Union (CFSP)(2014/C 107/01 of 17 March 2014).

- NL13.** Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components.
- NL14.** '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 NL1 or NL2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor;
- NL15.** Imaging or countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor;
- NL16.** Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by NL1 to NL 4, NL 6, NL 9, NL 10, NL 12 or NL 19;
- NL17.** Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
- NL18.** Production equipment and components;
- NL19.** Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
- NL20.** Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
- NL21.** "Software"; and
- NL22.** "Technology".



APPENDIX 2

EXTRACT FROM THE LIST OF NON-MILITARY MUNITIONS¹⁴

LNM 1. Weapons and ammunition, their components and accessories, as follows:

- 1.1. Firearms include all types of rifles, pistols, and revolvers, and all types of devices which discharge a bullet (round, ball, pellet), or other projectile from a barrel by means of gunpowder gases propulsion;
- 1.2. Weapons that discharge projectiles under the pressure of compressed air or other gas;
- 1.3. Other weapons and devices;
- 1.4. Ammunition and parts of ammunition for products listed under **LN M items 1;1.2. and 1.3.;**
- 1.5. Components, accessories and special equipment (e.g. silencers, optical sights for sporting and hunting weapons, laser distance meter and the like) for products listed under **LN M 1.1 and 1.2.;**
- 1.6. Weapons imitations and replicas (e.g. "air soft" and so on);
- 1.7. Stringed weapons such as bows, crossbows, slings and other devices that, by force of the arched string thrust the arrow or other projectile; and
- 1.8. Police equipment, e.g. truncheons, cuffs, shields, protection vests, police helmets etc.

LNM 2 "Energetic materials", and related substances, as follows:

- 2.1. "Explosives" and their compounds;
- 2.2. Propellants (gunpowder);
- 2.4. Prepared explosives, except for gunpowder;
- 2.5. Safety fuzes and detonating fuzes;
- 2.6. Percussion and explosive caps; fuzes; electric and non-electric detonators;
- 2.7. Pyrotechnic fireworks products, signalling flares, fog signals and other pyrotechnic products; and
- 2.8. Anti-hail rockets.

¹⁴Decree on Establishment of the List of Non-Military Munitions ("Official Journal of Montenegro" No. 66/10 of 19.11.2010).

Annex 1a/14 Issued EXPORT Licences for Arms and Military Equipment

END-USER COUNTRY	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	CONSIGNEE (BUYER)
Albania		NL 3	50,380 pcs;	10,000			Albania
		NL 4	1,000 pcs;	20,000			Albania
TOTAL	3			30,000			
Austria		NL 1	4,288 pcs;	258,609			Austria, Serbia
		NL 2	21 pcs;	3,735			Austria
		NL 3	1,852.393 pcs;	101,568			Austria
		NL 3	600,000 pcs;	42,978	100,247	3,600	Serbia
TOTAL	4			406,889	214,492	14,730	
Bangladesh		NL 3	900,000 pcs;	1,424,609	1,106,700		Bangladesh
		NL 10	29 pcs;	5,814			Czech Republic
TOTAL	2			1,430,422	1,106,700		
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		NL 10	100 pcs;	4,500	4,500		the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
TOTAL	1			4,500	4,500		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		NL 2	12 pcs;	3,000			Bosnia and Herzegovina
TOTAL	1			3,000			
Bulgaria		NL 1	273 pcs;	61,773			Bulgaria
		NL 2	56 pcs;	46,561			Bulgaria
		NL 3	114.785 pcs;	241,363			Bulgaria
		NL 10	3 sets; 461 pcs;	19,978	4,710		Switzerland
TOTAL	4			369,675	4,710		

Annex 1a/14 Issued EXPORT Licences for Arms and Military Equipment

END-USER COUNTRY	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	CONSIGNEE (BUYER)
Burkina Faso		NL 3	3,000,000 pcs;	100,561			Serbia
TOTAL	1			100,561			
Czech Republic		NL 10	16 pcs;	3,540			Czech Republic
TOTAL	1			3,540			
France		NL 4	200 pcs;	798			Switzerland
TOTAL	1			798			
Georgia		NL 1	20 pcs;	4,480	4,480		Georgia
TOTAL	1			4,480	4,480		
Indonesia		NL 10	100 pcs;	122,650	101,500		Indonesia, Slovakia
TOTAL	2			122,650	101,500		
Iraq		NL 4	200,000 pcs;	1,887,000	1,887,000		Bulgaria
		NL 10	1,000 pcs;	70,000			Bulgaria
TOTAL	2			1,957,000	1,887,000		
Yemen		NL 10	505 pcs;	304,005			Cyprus
TOTAL	1			304,005			
South Africa		NL 1	30 sets; 50 pcs;	580,577	580,577		South Africa
TOTAL	3			580,577	580,577		
Kazakhstan		NL 10	2,442 pcs;	109,463	109,463		Cyprus
TOTAL	1			109,463	109,463		

