



Republic of Serbia  
Ministry of Economy and Regional Development  
Sector of Foreign Trade Regime and Policy

# **ANNUAL REPORT ON THE TRANSFERS OF CONTROLLED GOODS IN 2007**

BELGRADE  
2009

**The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development presents a system of export/import control of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in 2007. The report also includes an overview of exports and imports of controlled goods in Serbia, as well as information on the cooperation with EU and other international institutions and organizations related to foreign trade in the area of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods.**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Article 28, Paragraph 3 of **the Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods**<sup>1</sup> (hereinafter the Law) forms a legal basis for the Annual Report on the Foreign Trade Transfers of Controlled goods<sup>2</sup> for 2007 (hereafter the 'Report'). The Report was prepared within the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development of the Republic of Serbia, by the policy making body in charge for export and import control of controlled goods, as well as for the implementation of the Law.

This national report provides an overview of export and import of controlled goods for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, in line with recommendations, standards and code of conduct of the European Union.

In 2005, the Law provided for the harmonization of the national legislation with international regulations and standards in the area. The main change was the fact that, in accordance with the international best practice, the jurisdiction over export control was transferred from a military authority (the Ministry of Defence of Serbia and Montenegro) to a civil body (the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro). Another novelty was the introduction of foreign trade control of dual-use goods and the concept of internationally widely accepted "Catch All" clause, as well as the principle of transparency in licence issuing procedures.

Export control system<sup>3</sup>, established by the Law and accompanying regulations, represents a step towards joining the European Union. This is especially important considering that in January 2009 the Republic of Serbia began unilateral implementation of the Agreement on Stabilization and Accession. Since Serbia is a traditional manufacturer and exporter of weapons, the adoption of relevant national legislation is a further step towards the establishment of state control aiming to protect foreign policy, security and defence-related interests of the country, its international credibility and integrity as well as observance of international commitments undertaken by Serbia. The EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports<sup>4</sup>, has been included in a bylaw, and observance of the EU criteria within Serbia has been established, even though the country does not have the status of an EU Member State, and, for the first time in our country, export and import control of dual-use goods<sup>5</sup> was introduced. National control lists of goods for which a license is required have been defined, in full compliance with the relevant EU lists.

The objective of the control of foreign trade transfer of dual-use goods is to limit proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In 2004, the UN Security Council adopted the Resolution on Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (Resolution SC 1540) pronouncing the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons to be the principal threat to international peace and security. By this document, the Security Council calls on all UN Member States to fulfil their commitments related to arms control and /or disarmament and prevent proliferation of all types of weapons of mass destruction. The Resolution emphasizes the obligation of all signatory states to adopt and enforce effective laws and put them in practice through the establishment of national controls and measures for their implementation, such as export control and control mechanisms at national borders.

In accordance with the Resolution, Serbia has set up an effective control system of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods, and it considers the improvement of the control system as one of its priorities. An additional incentive for this is the necessity to fight terrorism, which has, unfortunately, become more than a threat. In

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<sup>1</sup> The Law was adopted in 2005 in the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro and promulgated in the "Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro", No. 7/05 and 8/05-corrigendum, and is still in force. Following the formation of the Government of the Republic of Serbia on May 15, 2007 and the adoption of the Law on Ministries, the jurisdiction over foreign trade in weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods was given to the ministry of Economic and Regional Development.

<sup>2</sup> Controlled goods comprise weapons, military equipment and related technologies as well as dual-use goods, including software and technologies that can have both civil and military purpose.

<sup>3</sup> Export Control – the term is widely accepted in the international community.

<sup>4</sup> See the Decision on Criteria for Licensing for Export of Weapons, Military Equipment and dual-use Goods, "Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro", No. 11/05.

<sup>5</sup> Dual-use goods include a wide range of materials, equipment and technologies that can be used both for the development of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and for civil purposes, and which are therefore very difficult to put under effective control. The efficiency of export control of a given state involves detection, obstructing and stopping illegal transfers and re-directing controlled goods.

addition, taking into account the geographical position of our country, as well as the existing instability in the region, the Republic of Serbia is fully committed to permanent improvement of the control system by harmonizing with the international regulations in this area. Serbia now has a control system, which is harmonized with international regulations and best practices.

One of the aims of the international community in this area is to introduce a global norm of transparency in foreign trade in weapons, and since 2000, the dual-use goods. In accordance with international recommendations, the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development of the Republic of Serbia, and other competent Government ministries are obliged to improve transparency in the area of foreign trade in controlled goods. To that end, this Report, having been presented to the Government of the Republic of Serbia, adopted and presented to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, is to be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia and on the internet address of the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development. Since the approved Report is made public, together with all aspects of the national policy on import-export control of arms, military equipment (AME) and dual-use goods (DUG) as well as information concerning foreign transfers of such goods, a certain level of transparency has been established, striking a compromise between the obligation to publish and the protection of commercial interests of companies. All data are presented in aggregate form so as not to jeopardize their confidentiality (licensing for import-export of military equipment bears the mark "confidential").

*The main part of the Report* deals with information on export-import control policy, national legislation, national control lists, licensing criteria, competent institutions in the licensing process, international commitments, experience gained by our country in the field of export control, active participation in seminars and further advancement of the control system, as well as the analysis of statistical data given in Annexes.

*The Annexes* contain tables with data showing foreign trade transfers of controlled goods, issued and refused licenses for import and export of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods, as well as the data on companies allowed to engage in such transfer (according to the data kept by the competent ministry, and in line with the obligation of business enterprises to be entered in the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform International Trade in Controlled Goods<sup>6</sup>) in 2007.

The Report does not contain information on the production and marketing of arms and military equipment within the state, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence of the RS.

The Report was prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the European Union<sup>7</sup> concerning the format and the content of national reports in order for them to be compatible with the EU Reports<sup>8</sup> and comparable with national reports of neighbouring states and further afield.

The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development set up a database on foreign transfers of controlled goods and on licensed arms exports on the basis of information from the companies engaging in such trade. Article 27 of the Law obliges the enterprise to submit information on the completed import and export transfer of goods under control, within 15 days upon the expiry of the license, and to return the original of the unused license to the competent ministry. It is possible that data are not entirely precise taking into account the discrepancies in reports by the enterprises and the Customs Administration due to the fact that enterprises submit the information

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<sup>6</sup> Articles 11 and 12 of the Law

<sup>7</sup> In February 2006, under the auspices of the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), and the Embassy of the United States of America in Belgrade, Export Control and Border Security, a regional seminar was held on: "Annual Reporting of the Western Balkan States in the Area of Arms Trade", aiming to reach an agreement about the common form for national reports and further support to the Western Balkan States concerning the preparation of reports.

<sup>8</sup> The EU Annual Report is based on contributions from all member states, submitted to the Council and published in the "C" series of the Official Journal of the European Union. 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, containing information for the Annual Report of the EU on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct, as prescribed by in the User Manual and in line with operational provision 8 of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export. The Member states set as one of their priorities in the near future continuous harmonization of national reports, including statistical data, in order to homogenize data that needs to be included in the Annual Report. The 10th EU Annual Report for the year 2007 has been completed (see Official Journal of the European Union C300/22.11.2008).



on the realization of exports and imports according to the numbers from national control lists<sup>9</sup>, while the Customs Administration uses tariff numbers according to the Law on Customs Tariff. There is no direct link between tariff numbers and the numbers in national control lists<sup>10</sup>.

Importers and exporters submit data on the category of goods from the control list (the number from the national control list), description of goods, number of items, end use, financial value, exporting or importing state, final destination country or the country of origin. Monetary values are given in \$ USA, according to the average rate of exchange of the National Bank of Serbia applied on December 31, 2007.

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<sup>9</sup> National control lists of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods, established by the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro, which will be discussed later ("Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro", No. 11/2005).

<sup>10</sup> 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.

## II. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

National legislation relating to foreign trade in controlled goods comprises:

1. The Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods;
2. Secondary regulations;
3. Other regulations relevant to the area; and
4. Ratified international conventions and treaties.

### 1. The Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods

Foreign trade in weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods, that is, the manner and conditions under which it can be conducted, jurisdiction for issuing the required licenses for export and import, transport, transit, possession and provision of services in foreign trade transfers, oversight and control, prohibitions, penalties as well as powers for the adoption of secondary regulations are regulated by the Law, which was passed by the National Assembly of Serbia and Montenegro on February 17, 2005, came into effect on March 31 of the same year, and is still in force.

**The objective of the Law** is to assume state control for the protection of security, foreign policy and economic interests, international credibility and integrity as well as to fulfil international commitments undertaken by the Republic of Serbia.

The Law **forms the basis for comprehensive control** of export and import of weapons, military equipment, dual-use goods and related technologies and includes sanctions for its violation, **provides for obligatory registration** of business entities for conducting foreign trade in controlled goods and **the licensing procedure**, as well as the terms under which a license may be issued and used, **specifies tasks and roles of competent government bodies** relating to requested administrative procedure and **explicitly forbids foreign trade, transport, transit and possession of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and devices for their delivery, in accordance with the UN SC Resolution 1540.**

Prior to the adoption of the Law, the trade and production of arms and military equipment were regulated by a single law the implementation of which was in the jurisdiction of the military structures. The two areas are now separate, and the jurisdiction over foreign trade of arms and military equipment was transferred to civil bodies in accordance with international practice and development of control in this area.

**The principal reasons for the adoption of the Law** were:

- the need to create a legal framework for controlling and eliminating undesirable export and trade in these goods;
- prevention of activities that pose an ever rising threat to the international community at large;
- bringing relevant national legislation in line with that of the EU; and
- incorporation of commitments, rules and procedures stemming from international agreements, conventions and control regimes.

It should be emphasized that the adoption of legal regulations in line with international standards is a *precondition for the realization of exports of our defence industry.*

## 2. Secondary regulations

Secondary regulations **further specify** certain issues from the contents of the Law. **The following regulations** serve this purpose:

1. The Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment<sup>11</sup> (brought in line with the Common EU Military List<sup>12</sup> and the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export);
2. The Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Dual-use Goods<sup>13</sup> (brought in line with the EU List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies);
3. The Decision on Licensing Criteria for Export of Weapons, Military Equipment And Dual-use Goods<sup>14</sup>; and
4. The Rulebook on the Manner of Keeping the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform International Trade in Controlled Goods<sup>15</sup>.