Annex 1a/14 Issued EXPORT Licences for Arms and Military Equipment

END-USER COUNTRY	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	CONSIGNEE (BUYER)
Hungary		NL 1	24 sets;	5,229	2,349		Hungary
TOTAL	1			5,229	2,349		
Malesia		NL 1	19 sets;	5,428	2,700		Malesia
		NL 3	2 pcs;	20	20		Malesia
		NL 4	6 pcs;	60	60		Malesia
		NL 10	3,600 pcs;	112,582			Cyprus, Malesia
		NL 11	4 pcs;	20	20		Malesia
TOTAL	4			118,110	3,180		
Pakistan		NL 1	500 sets; 600 pcs;	247,000	45,463		Pakistan
TOTAL	2			247,000	45,463		
Paraguay		NL 1	350 sets; 100 pcs;	79,490	79,490		Paraguay
TOTAL	1			79,490	79,490		
Romania		NL 4	10 pcs;	2,500	2,500		Romania
		NL 10	75 pcs;	4,575	4,575		Romania
TOTAL	1			7,075	7,075		

Annex 1a/14 Issued EXPORT Licences for Arms and Military Equipment

END-USER COUNTRY	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	CONSIGNEE (BUYER)
Serbia		NL 2	65 pcs;	119,077	128,665		Serbia
		NL 3	23.000 pcs;	104,551	50,663		Serbia
		NL 4	50 pcs;	35,915			Serbia
		NL 6	5 pcs;	84,998			Serbia
		NL 9	1 pcs;	1,955,345	1,955,345		Serbia
		NL 17	2 pcs;	1,596			Serbia
	TOTAL	9			2,301,481	2,147,430	
Uganda		NL 10	300 pcs;	16,500			Bulgaria
TOTAL	1			16,500			
Ukraine		NL 2	1,034 pcs;	100,872			Cyprus
		NL 10	5,135 pcs;	817,216	37,319		Cyprus
TOTAL	7			918,088	37,319		
UK		NL 1	698 pcs;	84,316			UK, Switzerland
		NL 3	9,338,940 pcs;	1,360,193			UK
TOTAL	4			1,444,509	6,000		
Vietnam		NL 1	412 sets; 222 pcs;	453,642	321,802		Vietnam
TOTAL	3			453,642	321,802		
TOTAL	61			11,018,683	6,632,804	14,730	

Annex 2a/14 Issued IMPORT Licences for Arms and Military Equipment

SENDER	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM INCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	END-USER COUNTRY
Albania		NL 1	340 pcs;	135,677			Montenegro
		NL 2	10,550 pcs;	450,527			Montenegro
		NL 3	6,000,000 pcs;	249,007			Montenegro
TOTAL	1			835,212			
Austria		NL 1	752 pcs;	54,467	2,253		Montenegro
		NL 7	1 pcs;	8,035	8,035		Montenegro
TOTAL	3			62,502	10,288		
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		NL 13	1 pcs;	1,250	1,250		Montenegro
TOTAL	1			1,250	1,250		
Bosna and Herzegovina		NL 1	50,000 pcs;	9,450			Montenegro
		NL 2	100 pcs;	1,290			Montenegro
		NL 3	410,635 pcs;	186,951	73,200		Montenegro
		NL 10	4 sets; 198 pcs;	238,035	149,420		Montenegro
TOTAL	9			435,726	222,620		
Bulgaria		NL 4	120 pcs;	600			Montenegro
		NL 5	9 pcs;	27,425			Montenegro
TOTAL	2			28,025			

Annex 2a/14 Issued IMPORT Licences for Arms and Military Equipment

SENDER	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM INCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	END-USER COUNTRY
Czech Republic		NL 4	331,000 pcs;	2,313,955	493,475		Montenegro
		NL 5	100 pcs;	162,600	162,600		Montenegro
		NL 7	250 sets; 245 pcs;	108,060	108,060		Montenegro
	TOTAL	4	1,700 pcs;	2,626,415	41,800	805,935	Montenegro
Croatia		NL 7	140 pcs;	9,440			Montenegro
		NL 8	930 kg;	12,693			Montenegro
		NL 13	314 pcs;	38,180	38,180		Montenegro
TOTAL	4		60,313	38,180			
Italy		NL 1	3 pcs;	3,318			Montenegro
		NL 3	15,000 pcs;	6,750			Montenegro
TOTAL	2		10,068				
Canada		NL 15	34 pcs;	122,853			Montenegro
TOTAL	1		122,853				
China		NL 3	500 pcs;	239			Montenegro
TOTAL	1		239				