### 2.1 National Control Lists

The above secondary regulations, adopted under Article 3, Paragraph 2 of the Law specify two national control lists, namely:

- The National Control list of Arms and Military Equipment and
- The National Control List of Dual-use Goods.

The Law allows the Government to draw up other lists in meeting its commitments under international agreements.

*The main purpose of national control lists and control of trade in controlled goods is to enhance regional and international security, in order to establish optimal transparency, exchange of information and accountability in the area of transfer of conventional arms and products, as well as dual-use technologies, and to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, launching systems and accompanying materials and technologies, that is, to take measures and actions available, to prevent the controlled goods from falling into terrorists' hands, for the purposes of promoting global security.*

**The National Control list of Arms and Military Equipment** (weapons, military equipment and related technologies) is in line with the EU Common List of Military Equipment covered by the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export<sup>16</sup>.

Under the Declaration of the EU Council, issued on the adoption of the above Common List, this list is politically binding, as well as the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export, within Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU. In this regard, all member states undertook a political commitment to ensure through their national legislations the control of export of goods on the Common List of Military Equipment - it should form the basis for the establishment of national control lists of member states, rather than serve as their replacement. The EU list is continuously updated<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> "Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro" No. 11/05.

<sup>12</sup> Common EU Military list is a politically binding document within Common Foreign and Security Policy.

<sup>13</sup> "Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro" No. 11/05.

<sup>14</sup> Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro" No.11/05, brought in line with EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export.

<sup>15</sup> In the course of exercising his powers under Articles 12 and 18 of the Law, the minister of the competent ministry adopts the Rulebook. See "Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro" No. 12/05 and "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No.73/06.

<sup>16</sup> See Common List of Military Equipment covered by the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export –Official Journal of the European Union C191, 08.07.2000.

<sup>17</sup> See updated *Common List of Military Equipment in Official Journal of the European Union C314, 23 December 2003; Official Journal of the European Union C127, 25 May 2005. C66, 17 March 2006, L88, 29 March 2007 and the last one in Official Journal of the European Union C 98/01, 18 April 2008* – available on EU website, at: [www.consilium.europa.eu/export-controls](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/export-controls).

The goods in the National Control list of Arms and Military Equipment (NCL AME) include both new and used arms and military equipment, that is, goods designed or modified for military use. A short survey of the List (items 1 to 23) is given in *Appendix 1 – Partial National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment* within this Report.

**The National Control List of Dual-use Goods** (including software and technologies), which apart from civilian can also have military purpose, has been in line with the List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies of EU<sup>18</sup>. EU member states harmonized the policy of export control of dual-use goods. The main instrument of control of such goods in EU is the EC Regulation 1334/2000<sup>19</sup>, which is binding on all EU member states. The list of controlled goods is attached to this Regulation and is regularly updated<sup>20</sup> in accordance with the developments in respective international control regimes, since it originated from them.

The List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies of EU brings together all lists of various 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 list is flexible, allowing for the integration of various new international controls (See *Annex 2 – Structure of the List of Dual-goods*, within this Report).

Determining the number from the national control list is not a simple task and requires substantial knowledge of national lists of controlled goods, especially of dual-use goods lists (Categories 0 – 9) as well as of the characteristics of controlled goods themselves. **It is necessary to identify products that fall within weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, biological and rocket)**, which covers a wide range of products (from the production cycle of nuclear fuel to the development of weapons, the development of a missile system, chemical and biological weapons to electronic, industrial and rocket equipment, nuclear and radioactive material, with the focus on the components for weapons of mass destruction.

In some instances these lists are linked, so that, depending on the end use/user and the characteristics of the product in question, it can be found both in the military and in the dual-use and related technologies goods list.

The National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment and the National Control List of Dual-use Goods, together with the rest of regulations in this area, are published on the website of the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development<sup>21</sup>.

Article 4 of the Law introduces the provision internationally known as the **“Catch All” – “comprehensive control”**, and it allows the control of goods not included in the existing national control lists, falling within the category of controlled goods when the individual intending to perform foreign trade is notified by the relevant body, or has a reasonable cause to believe that goods in question are, or can be, in whole or in part, used for the development, production, manipulation, disposal, maintenance, stockpiling, uncovering, detection, identification or spread of chemical, biological or nuclear weaponry or other nuclear-explosive devices, or for the development, production, maintenance or stockpiling rockets capable of carrying such substances. This article needs to be more precisely defined<sup>22</sup> to ensure consistent enforcement of the clause. The Government of the Republic of Serbia can establish the list of goods and/or destinations for the performance of obligations under international agreements, and in this manner address the matter.

The National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment (NCL AME) and the National Control List of Dual-use Goods (NCL DUG) are updated in line with European Union lists.

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<sup>18</sup> *List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies of EU* – published in Annex I and IV of the regulation binding to all EU member states: EC Regulation No.1334/2000 - *Official Journal of the European Union* L159, 22.06.2000.

<sup>19</sup> EC Regulation 1334/2000, EC No. 394/2006, of 27 February 2006, in *Official Journal of the European Union* L74, 13 March 2006, L 278, 22 October 2007.

<sup>20</sup> Last update of the *List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies of EU* on the basis of the EC Regulative no.1167/08 of 24 October 2008, in *Official Journal of the European Union* L325/1, 03 December 2008.

<sup>21</sup> [www.merr.gov.rs](http://www.merr.gov.rs)

<sup>22</sup> The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development prepares the Draft Amended Law, which, inter alia, envisages the elaboration of this article of the Law.

### 3. Other regulations relevant for the area

Apart from the Law, positive legislation of Serbia on international trade in controlled goods includes other regulations, which, in line with their legislative purpose, directly govern other issues of importance and relevance for the conduct of international trade in arms. This set includes the following:

1. **The Law on Production and Trade of Arms and Military Equipment** (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 41/96, No. 85/05);
2. **The Law on International Trade Activities** (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 36/09);
3. **The Customs Law** (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 73/03, 61/05, 85/05 and 62/06);
4. **The Law on Arms and Ammunition** (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 9/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 44/98, 39/03, 85/05, and 101/05);
5. **The Law on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction** (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro”, No. 36/09);
6. **The Law on the Transport of Hazardous Substances** (“Official Gazette of the SFRY”, No. 27/90 and “Official Gazette of the FRY”, No. 28/96); and
7. **The Law on the Protection of the State Border** (“Official Gazette 97/08).

In addition to this set of laws, the following also apply: the Law on Explosive Substances, Inflammable Liquids and Gases (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No 44/77, 45/85, 18/89, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 101/05); The Law on the Production and Transfer of Poisonous Substances (“Official Gazette of the FRY”, No. 15/95, 28/96 and the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 37/02,101/05); The Law on Protection against Ionizing Radiation (“Official Gazette of the FRY”, No. 46/96 and the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 85/05,101/05); The Law on Production and Transfer of Designer Drugs (“Official Gazette of the FRY”, No. 46/96, 37/02 and the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 101/05), as well as other related regulations.

### 4. Ratified international conventions and agreements

The Republic of Serbia is a signatory of 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”, as of May 30, 2003, as well as the Guidelines for Significant Transfer of Sensitive projectiles of January 7, 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 March 1, 2004); and
- 8. Measures and Instruments on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)** - 2000 OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons; 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 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UN FP) of 2006.

On 20 January 2009 the Government of the Republic of Serbia reached a decision adopting the Information on the request of the Republic of Serbia for initiating negotiations related to the membership in the Wassenaar Arrangement – international control regime in the area of transfer of weapons and dual-use goods and technologies. The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, as the competent body for implementing the Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use goods, has been entrusted with the task to form, in co-operation with other ministries, an expert team which will work on the preparation for the presentation of the Serbian delegation.

### III. THE BASIS OF THE IMPORT-EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM

International trade in weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods **comprises three stages**:

1. Registration of (natural and legal) entities for the performance of international trade;
2. Issuing individual licenses for every business deal; and
3. Monitoring and control of international trade deals.

#### 1. Registration

International trade in controlled goods can be performed by a natural or a legal person who has been issued the license for engaging in this activity by the competent ministry, in accordance with Article 11 and 12 of the Law. The right for the performance of international trade is acquired as of the day the person is entered in the **Register**, kept by the competent ministry<sup>23</sup>, which issues the **Decision** on such a right, valid for five years.

The manner of keeping the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform International Trade in Controlled Goods, the registration procedure, documentation requirements as well as the contents of the Register is detailed in the Rulebook on the Manner of Keeping the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform International Trade in Controlled Goods<sup>24</sup>.

#### 2. Licensing

The license for engaging in foreign trade in controlled goods is a written document of a competent ministry, by which, on the basis of set criteria, a person is permitted to **perform a single deal of foreign trade business involving a specified amount and type of controlled goods**, under conditions specified under the contract with a foreign partner, and in accordance with previously performed, legally determined procedure and the presentation of all legally required documentation.

The Rulebook on the form of the application for a license, the license form and forms of other documents required for the international trade in controlled goods<sup>25</sup> specifies a **unified form** for licensing application and other forms, as well as the list of documents to be submitted with the application.

Before making a decision on a specific application, the competent ministry obtains an **approval** from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence, as well as the **opinion** from the Ministry of Interior. In the course of the decision-making process, the line ministries of defence and foreign affairs (giving the relevant approval) have the right to veto the issuing of the licence. If both ministries withhold their approval, the competent ministry cannot issue the license; if only one ministry refuses application, the **final decision** on the issuing of the license is made by the Government.

The Law provides for licensing import, export, scientific-technical and production cooperation, acquisition and transfer of property rights regarding technologies in production of controlled goods, provision of intellectual or material services, international company representation, brokering, re-export, non-commercial export and import, and the import-export of goods which are not categorised on the dual-use list but may be used for the development, production, manipulation, maintenance, stockpiling or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The competent ministry shall refuse the license if the exporter or the importer fails to comply with provisions of Article 25 of the Law.