Annex 2a/14 Issued IMPORT Licences for Arms and Military Equipment

SENDER	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	END-USER COUNTRY
Malesia		NL 1	13 sets; 2 pcs;	2,700	2,700		Montenegro
		NL 3	2 pcs;	20	20		Montenegro
		NL 4	6 pcs;	60	60		Montenegro
		NL 10	56 pcs;	390	390		Montenegro
		NL 11	4 pcs;	20	20		Montenegro
TOTAL	1			3,190	3,190		
Germany		NL 1	1,531 pcs;	76,943			Montenegro
		NL 11	1 sets; 2 pcs;	15,280	15,280		Montenegro
TOTAL	4			92,223	15,280		
United States of America		NL13	4pcs	4,077			Montenegro
		NL 11	55 pcs;	511,618			Montenegro
TOTAL	2			515,695			
Slovenia		NL 1	104 pcs;	85,624	5,582		Montenegro
				85,624	5,582		
Serbia		NL 1	60,001 pcs;	12,600	12,600		Montenegro
		NL 3	745,700 pcs;	160,501	23,445		Montenegro
		NL 4	5,580 pcs;	49,181	49,181		Montenegro
		NL 7	800 pcs;	25,600	25,600		Montenegro
		NL 8	1,900 sets; 3,465 kg;	163,553			Montenegro
TOTAL	16			487,980	28,145		Montenegro
TOTAL				138,971			

Annex 2a/14 Issued IMPORT Licences for Arms and Military Equipment

SENDER	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	END-USER COUNTRY
Sweden		NL 7	281 pcs;	16,017	16,017		Montenegro
TOTAL	1			16,017	16,017		
Taiwan		NL1	206,930 pcs	1,088,256			Montenegro
TOTAL	1			1,088,256			
Turkey		NL 7	14 pcs; 200 kg;	43,570	43,570		Montenegro
TOTAL	1			43,570	43,570		
UK		NL 7	207 pcs;	59,662	60,611		Montenegro
TOTAL	3			59,662	60,611		
TOTAL	59			6,574,821	1,361,494		

Annex 3a/14 Issued EXPORT Licences for Non-Military Munitions

END-USER COUNTRY	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	CONSIGNEE (BUYER)
Bosna and Herzegovina		LNUS 1.1.	1 pcs;	1,157	1,157		Bosna and Herzegovina
		LNUS 2.1.	765,000 kg;	788,100	145,888		Bosna and Herzegovina
		LNUS 2.2.1.	155,000 pcs; 500 kg;	193,900	16,350		Bosna and Herzegovina
		LNUS 2.2.4.	70,000 m;	18,300	1,200		Bosna and Herzegovina
		LNUS 2.2.5.	28,000 pcs;	155,920			Bosna and Herzegovina
TOTAL	5			1,157,377	164,595		
Serbia		LNUS 2.1.	450,000 pcs; 50,000 kg;	231,700	38,917		Serbia
		LNUS 2.2.4.	30,000 pcs; 300,000 m;	78,000			Serbia
TOTAL	3			309,700	38,917		
UNMIK (Kosovo)		LNUS 2.2.1.	620,000 kg;	547,000	35,705		UNMIK (Kosovo)
		LNUS 2.2.5.	5,003 pcs;	755	385		UNMIK (Kosovo)
TOTAL	1			547,755	36,090		
TOTAL	9			2,014,832	239,602		

Annex 4a/14 Issued IMPORT Licences for Non-Military Munitions

SENDER	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	CONSIGNEE (BUYER)
Albania		LNUS 2.1.	3,000 tons;	1,436,580			Montenegro
TOTAL	1			1,436,580			
Austria		LNUS 1.4.	2,745,000 pcs;	17,463			Montenegro
TOTAL	2			17,463			
Bosna and Herzegovina		LNUS 1	630,000 pcs;	70,240			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.4.	630,000 pcs;	70,240			Montenegro
		LNUS 2	15,000 pcs; 96,000 ;	12,258	12,258		Montenegro
TOTAL	5			178,618	12,258		
Bulgaria		LNUS 2.2.2.	12,000 kg;	35,915			Montenegro
TOTAL	1			35,915			
France		LNUS 1.4.	1,750 pcs;	1,640			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.8.	1 pcs;	14,902			Montenegro
TOTAL	2			16,542			
Croatia		LNUS 1	1 pcs;	100	100		Montenegro
		LNUS 1.4.	54,210 pcs;	10,624			Montenegro
		LNUS 2.2.7.	64,618 pcs;	44,820			Montenegro
TOTAL	3			55,544	100		