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<sup>23</sup> The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development.

<sup>24</sup> In the course of the performance of its legal powers under Articles 12 and 18 of the Law, the minister of the competent ministry adopts the Rulebook. See "Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro", No. 12/05 and the "Official Gazette of the RS", No. 73/06 and 96/07.

<sup>25</sup> The minister of the competent ministry adopts this Rulebook. See "Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro", No. 96/07.

The issued license can be revoked if the competent ministry becomes aware that the license was issued on the basis of false information; in the case of substantial changes relating to the issuance of licenses; when the person in question, or the international trade deal compromise security, foreign policy or economic interests of the state; when the person does not comply with or breaches the terms of the license. The Government of Serbia does not bear any responsibility and undertakes no commitments for possible damages caused by the withdrawal of the license (Article 26 of the Law).

The competent ministry also issues the **End User Certificate** for the imports, and for the exports it verifies compliance with the conditions of Article 16 of the Law (if the certificate was issued no more than 6 months ago, if contains all the necessary data, and is translated by an official court interpreter), and verifies the credibility of the institutions and authorized persons given in the EUC through diplomacy and cooperation with the competent ministry.

The transport and transit of arms and military equipment are subject to licensing. Licenses 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 licenses for transport and transit by air are approved by the Directorate of Civil Aviation, on the basis of the previously issued license by the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development for the performance of the specific export/import, and the approval by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Licenses for transport and transit of arms and military equipment by land and by water are issued by the Ministry of Interior after obtaining approval from the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while licenses for transport and transit by air are issued by the Directorate of Civil Aviation, with approval from the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but without the license for performing a specific foreign trade in arms and military equipment issued by the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development.

## 2.1. Licensing criteria

**The decision on the criteria for licensing export of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods<sup>26</sup>** is in line with EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, and it sets eight criteria according to which the competent ministry issues licenses for export of weapons.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the principles of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports on 20 November 2008.

**The criteria** for the issuance of the license for exporting weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods are the following:

1. Compliance with international commitments, especially sanctions imposed by the UN SC, international treaties on non-proliferation of weapons and other international obligations;
2. Respect for human rights in the country of final destination;
3. Internal situation in the country of final destination, in terms of existing tensions or armed conflicts;
4. Keeping regional peace, security and stability;
5. National security as well as security of friendly states;
6. Behaviour of the buyer state in relation to the international community, especially its position on terrorism, the nature of its alliances and its compliance with the international law;
7. Possible risk that the subject of exports will fall into the hands of somebody else in the buyer state or be re-exported under undesirable terms; and

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<sup>26</sup> The decision was made under Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Law and published in the "Official Gazette of the Serbia and Montenegro" No.11/05.



8. Compatibility of export of weapons with technical and economic capacities of the consignee, taking into account that it is desirable that states should exercise their legitimate security and defensive needs with the least possible mobilisation of human and economic resources for purchase of arms.

According to the UN Code of Conduct on Arms Exports<sup>27</sup>, and the User Guide (originally designed to improve the efficiency of consultations of the Member States in relation to the denial of export applications, and now further developed in order to establish 'the best practice' in the consideration and a common position on the interpretation of the Code when making decisions on export applications), if the application contains elements and information that violate the first four criteria, the export application is refused and the EU member states are notified of the fact, while in the case of violation of the criteria 5-8 the competent national institutions make the assessment. The Code is politically binding for the EU Member States. Their incorporation into national legislation and consistent appliance in the licensing procedure, demonstrate that Serbia complies with the set requirements for the process of joining the EU.

**When considering the export license applications**, in addition to the above criteria, the following is **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 state 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 with the administrative procedure, each in accordance with their field of responsibility, based on which they approve or give opinion whether a license should be issued.

## 2.2. Competent institutions in the licensing process

Under Article 9 of the Law, *foreign trade in controlled goods is conducted in accordance with the license issued by a competent ministry.*

After Parliamentary elections and the reorganization of the Government of the Republic of Serbia on May 15, 2007, by the adoption of the Law on Ministries<sup>28</sup>, the jurisdiction was assumed by the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development.

Starting from the above legal sources, the following *institutions participate in the licensing procedure: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Interior*, which, **within their respective jurisdictions**, relating to the procedure of licensing for foreign trade in controlled goods, **consider the application, verify information contained in it and give approval or an opinion whether a license should be issued.**

Prior to decision-making on the licensing application for the conduct of foreign trade in controlled goods, in terms of the provisions of the Law, the competent ministry considers the credibility of the applicant as well as economic and technological aspects of the licensing application and obtains the approval by the Ministry of Defence of Republic of Serbia, as well as the opinion from the Ministry of Interior. The role of each ministry and other competent bodies (Security Information Agency (BIA), Ministry of Environment, various institutes, etc.) is specified under Articles 21, 22 and 23 of the Law.

<sup>27</sup> These Rules (or the Code) were adopted in June 1998, and comprise a set of 8 criteria. All EU member states agreed to comply with the Code of Conduct on Arms Exports when considering applications for export of goods from the adopted EU Common List of Military Equipment. The Code also aims to improve the exchange of information between Member States and contribute to better understanding of their policies on foreign export control. In June 2000, these rules were extended to dual-use goods (Regulation EC 1334), when it is known, or suspected that the end user or the end use of the goods in question is for military purposes.

<sup>28</sup> "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 43/07.

When considering the **approval** of foreign trade transfer of controlled goods, *the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia takes into account:*

- Sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council and the recommendations of the Organization for European Security and Cooperation (OSCE);
- International commitments undertaken and foreign policy interests of Serbia;
- EU Code of Conduct on Arms and Military Equipment Export; and
- The level of respect for, that is, the status of human rights and freedoms in the final destination state.

In giving its **approval** to foreign trade transfer of controlled goods, *the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia takes into account:*

- Effects on the security of Serbia;
- Whether the arms and military equipment designated for export are in the export list of arms and military equipment;
- Whether there is a decision by the Ministry of Defence of Serbia concerning arms and military equipment from stockpiles of the Serbian Army; and
- Whether Serbia, on the basis of the transfer of technology by the Ministry of Defence and the Army has a share in the ownership over technology in question.

When deciding on giving its **opinion** on foreign trade transfer of controlled goods, *the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia takes into account:*

- Effects on national internal safety;
- Effects on traffic safety; and
- Effects on safety of life, person and property of the public.

### 3. Oversight and control

The competent ministry performs oversight and control of foreign trade in controlled goods in accordance with the Law, in cooperation with the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Customs Administration, security-intelligence services and other. Customs, security-intelligence and inspection authorities conduct continuous control within their legal jurisdiction and report on it to the competent ministry.

**The Customs Administration performs customs control and submits quarterly reports** to the competent ministry on the use of licenses issued.

Under Article 38 of the Law, during customs inspection of controlled goods, which are the subject of foreign trade, the customs authorities can, within their area of responsibility, stop, seize or cancel the transport of goods under control, and notify the competent ministry.

*The obligations of customs authorities* in the course of the implementation of the provisions of the Law, are governed by the Rulebook on the Obligations of Customs Authorities in Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-use goods<sup>29</sup>.

According to this rulebook, when granting permission for the application of a relevant customs procedure of controlled goods, the customs authorities are obliged to verify whether an original customs document (OCD) is accompanied with a license by the competent ministry, and whether information contained in the license for the conduct of foreign trade in controlled goods matches that in the OCD, and the actual condition of the goods.

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<sup>29</sup> "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 67/05.

Moreover, when granting a permission for placing the goods into customs procedure for the transit of controlled goods by land and by water, the customs authorities are obliged to verify whether the OCD is accompanied with an approval by the Ministry of Interior. When goods under control are transported by air, the approval of the body in charge of air traffic is required.

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

- OCD is not accompanied by an appropriate license or approval;
- That information in the OCD does not match that in the license or the approval; and
- That the actual condition of the goods does not match the data quoted in the license or the approval.

The customs authority is obliged to promptly inform the competent ministry about the suspension of the customs procedure and temporary seizure of goods, quoting the reasons for this. However, the very control of the foreign trade transfer, transit and stockpiling shall follow the provisions of the Rulebook on the Manner of Performance of Actions and Measures in the Control Procedure of Accepted Declaration<sup>30</sup>.

**The Ministry of Interior performs the control and oversight of transport and transit** of arms and military equipment, arms and ammunition and explosive substances, across the state border and in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, in road and railway traffic, in accordance with the following regulations:

- The Law on the Protection of the State Boarder<sup>31</sup> ;
- The Law on Transport of Dangerous Substances<sup>32</sup>;
- The Law on Arms and Ammunition<sup>33</sup>;
- The Law on Explosive Substances, Inflammable Liquids and Gases<sup>34</sup>;
- The Decision on the Transport of Arms and military equipment<sup>35</sup> ; and
- The Decision on the Transport of Hazardous Substances in Road and Railway Traffic<sup>36</sup>.

The transport of arms and military equipment is performed with armed escort, under Article 31 of the Law and Article 9 of the Decision on the Transport of Arms and military equipment.

It should be noted that *entities (natural and legal) who engage in foreign trade, transport or transit of controlled goods, are legally bound to allow the bodies in charge of oversight and control to conduct inspection (for the purposes of oversight and control), during all stages of transfer, transport, transit and stockpiling.* In the case of disappearance or damage of controlled goods while in the care of a person who participates in foreign trade in controlled goods, or who acquires and stockpiles such goods, the damage or the disappearance must be reported to the competent ministry within 24 hours of the damage or disappearance. The person engaging in foreign trade of controlled goods (importer, exporter, broker, owner or other user) is obliged to keep documentation on the transfer of such goods for the period of at least ten years.

In accordance with the Law, the competent ministry has created its own database, containing information on licenses issued, denied and revoked, the data on entities registered for the conduct of foreign trade transfer of controlled goods, as well as on visits of inspection conducted in registered business entities.

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<sup>30</sup> "Official Gazette of the RS" No. 53/04.

<sup>31</sup> "Official Gazette of the RS" No. 97/08.

<sup>32</sup> "Official Gazette of the SFRY" No. 27/90, 45/90, "Official Gazette of the FRY" No. 24/94, 28/96, 21/99, 44/99, 68/02.

<sup>33</sup> "Official Gazette of the RS" No. 9/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 44/98, 39/03.

<sup>34</sup> "Official Gazette of the RS" No. 44/77, 45/85, 18/89, "Official Gazette of the RS" No. 53/93, 67/93, 48/94.

<sup>35</sup> "Official Gazette of the FRY" No. 54/97.

<sup>36</sup> "Official Gazette of the RS" No. 53/02.

## IV. INCLUSION OF SERBIA INTO INTERNATIONAL EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM

### 1. International Cooperation

Over the last few years, during the process of building the capacities of the state, institutions and people who carried it out, from the adoption of a whole set of regulations to their full implementation, strong and successful international cooperation was maintained. The following should be noted:

- As of 2002, participation by our representatives at regular annual **Conferences on Export Control**, bringing together over 100 states;
- As of 2002, participation of all our representatives at regular annual professional gatherings in Oxford, UK, dealing with the improvement of the **TRACKER – software program** for automatic licensing, developed by the State Department of the USA, which also finances its application in about 20 countries in the world.

In the organization and with the financial support of several ministries of the USA Government (Departments of the Interior, Departments of Defence, Departments of Commerce, Departments of Energy), Great Britain (Foreign Office), Germany (BAFA), UNDP, EU, SIPRI, **numerous seminars and workshops in the country and abroad** were held recently, bringing together representatives from all competent institutions:

1. Workshop on regulating the area of export control and practices in the USA; organized by the State Department, the USA, **February 2004 - Belgrade.**
2. Workshop on international control regimes and classification of goods by National Control Lists; organized by the State Department, the USA - **April 2004, Belgrade.**
3. Consultations on the creation of the national strategy in the area of reduction of small arms and light weapons (SALW); organized by the UNDP - **September 2004, Budva.**
4. Regional seminar on the role of economy in the prevention of unwanted export of weapons and dual-use goods in practice in Romania; organized by the US State Department - **May 2005, Bucharest.**
5. Seminar on weapons of mass destruction; organized by the Department of Defence, DTRA, FBI, USA - **June 2005, Budapest.**
6. Seminar on the implementation of export control of dual-use goods in South Eastern Europe countries; organized by RACVIAC - **October 2005, Rakitje, Zagreb.**
7. Seminar on the identification of dual-use goods; organized by the Department of Defence, DTRA, USA - **October 2005, Belgrade.**
8. Workshop on licensing procedures and practices (Licensing I Course); organized by the Department of Commerce, USA - **December 2005, Washington.**
9. Regional conference of the Western Balkan states on the creation of annual reports on export of weapons; UNDP – SEESAC (South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons) - **February 2006, Belgrade.**
10. Seminar on the harmonization of regulations in the area of protection from nuclear threat, organized by: the Department of Energy of the USA – Administration for National Security from Nuclear Hazard - **February/ March 2006, Institute “Vinca”, Belgrade.**
11. Regional seminar on the implementation of export control of dual-use goods in South Eastern Europe states; organized by RACVIAC - **March 2006, Rakitje, Zagreb.**

12. Training Course on investigative actions in cases of trafficking of weapons of mass destruction; organized by the US Department of Defence, DTRA - **March 2006, Belgrade.**
13. Training Course on TRACKER software implementation for staff working on licensing and system administrators; organized by the US State Department - **April 2006, Belgrade.**
14. Initial visit for the implementation of the Pilot Project **EU – Serbia and Montenegro**; organized by EU Commission, & BAFA (German Export Control Agency) - **April 2006, Belgrade.**
15. Workshop on licensing procedures and practices (Licensing II Course); organized by the Department of Commerce and EXBS, USA - **April 2006, Belgrade.**
16. Pilot Project EU – Serbia and Montenegro: Training course on licensing procedures and practices of the EU states on the example of Germany; organized by EU Commission, & BAFA Germany - **May 2006, Ashburn, Germany.**
17. Regional conference on advancements of industry in export control of dual-use goods and weapons; organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary - **May 2006, Sofia.**
18. Regional conference of the Western Balkan states on strengthening cooperation in export control; organized by: Presiding EU Member State, Austria, and the Stockholm Peace Research Institute from Sweden (SIPRI) - **May 2006, Vienna.**
19. Practice relating to export control and the Internal Control Programme in Polish enterprises; organized by: the UNDP for Serbia and Montenegro - **May 2006, Warsaw.**
20. Expert mission in export control of weapons and dual-use goods; organized by TAIEX, Instrument of EC in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy of Poland - **June 2006, Belgrade.**
21. International seminar on export control and electronic management of the licensing process; organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary - **September 2006, Budapest.**
22. Regional seminar “Cooperating to meet Common Arms Export Control Standards”; organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, as a presiding EU Member State and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with the Stockholm Peace Research Institute from Sweden (SIPRI) - **October 2006, Sarajevo.**
23. Study visit, in accordance with the best practice principle, to the German Office for Export Control – organized for the purpose of advancement of the system of export control of weapons and military goods in Serbia; organized by the UNDP Serbia - **October 2006, BAFA Ashburn, Germany.**
24. I Commodity Identification Training for dual-use goods, within the program for non-proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction; organized by the program EXBS of the American Embassy in Belgrade - **November 2006, Belgrade**
25. Seminar for Serbian Customs “The Role of Customs in Enforcing Dual-use Export Control”; organized by the Stockholm Peace Research Institute from Sweden (SIPRI) - **November 2006, Belgrade.**
26. II Commodity Identification Training for dual-use goods, within the program EXBS of the American Embassy in Belgrade - for non-proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction, in cooperation with the US Department of Energy – **07 – 11 May 2007, Belgrade.**
27. Export Control and Licensing Course, within the program EXBS of the American Embassy in Belgrade – **29-30 March 2007, Belgrade.**

- 28.** Regional Seminar on Brokering – **19-23 February 2007, Vienna, Austria.**
- 29.** The eighth International Conference on Export Control - **06-08 March 2007, Bucharest, Romania.**
- 30.** Regional Seminar on the Implementation of EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, under German EU presidency – **02-04 May 2007, Zagreb (RACVIAC).**
- 31.** Regional Seminar within the EU Pilot Project 2005 and 2006 (BAFA) on issuing licenses according to the “catch all” clause – advanced seminar, attended by the licensing officers from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia – **29 May – 01 June 2007, BAFA, Ashburn, Germany.**
- 32.** Seminar “Control, Prevention, and Suppression of Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons” on the implementation of UN Protocol on firearms, which is a part of the Convention on trans-national organized crime – **28-29 July 2007, Zagreb, Croatia.**
- 33.** Regional Seminar on the Rulebook, within the EU Pilot Project 2005 and 2006 – **08 -12 October 2007, BAFA, Frankfurt on Main, Germany.**
- 34.** Visit to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding the implementation of TRACKER system, within the program EXBS of the American Embassy in Belgrade – **01-02 November 2007, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

## **2. Cooperation with Industry**

In addition to a comprehensive training of the staff in competent institutions, with the financial support from the UNDP, SIPRI, and the USA (the Departments of Defence and Commerce), we have organized seminars for representatives of local institutions and enterprises, engaging in manufacture or foreign trade in controlled goods, as well as daily consultations at the Department for arms and military equipment, Sector for politics and foreign trade regime.

At the first seminar in June 2005, there were 25 participants, at the second, in October 2005, there were over 50. In February 2006, at the third seminar, there were 34 representatives of local companies, while the last, two-day forum held in June 2006, gathered together over 120 participants from all walks of industrial organizations, scientific and government institutions.

Seminar for the Industry within the EU Pilot Project 2005 and 2006, and BAFA, was held on 06 December 2007 in Belgrade, and attended by over 100 representatives from the industry.

Seminar on the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports was organized by the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development of the Republic of Serbia, Portugal as the EU President (COARM), Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA), on 13-14 December 2007, in Belgrade.

## **3. Proposed further activities**

The activities of the Ministry aimed at constant improvement of export control in Serbia need the assistance of international community, and strengthening the cooperation of all relevant institutions in the implementation of regulations in this sensitive area, as well as industrial outreach.

For further improvement of the import-export control system, the following is necessary:

- Continuous harmonization of the regulations with the amendments to EU regulations;
- Acceleration of activities related to the accession of Serbia to international treaties and control regimes as a full member of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), the Australia Group (AG), the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and the Zangger Committee (ZC);

- Continuous updating National Control Lists, that is, bringing them in line with the last ones adopted in the EU;
- Fulfilling all commitments related to Serbia's membership in the UN, as well as to numerous international resolutions, recommendations and other documents concerning prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and suppression of terrorism;
- Building up regional cooperation in the area of export control;
- Continued participation in the EU Pilot Project;
- Continued seminars and industry and government outreach on export control of controlled goods;
- Strenuous efforts of the working group for the identification of dual-use goods;
- Improvement of the technical background and training of customs authorities in order to build their capacities for suppression of trafficking of controlled goods;
- Implementation of the TRACKER software; and
- Continued work on the introduction of the Programme of Internal Control in domestic companies with the support of the Department of Commerce of the USA (ICP Programme).

## V. STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

### Annex 1/07:

#### List of entities registered for AME and dual use foreign transfers in 2007

In the year 2007, there were 4 enterprises entered in the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform International Trade in Controlled Goods with the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia.

In the same year, another 9 entries were made in the Register with the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, as the legal successor competent for the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform International Trade in Controlled Goods.

With the view to maintaining confidentiality of entities engaged in foreign trade in controlled goods, destinations and products are not indicated, nor the amount of their foreign transactions.

According to the type of ownership, on December 31, 2007, private ownership predominated with 92.30%, followed by mixed ownership with 7.7%.

According to the origin of the founding capital of the registered entities on December 31, 2007, domestic capital prevails with 84.60%, followed by mixed capital and foreign capital with 7.70% each.