Annex 4a/14 Issued IMPORT Licences for Non-Military Munitions

SENDER	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	CONSIGNEE (BUYER)
India		LNUS 2.2.4.	1,070,000 m;	130,700	33,000		Montenegro
		LNUS 2.2.5.	248,000 pcs;	123,720	15,513		Montenegro
TOTAL	3			254,420	48,513		
Italy		LNUS 1	2,521 pcs;	8,474			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.1.	808 pcs;	422,900	6,542		Montenegro
		LNUS 1.2.	103,110 pcs;	120,644	4,418		Montenegro
		LNUS 1.3.	220 pcs;	4,500	464		Montenegro
		LNUS 1.4.	6,000,000 pcs;	1,571,000	53,057		Montenegro
		LNUS 1.5.	65,400 pcs;	77,000	3,095		Montenegro
		LNUS 1.6.	100 pcs;	2,000			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.7.	5,000 pcs;	15,000			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.8.	310 pcs;	13,000	57		Montenegro
		LNUS 2.2.	110 kg;	4,500			Montenegro
TOTAL	9			2,239,018	67,633		
Germany		LNUS 1.3.	1,380 pcs;	2,955	2,955		Montenegro
		LNUS 1.4.	5,000 pcs;	860			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.8.	765 pcs;	10,905	10,898		Montenegro
TOTAL	3			14,720	13,853		

Annex 4a/14 Issued IMPORT Licences for Non-Military Munitions

SENDER	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	CONSIGNEE (BUYER)
Slovenia		LNUS 1.1.	124 pcs;	127,122	24,926		Montenegro
		LNUS 1.2.	140 pcs;	126,000			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.3.	166 pcs;	9,300			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.4.	1,870,000 pcs;	342,000			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.5.	39,600 pcs;	36,000			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.8.	205 pcs;	7,200			Montenegro
		LNUS 2.2.2.	110 kg;	4,500			Montenegro
TOTAL	2			652,122	24,926		
Spain		LNUS 1.2.	225 pcs;	15,411			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.4.	27,500 pcs;	140			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.5.	1,185 pcs;	6,361			Montenegro
		LNUS 1.6.	58 pcs;	10,420			Montenegro
				32,332			
				18,578	5,200		Montenegro
Serbia		LNUS 1.8.	1,002 pcs;	103,070	99,688		Montenegro
		LNUS 2.2.3.	410,000 kg;	447,000			Montenegro
		LNUS 2.2.4.	20,000 m;	4,600			Montenegro
		LNUS 2.2.5.	5,000 pcs;	13,000			Montenegro
	TOTAL	6		586,248	104,888		

Annex 4a/14 Issued IMPORT Licences for Non-Military Munitions

SENDER	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	CONSIGNEE (BUYER)
Turkey		LNUS 1.4.	169,200 pcs;	11,442			Montenegro
TOTAL	1			11,442			
Ukraine		LNUS 1	1 pcs;	2,400	2,400		Montenegro
TOTAL	1			2,400	2,400		
TOTAL	41			5,533,363	274,571		

Annex 5a/14 Brokering Activities

END-USER COUNTRY	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM NCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	BROKER COUNTRY	SENDER
Angola		NL 1	50 pcs;	20,950			Montenegro	Serbia
TOTAL	1			20,950				
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		LNUS 2.2.4.	10,000 pcs; 130,000 m;	21,650			Montenegro	India
TOTAL	1			21,650				
Bosna and Herzegovina		LNUS 2.2.4.	350,000 m;	56,000			Montenegro	India
TOTAL	1			56,000				
Bulgaria		LNUS 2.2.5.	120,000 pcs;	43,040			Montenegro	India
TOTAL	2			43,040				
Ethiopia		NL 3	25,000 pcs;	257,786			Montenegro	Bulgaria
		NL 4	6,000 sets; 5,000 pcs;	554,680			Montenegro	Bulgaria
TOTAL	1			812,466				
Philippines		NL 3	40,874 pcs;	3,437,855			Montenegro	Serbia
		NL 4	11,464 pcs;	178,527			Montenegro	Serbia
TOTAL	3			3,616,382				
Serbia		LNUS 2.2.4.	20,000 m;	5,000	5,000		Montenegro	India
TOTAL	1			5,000	5,000			

Annex 5a/14 Brokering Activities

END-USER COUNTRY	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENCES	NUMBER FROM INCL	APPROVED QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	APPROVED VALUE (EUR)	USED VALUE (EUR) 2014	USED VALUE (EUR) 2015	BROKER COUNTRY	SENDER
UNMIK (Kosovo)		KAT. 2	150,000 pcs;	67,500	2,250		Montenegro	India
		LNUS 2.2.5.	200,000 pcs;	90,000	9,000		Montenegro	India
TOTAL	2			157,500	11,250			
TOTAL	12			4,732,988	16,250			