According to the size of legal entities, on December 31, 2007 2 medium and 11 small legal entities were entered in the Register. In percentages, this is 15.40%, and 84.60 %, respectively, out of the total number of registered entities.

The issued decisions on registration broken down by the type of controlled goods for which entities are registered are shown in the following table:

**Table 1: Decisions on registration broken down by type of controlled goods**

TYPE OF CONTROLLED GOODS	NUMBER OF DECISIONS ISSUED	%
	2007	2007
Arms and military equipment	2	15.40
Dual-use goods	6	46.10
Arms and military equipment and dual-use goods	5	38.50
Total	13	100.00

**Source:** the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform International Trade in Controlled Goods

### Annex 2/07:

#### Data on issued export licenses for arms and military equipment, broken down by destinations and category in NCL AME

In 2007, 372 licenses for export of arms and military equipment were issued, in the total value of USA\$ 299.8 million.

Most licenses were issued for the following destinations: USA (34), Great Britain (22), Bulgaria (21), Bosnia and Herzegovina (18), Germany (15), Macedonia (14), Indonesia (14), Jordan (13), Montenegro (13), France (11), Egypt (10), and Singapore (10). These twelve destinations account for more than half of the total number



of export licenses issued in this period (55.6%). In 2007, arms and military equipment were exported to 63 destinations, 17 of which through brokering (i.e. every fourth destination was not an end-user country).

In terms of value, principal export destinations in this period were: USA (US\$ 150.6 mil.), Myanmar (US\$ 30.4 mil.), Belgium (US\$ 16.4 mil.), Germany (US\$ 12.9 mil.), Bulgaria (US\$ 11.6 mil.), Egypt (US\$ 8.9 mil.), Jordan (US\$ 8.0 mil.), Great Britain (US\$ 7.9 mil.), Montenegro (US\$ 7.4 mil.), Italy (US\$ 5.4 mil.), Malaysia (US\$ 4.6 mil.) and Cyprus (US\$ 4.0 mil.). Total value of exports for the first twelve destinations is US\$ 268.1 million, which is 89.2% of the total value of issued licenses for arms and military equipment in 2007. In terms of value, one half of issued licenses refer to one destination (USA).

### **Annex 3/07**

#### **Data on issued import licenses for arms and military equipment, broken down by destinations and category in NCL AME**

In 2007, 135 import licenses were issued, in the total amount of US\$ 57.6 million.

Most licenses were issued for the following destinations: Austria (28), Bosnia and Herzegovina (19), Germany (17), Montenegro (11), Belgium (9), Italy (8), Russian Federation (7), Czech Republic (5), and Bulgaria (5). These nine destinations account for 109 licenses, making up 80.7% of the total number of import licenses issued in this period, indicating a high level of imports from a small number of countries.

In terms of value, principal import destinations in this period were: Russian Federation (US\$ 37.0 mil), Bosnia and Herzegovina (US\$ 6.6 mil), Montenegro (US\$ 5.5 mil), Belgium (US\$ 4.2 mil), Bulgaria (US\$ 1.6 mil), Germany (US\$ 0.8 mil), Austria (US\$ 0.5 mil), which is 97.6% of all licenses issued in this period. The import of arms and military equipment from Russian Federation makes up 64% of the import licenses issued (overhaul of MIG-29 planes). In 2007, arms and military equipment were imported from 23 destinations, 5 of which through brokering.

### **Annex 4/07**

#### **Data on issued export licenses for dual-use goods, by export destination, and category in NCL DUG**

In 2007, one export license for dual-use goods was issued (Macedonia).

### **Annex 5/07**

#### **Data on issued import licenses for dual-use goods, by import destination, and category in NCL DUG**

In 2007, 13 import licenses for dual-use goods were issued, in the total amount of US\$ 0.81 mil, from the following destinations: Austria (1), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1), Croatia (1), The Netherlands (1), Croatia (1), Germany (3), USA (1), Slovenia (4), Slovakia (1).

In terms of value, the largest was the import of aluminium bars from Slovenia in the amount of US\$ 0.55 mil.

### **Annex 6/07**

#### **Data on exported arms and military equipment, by export destination, and category in NCL AME**

Annex 6 contains data on exported arms and military equipment. It should be noted that some of the licenses issued in 2007 were used in 2008, which explains the late preparation of annual reports on foreign trade in controlled goods. It also explains a low level of used export licenses in relation to the value of issued export licenses.

In 2007, the value of AME exports amounted to 93.1 mil, which is only 31% of the approved exports, which were 299.8 mil USD.

The highest value of the export of arms and military equipment was for: Myanmar (US\$ 13.3 mil), USA (US\$ 9.6 mil), Jordan (US\$ 7.1 mil), Egypt (US\$ 7.0 mil), Montenegro (US\$ 6.8 mil), Bulgaria (US\$ 5.0 mil), Belgium (US\$ 4.9 mil), Malaysia (US\$ 4.6 mil), Great Britain (US\$ 4.2 mil), Germany (US\$ 3.6 mil), and Cyprus (US\$ 2.3 mil).

## **Annex 7/07**

### **Data on imported arms and military equipment, by import destination, and category in NCL AME**

In 2007, imports of arms and military equipment amounted to US\$ 37.9 mil, which makes around 66% of the approved imports that amounted to 57.6 USD.

Most imports of arms and military equipment came from: Russian Federation (US\$ 27.1 mil), Montenegro (US\$ 5.2 mil), Bosnia and Herzegovina (US\$ 2.7 mil), and Belgium (US\$ 0.8 mil). The value of imports of arms and military equipment from these 4 countries amounted to 35.8 US\$, or about 94.6% of the total import in this period.

## **Annex 8/07**

### **Data on exported dual-use goods, by export destination, and category in NCL DUG**

The quotas for export of dual-use goods in 2007 were fully used.

## **Annex 9/07**

### **Data on imported dual-use goods, by import destination, and category in NCL DUG**

89.8% of the quota for imports of dual-use goods was fully used in 2007.

## **Annex 10/07**

### **Data on denied applications for licenses for exports of arms and military equipment, by export destination, and category in NCL AME**

In 2007, 15 applications for export of arms and military equipment were denied, in the total amount of US\$ 35.3 mil. The reason for denial was incomplete documentation.

## **Annex 11/07**

### **Data on denied applications for licenses for imports of arms and military equipment, by import destination, and category in NCL AME**

In 2007, five applications for import of arms and military equipment were denied, in the total amount of US\$ 0.36 mil. The reason for denial was incomplete documentation.

## **Annex 12 /07**

### **Data on denied applications for licenses for exports of dual-use goods, by export destination, and category in NCL DUG**

There were no denials for the export of dual-use goods in 2007.

## **Annex 13 /07**

### **Data on denied applications for licenses for imports of dual-use goods, by import destination, and category in NCL DUG**

There were no denials for the import of dual-use goods in 2007.

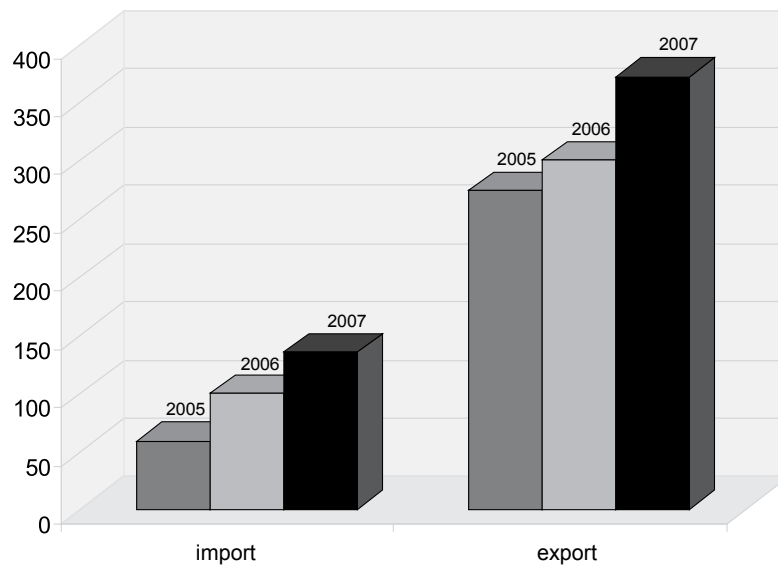


# GRAPHS



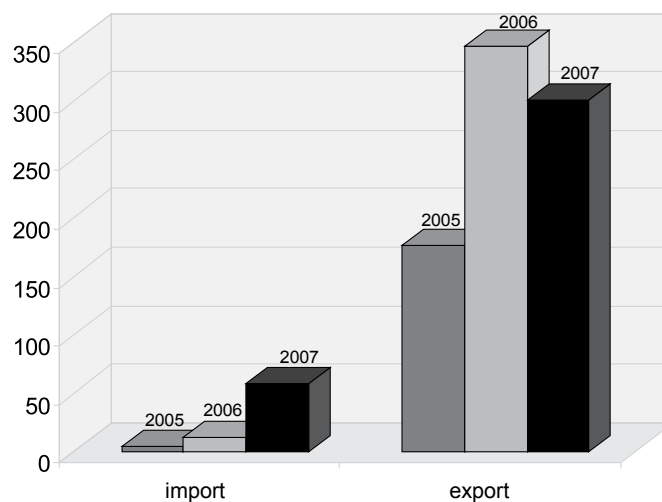
**Graph 1: Number of issued licenses for AME**

YEAR	IMPORT	EXPORT
2005*	59	274
2006	100	300
2007	135	372



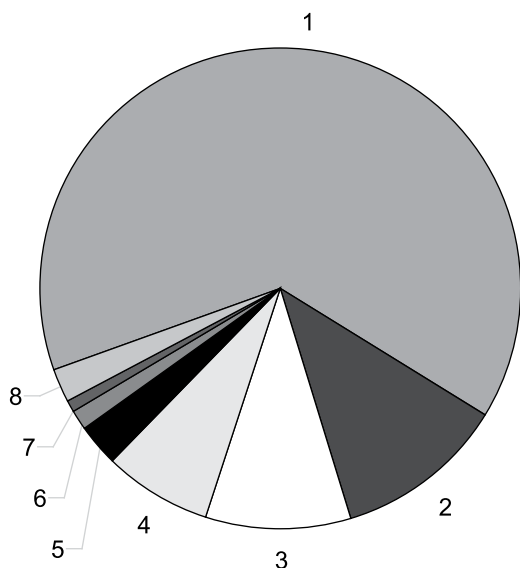
**Graph 2: Value of issued licenses for AME (in millions of USD)**

YEAR	IMPORT	EXPORT
2005*	4,93	176,45
2006	12,52	346,33
2007	57,6	300



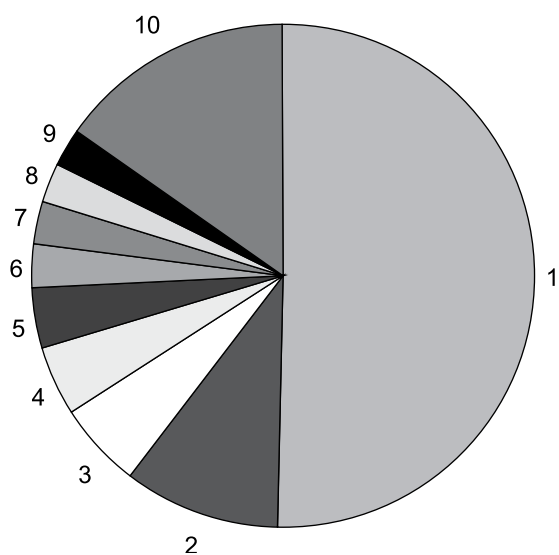
\* For 2005 only licenses issued from 31<sup>st</sup> March (since the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro had taken over the responsibilities from the Ministry of Defense) to the end of the year have been included in the overview

Graph 3: "Major" AME import destinations



NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD)	%
1.	RUSSIAN FEDERATION.	37.058.025,00	65
2.	BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA	6.615.628,00	11
3.	MONTENEGRO	5.559.532,08	10
4.	BELGIUM	4.206.950,89	7
5.	BULGARIA	1.563.298,00	3
6.	GERMANY	795.439,04	1
7.	AUSTRIA	544.201,91	1
8.	ALL REMAINING DESTINATIONS	1.251.592,96	2
		57.594.667,88	

Graph 4: "Major" AME export destinations

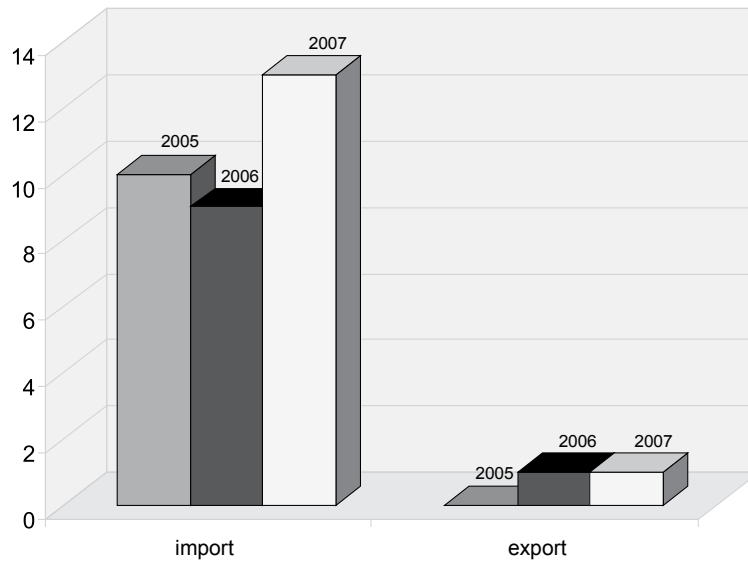


NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD)	%
1.	USA	150.585.144,73	51
2.	MYANMAR	30.402.626,11	10
3.	BELGIUM	16.415.371,63	5
4.	GERMANY	12.940.994,96	4
5.	BULGARIA	11.620.304,52	4
6.	EGYPT	8.915.633,92	3
7.	JORDAN	7.998.506,70	3
8.	G. BRITAIN	7.905.375,87	3
9.	MONTENEGRO	7.402.667,27	2
10.	ALL REMAINING DESTINATIONS	45.640.882,93	15
		299.827.508,64	



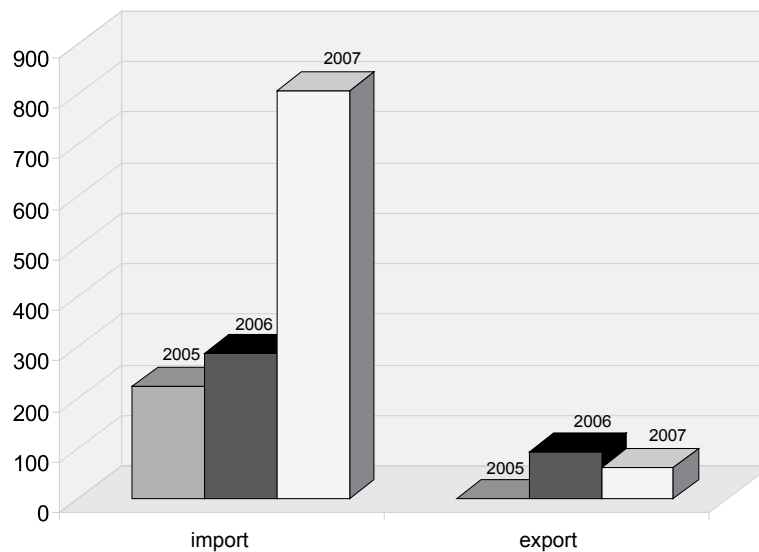
Graph 5: Number of issued licenses for dual-use goods

YEAR	IMPORT	EXPORT
2005*	10	0
2006	9	1
2007	13	1



Graph 6: Value of issued licenses for dual-use goods (in thousands of USD)

YEAR	IMPORT	EXPORT
2005*	223,7	0
2006	288,5	92
2007	807,6	61



\* For 2005 only licenses issued from 31<sup>st</sup> March (since the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro had taken over the responsibilities from the Ministry of Defense) to the end of the year have been included in the overview



## VI. APPENDICES



## ENCLOSURE 1

### Extract from the NATIONAL CONTROL LIST OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT

1. Arms and automatic weapons of 12.7 mm calibre (calibre – 0.5 inches) or less, accessories and specially designed components thereof.
2. Weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches), launchers and accessories and specially designed components thereof.
3. Ammunition and specially designed components for weapons controlled under items 1.2 or 12.
4. Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles and the related equipment and accessories specially designed for military purposes and specially designed components thereof.
5. Fire control and related alerting and warning equipment, as well as the related counter-electronic systems and equipment specially designed for military purposes with specially designed related components and accessories.
6. Ground vehicles and their components, specially designed or modified for military use.
7. Highly toxic agents, riot control agents, related equipment, components, materials and technology.
8. Military explosives and charges, including propellant charges and similar substances.
9. Vessels of War, special naval equipment and accessories and components specially designed for military use.
10. Aircrafts, unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and aircraft equipment, components specially designed or modified for military use.
11. Electronic equipment not controlled elsewhere and specially designed components thereof.
12. High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment and special components therefor.
13. Armoured or protective equipment and their related components.
14. Special equipment for military training and simulation of military scenarios, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
15. Imaging or counter-measure equipment and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
16. Forgings, castings and other semi-products that can be identified in controlled items by material composition, geometry or function, and which have been specially designed for any products mentioned under items 1 to 4, 6, 9, 10, 12 or 19.
17. Miscellaneous equipment, materials and documentation, with their specially designed components.
18. Equipment and technology for production of the items listed herein.
19. DEW – directed energy weapon systems, their test models, their equipment or countermeasure equipment and specially designed components therefor.
20. Cryogenic and superconductive equipment, as well as specially designed components and accessories therefor.

**21.** Software.

**22.** Technology in accordance with general technological note on technology for development, production or use of controlled goods listed herein, except for technology referred to under item 7 and item 18.

**23.** Safety and para-military equipment.

## ENCLOSURE 2

### Structure of the EU Dual-Use List

The list of dual-use goods and technologies has been broken down by 10 technical categories that have been further divided into 5 groups.

Every item from the list is marked with a label consisting of: the number of technical category (0-9), group (A-E) and number of international control regime the item is subject to.

#### **Technical categories:**

- 0** – Nuclear materials, facilities and equipment
- 1** – Materials, chemicals, "micro-organisms" and "toxins"
- 2** – Processing of materials
- 3** – Electronics
- 4** – Computers
- 5** – Telecommunications and Information Security
- 6** – Sensors and lasers
- 7** – Navigation and avionics
- 8** – Marine
- 9** – Propulsion systems, space vehicles and related equipment

#### **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





## **VII. ANNEXES 1/07 – 13/07**

**Foreign trade in controlled goods - 2007**



## Annex 1/07

## List of legal entities registered for foreign trade in arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in 2007

NO.	NAME OF LEGAL PERSON	SEAT	FORM OF OWNERSHIP	ORIGIN OF CAPITAL
1.	ADRIATIC STIFADO DOO	Belgrade	Private	Local
2.	AS- CHEMY DOO	Novi Sad	Private	Local
3.	BIN COMMERCE DOO	Belgrade	Private	Local
4.	BS - ITAL C.O. DOO	Belgrade	Private	Local
5.	General Trading and Marketing Company DOO	Belgrade	Private	Local
6.	GLOBUS DOO	Belgrade	Private	Local
7.	IMTEL RTV A.D.	Belgrade	Private	Local
8.	LENS DOO	Belgrade	Private	Local
9.	PRIVREDNO TRGOVINSKO DRUŠTVO SPORT	Uzice	Private	Local
10.	SUR TEC DOO	Cacak	Mixed	Mixed
11.	TEHNOREMONT DOO	Temerin	Private	Local
12.	TELEGROUP DOO	Belgrade	Private	Foreign
13.	TIGAR TEHNIČKA GUMA DOO	Pirot	Private	Local

## Annex 2/07

### Issued AME export licenses<sup>1</sup>

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS) <sup>3</sup>	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	Algeria	1	3	1,201,700	Ammunition	50,000 pcs	Algeria	M
2.	Australia	5	3	1,264,164.72	Ammunition	4,470,000 pcs	Australia	C
3.	Austria	8	3, 17	266,953.25	Ammunition, hunting carbine mechanisms, rifle model with cross-section of a bullet	9670 pcs	Austria	C, M
4.	Bulgaria	21	1, 3, 8	11,620,304.52	Powder, propellant for air launched missiles, celluloid, ammunition, machine guns, rifles, carbines, mixture with delayed effect	8847903 kg; 124,640 kg	Bulgaria	C
5.	Belgium	8	3	16,415,371.63	Ammunition	58,935,000 pcs	Belgium	C
6.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	18	1, 3	1,865,079.83	Pistols, carbines, parts for pistols, Revolvers, carbines, ammunition, charges, illumination flares, pistol maintenance, service, inspection and calibration of instruments	3,781,805 pcs	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Saudi Arabia,	C, M
7.	Great Britain	22	1, 3, 4	7,905,375.87	Machine guns, rifles, grenades, sets of metal links, cartridge belt loaders, rocket guidance system, carbines, ammunition, pistols, revolvers, spare parts for rifles and pistols, mortar bombs, mortars, howitzer	2,170,109 pcs	Great Britain, USA, Nigeria (for peace operations of the Nigerian forces within the UN forces), Jordan, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Libya, Cameroon	C, M
8.	Guatemala	2	3	390,028.80	Ammunition	2,676,900 pcs;	Guatemala	C
9.	Greece	2		167,104.26	Inspection service on a cluster mortar bomb		Greece	M

<sup>1</sup> For the period between **01 January 2007** and **31 December 2007**.

<sup>2</sup> The value in USD is equivalent to the amount calculated according to the medium exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Data on AME exports has been obtained from the exporter.

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS) <sup>3</sup>	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
10.	Egypt	10	3, 4, 6, 9	8,915,633.92	Self-propelled shore to ship rocket system, anti-ship missiles, ground equipment, parts for shore to ship rocket system, training for KK crew, ammunition, marine diesel engine, rifles, propellant charge and additional propellants for grenades, parts for RUBEZ	7603 pcs; 25,080 kg; 3 sets;	Egypt	C, M
11.	Estonia	1	1	19,925.85	Carbines	47 pcs;	Estonia	C
12.	Israel	11	1, 3	1,789,300	Pistols, spare parts for pistols, linking machine, mortar bombs, ammunition, mines without charges, casings, igniters, propellant charge and additional propellants for rifles, silencers for pistols	130,990 pcs; 90 items	Rwanda, Israel, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal	M
13.	Indonesia	14	2, 3	1,418,635.67	Mortars, ammunition, parts for automatic rifles, pistol	44,608 pcs;	Indonesia	C, M
14.	Italy	7	1, 3	5,404,195.80	Ammunition, casings, rounds, pistols, rifles, carbines	43,850,468 pcs;	Italy	C
15.	Iraq	1	1	187,000	Rifles, submachine guns, pistols	460 pcs;	Iraq (for MD needs of the Government of USA in Iraq)	M
16.	Jordan	13	1, 3	7,998,506.70	Ammunition, parts for pistols and rifles, machine gun stand, rifles and machineguns	21,124,672 pcs;	Jordan, Iraq (the receiver is the American Embassy in Iraq, for security purposes), Afghanistan	M
17.	South African Republic	8	1, 3	520,644.57	Ammunition, barrelled mechanisms, carbines, rifles, ammunition, rifles, pistols, pistol slides and pistols	1,766,234	Zambia, South African Republic	C
18.	Canada	3	13	466,185	Protective vests, protective inserts for vests, magazines, rifles	2,550 pcs;	Canada	C

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM INCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS) <sup>3</sup>	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
19.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	1	1,040,000	Rifles, machineguns	5,100 pcs;	Democratic Republic of the Congo	M
20.	Costa Rica	1	1	10,223.85	Pistols, parts for pistols, carbines	26 pcs;	Costa Rica	C
21.	Lebanon	1	3	170,000	Ammunition	2,500 pcs	Lebanon	M
22.	Liberia	1	2, 3, 4	407,486.96	Ammunition, mortars, mines, grenade launchers, shells, hand grenades	379,114 pcs;	Liberia (AME are intended for the training and use of the Liberian Army by US military trainers)	M
23.	Libya	5	3, 10, 13	1,028,538.50	Helmets, bullet-proof vests, ballistic plates, hand-held grenade launchers, ammunition, pilots' parachutes, oxygen cylinder for parachutes, parts for a training aircraft and overhaul service, explosive charges	12,111 pcs; 34 kg; 60 kg;	Libya	M
24.	Lithuania	1	1	20,580	Carbines	50 pcs;	Lithuania	C
25.	Cyprus	8	2, 3, 4, 17	3,999,216.77	Ammunition, model rockets, equipment, material and documentation for rockets, parts for rifles, guided missile, parts for anti aircraft tank	114,673 pcs;	Cyprus, Bangladesh	M
26.	Columbia	1	1	592,500.00	Machine for ammunition assembly	1 pcs;	Columbia	M
27.	Malaysia	2	1	4,637,581.60	Grenade/mine components, tools and equipment for assembly, documentation	42,692 pcs;	Malaysia	M
28.	Malta	1	1	9,903.39	Carbines	22 pcs	Malta	C
29.	Hungary	4	1, 8	849,198.00	Black powder, phlegmatized hexogen, ammunition	31,500 pcs; 77,760 pcs;	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary	C
30.	Macedonia	14	1	976,891.64	Carbines, pistols, Revolvers, ammunition, parts for pistols, practice smoke emitting bomb, practice bursting bomb	2,778,080 pcs;	Macedonia	C, M

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS) <sup>3</sup>	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
31.	Myanmar	4	2, 5	30,402,626.11	Self propelled field gun, battery ignition system and battery operated communication equipment, modernised howitzer, HBO- tools, equipment and accessories	15,236 pcs; 58 sets;	Myanmar (with the obligation of consulting the MFA in future dealings)	M
32.	Namibia	1	1	4,410	Machineguns	10 pcs;	Namibia	C
33.	Germany	15	3, 8, 13	12,940,994.96	Ammunition, casings, protective plates, carbines, rifles, black powder	30,133,982 pcs; 15.5 kg;	Germany, Thailand, Denmark	C
34.	Norway	3	1, 3	378,053.19	Ammunition, carbines	1,396,100 pcs;	Norway	C
35.	New Zealand	1	1	167,365.38	Ammunition	534,000 pcs;	New Zealand	C
36.	Pakistan	5	1, 6	448,297.88	Pistols, rocket motor set, rocket	908 pcs;	Pakistan	C, M
37.	Panama	4	3, 4	646,000	Ammunition	103,500 pcs;	Israel, Kenya	C, M
38.	Poland	1	2	30,207.30	Cannon parts, howitzer	388 pcs;	Egypt	M
39.	Portugal	1	1	26,533.50	Rifles, carbines	48 pcs;	Mozambique	C
40.	Peru	2	1	13,840	Rifles, pistols	28 pcs;	Peru	M
41.	USA	34	1	150,585,144.73	Revolvers, rifles, automatic rifles, barrellled mechanisms, carbines, magazines, ammunition	760,729,630 pcs;	USA, Israel, Saudi Arabia	C, M
42.	Saudi Arabia	1	4	537,995	Hand grenades	16,500 pcs;	Saudi Arabia	M
43.	Seychelles	1	1	1,744,800	Sniper rifles, automatic grenade launchers	350 pcs;	Armenia	M
44.	Singapore	10	3, 4, 7	1,218,538.50	Ammunition, propellant charges, gas masks, hand-grenades	158,383 pcs;	Indonesia, The Maldives	M
45.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	5	1, 8	1,425,783	Gunpowder, mortar bomb propellant, Rifle bolt action	141,042 pcs; 40,000 kg;	Canada, Spain, Israel, Austria	C
46.	Slovenia	7	1, 3, 8	364,332.82	Rifles, submachine guns, barrellled mechanisms, pistols, carbines, rifle barrels, propellant charge, ammunition	522,897 pcs;	Slovenia	C

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS) <sup>3</sup>	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
47.	Slovakia	3	3	498,556.52	Ammunition	27,478 pcs;	Slovakia	C
48.	Romania	4	3, 8	991,171.30	Ammunition, gunpowder	190,000 pcs; 92,000 kg;	Romania	C
49.	Russian Federation	3	1, 3	80,741.16	Carbines, ammunition	22,078 pcs;	Russian Federation	C
50.	Thailand	2	3	380,955.00	Ammunition	12,742 pcs;	Thailand	M
51.	Turkey	1	18	380,860.00	Static and dynamic model rockets and documentation on testing	2 sets	Turkey	C
52.	UAE	6	1, 2, 4	2,236,475.62	Rotating machine gun stands, hand-grenades, specially designed part for military vehicle, rockets	8,357 pcs;	UAE, Nigeria	C, M
53.	Uruguay	3	1, 3	1,088,039.00	Round, double-base propellant, ammunition	3,515,000 pcs; 5,359 pcs;	Chile	C, M
54.	Finland	4	1, 3	90,358.32	Carbines, barrelled and non-barrelled mechanisms, rounds, casings, rifles	545,087 pcs;	Finland	C
55.	The Philippines	2	1, 18	31,300.00	Pistols, barrels for universal cases	90 pcs;	The Philippines	C, M
56.	France	11	1, 3, 13	1,117,929.12	Carbines, ammunition, silencers for rifles,	2,451,421 pcs;	France	C
57.	The Netherlands	3	3	753,455.85	Ammunition	2580,000 pcs;	The Netherlands	C
58.	Croatia	7	3, 4	753,905.67	Ammunition, smoke cartridges, fuzes, practice detonating fuses	3,152,600 pcs;	Croatia	C, M
59.	Montenegro	13	1, 3, 8	7,402,667.27	Black powder charges, carbines, ammunition, maintenance of helicopter components, double-base propellant, machineguns, rifles, parts for rifles	11,133,586 pcs; 9,940 kg;	Montenegro, Iraq, The Philippines	C, M
60.	The Czech Republic	5	1, 13	324,090.30	Carbines, ballistic protective inserts, rifles, machineguns	1,756 pcs;	The Czech Republic	M, C
61.	Switzerland	4	1, 3	379,814.10	Ammunition, machineguns	741,882 pcs;	Switzerland	C
62.	Sweden	2	3	582,610.98	Ammunition	3,356,000 pcs;	Sweden	C



NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS) <sup>3</sup>	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
63.	Spain	9		241,424.96	Rifles, ammunition, carbines, pistols	592,613 pcs;	Spain	C
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>372</b>		<b>299,827,508.64</b>				

Note: 1) Data on temporary AME exports is not included. 2) Type of end-user: **M** - military; **C** - civilian;

## Annex 3/07

### Issued AME import licenses<sup>1</sup>

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS) <sup>3</sup>	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	Austria	28	1, 3	544,201.91	Pistols, parts for pistols and carbines, carbines, ammunition	32,413 pcs;	Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, Belgium, Italy, Finland, USA	C, M
2.	Belgium	9	1, 3, 17, 18	4,206,950.89	Basic weapons, grenade launcher for basic weapons, parts for basic weapons, standard tools, carbines, ammunition, ammunition parts, weapon parts and equipment, engineering documentation, parts for ammunition production equipment, rifles, parts for rifles and machineguns, machineguns, propellant charge for ammunition, carbines	26,539,442 pcs;	Belgium	C, M
3.	Belarus	2	1	56,286	JAK 40 aircraft maintenance, optical sight	180 pcs;	Belarus	M
4.	Bulgaria	5	3, 8	1,563,298	Casings, ammonium perchlorate, jackets, illumination flares, mortar bombs	92,100 pcs; 1,000 kg;	Bulgaria	M
5.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	19	2, 3, 11, 16	6,615,628.00	Set of tubes for mortars, barrel, chamber, percussion cap, optical sight, sighting device, spare parts for cannon and howitzer, ammunition, spare parts for tank, copper jacket (for bullets), 128mm chamber, encoding device set, rifles;	4,079,226 pcs; 19 sets;	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian Federation	C, M

<sup>1</sup> For the period between **01 January 2007 and 31 December 2007**.

<sup>2</sup> The value in USD is equivalent to the amount calculated according to the medium exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Data on AME imports has been submitted by the importer.

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS) <sup>3</sup>	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
6.	Great Britain	2	1	52,402.32	Optical sights, sporting guns, machine guns, rifles, pistols	68 pcs;	Great Britain	C
7.	Greece	2	1	48,468.84	Pistols	63 pcs	Italy, USA	C
8.	Egypt	1	2, 4	23,510.00	Mortar, grenades	151 pcs;	Egypt	C
9.	Israel	1	10	100,000.00	Unmanned airborne vehicle with equipment	1 pc;	Israel	M
10.	India	1	3	178,237.50	Metal links	5,000,000 pcs;	India	M
11.	Italy	8	1, 3	137,019.28	Carbines, parts for carbines, rifles	215 pcs;	Italy	C
12.	China	1	8	69,000.00	Ammonium perchlorate	1,000 kg;	China	C
13.	Cyprus	2	1	97,410.00	Rifles	250 pcs	Russian Federation	C
14.	Latvia	1	9	95,000,00	Marine diesel engine	1 pc;	Latvia	C
15.	Macedonia	1	4	4,015,57	Unguided rockets for aircrafts	1 pc;	Macedonia	M
16.	Germany	17	1, 3	795,439.04	Carbines, instruments for the identification of chemical weapons, ammunition, metal decoration	31,575 pcs;	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Russian Federation, USA	C, M
17.	Portugal	3	1	86,984.55	Carbines, parts for carbines	154 pcs;	Belgium	C
18.	Russian Federation	7	1, 4	37,058,025	Service of enrichment and finishing, tools, generators, services, hose, service of enrichment, parts for air defence systems	52,969 pcs; 86,340 kg;	Russian Federation	M
19.	USA	4	1	59,559.00	Rifles, pistols, magazines	58 pcs;	USA	M, C
20.	Slovenia	4	1, 3	67,462.47	Gunpowder, mortar fuse, revolvers	209 pcs; 4,450 pcs;	Slovenia, Germany, Italy	C
21.	Croatia	1	1	220,00	Revolvers	1pc;	Serbia	M
22.	Montenegro	11	1, 3, 6	5,559,532.08	Explosive charges, manufacture of special packaging for hermetic storage, testing and verification of quality, AME, services, rifles, ammunition, Parts for RUBEZ, anti-aircraft gun, mobile shore to ship rocket system with rockets and parts	28,254 pcs; 1,000 kg; 164 sets;	Montenegro	M

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM INCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS) <sup>3</sup>	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
23.	Czech Republic	5	1, 3	176.017.43	Ammunition, carbines, rifles	257,717 pcs;	Czech Republic	C
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>135</b>		<b>57,594,667.88</b>				

Note: 1) Data on temporary AME exports is not included. 2) Type of end-user: **M** - military; **C** - civilian;

## Annex 4/07

### Issued export licenses for dual-use goods<sup>1</sup>

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	Macedonia	1	1 A 004a;	61,071.15	Protective masks with spare parts, personal decontamination kit, protective stockings	1,300 pcs and 500 pairs;	Macedonia	M
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>61,071.15</b>				

<sup>1</sup> For the period between **01 January 2007 and 31 December 2007**.

<sup>2</sup> The value in USD is equivalent to the amount calculated according to the medium exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2007.

Note: Type of end-user: **M** - military; **C** - civil

## Annex 5/07

### Issued import licenses for dual-use goods<sup>1</sup>

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	Austria	1	6 A 102	71,740.00	Equipment for detecting and measuring nuclear radiation And radiological detection Radiak set AN/PDR-77	6 sets	USA	M
2.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	6 A 008	1,827.21	Services of repair, inspection and calibration of temporarily exported goods: humidity gauge, air conditioner and measurement instruments	-	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M
3.	The Netherlands	1	1 C 350.43	58.87	Sodium fluoride CAS br.7681-49-4	3 kg	The Netherlands	C
4.	Croatia	1	1 C 002b4a	74,088.00	Aluminium profiles	10,500 kg	Croatia	M
5.	Germany	3	1C350.43 1C350.50	8,949.60	Sodium Sulphide CAS No.1313-84-4, Sodium fluoride CAS Nr. 7681-49-4	5,001.25 kg	Belgium, USA	C
6.	USA	1	6A 006	7,775.00	IMM - 4 DOT SENSOR -inductive sonde for measuring weather changes through a sensor opening	1 pc;	USA	C
7.	Slovenia	4	1C 002b4a	547,649.68	Aluminium bars	89,900 kg	Slovenia	M
8.	Slovakia	1	1C 350 46	95,550.00	TRIETHANOLAMINE CAS Nr.102-71-6	50,000 kg	Slovakia	C
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>807,638.36</b>				

<sup>1</sup> For the period between **01 January 2007 and 31 December 2007**.

<sup>2</sup> The value in USD is equivalent to the amount calculated according to the medium exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2007.

Note: Type of end-user: **M** - military; **C** - civil

## Annex 6/07

### Exported AME<sup>1</sup>

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	VALUE OF USED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>3</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	Algeria	1	-	1,201,700	0	-	-	-
2.	Australia	5	3	1,264,164,72	1,264,164.72	Ammunition	Australia	C
3.	Austria	8	3, 17	266,953.25	266,953.25	Ammunition, hunting carbine mechanisms rifle model with cross-section of a bullet	Austria	C, M
4.	Bulgaria	21	1, 3, 8	11,620,304.52	4,999,358.63	Gunpowder, propellant for air launched missiles, celluloid, ammunition, machine guns, rifles, carbines, mixture with delayed effect	Bulgaria	C
5.	Belgium	8	3	16,415,371.63	4,863,454.54	Ammunition	Belgium	C
6.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	18	1, 3	1,865,079.83	1,214,010.35	Pistols, carbines, parts for pistols, revolvers, carbines, ammunition, charges, illumination flares, pistol maintenance, service of inspection and calibration of instruments	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Saudi Arabia	C, M
7.	Great Britain	22	1, 3, 4	7,905,375.87	4,166,929.76	Machine guns, rifles, grenades, sets of metal links, cartridge belt loaders, rocket guidance system, carbines, ammunition, pistols, revolvers, parts for rifles and pistols, mortar bombs, mortars, howitzer	Great Britain, USA, Nigeria (for Nigerian forces' peace operations within the UN forces), Jordan, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Libya	C, M
8.	Guatemala	2	3	390,028.80	390,028.80	Ammunition	Guatemala	C
9.	Greece	2		167,104.26	167,104.26	Service of testing a cluster mortar bomb	Greece	M

<sup>1</sup> For the period between **01 January 2007, and 31 December 2007**.

<sup>2</sup> The value in USD is equivalent to the amount calculated according to the medium exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Data on exported AME has been obtained from the exporter.

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	VALUE OF USED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>3</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
10.	Egypt	10	3, 4, 6, 9	8,915,633.92	6,954,011	Self-propelled shore to ship rocket system, anti-ship missiles, ground equipment, parts for shore to ship rocket system, training for KK crew, marine diesel engine	Egypt	C, M
11.	Estonia	1	1	19,925.85	0.00	-	-	-
12.	Israel	11	1, 3	1,789,300.00	1,309,075	Pistols, parts for pistols, linking machine, mortar bombs, ammunition, mines without charges, silencers for pistol	Rwanda, Israel, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal	M
13.	Indonesia	14	2, 3	1,418,635.67	1,418,635.67	Mortars, ammunition, parts for automatic rifles, pistol	Indonesia	C, M
14.	Italy	7	1, 3	5,404,195.80	369,950.80	Ammunition, casings, rounds, pistols, rifles	Italy	C
15.	Iraq	1	1	187,000.00	187,000.00	Rifles, submachine guns, pistols	Iraq (for MD needs of the Government of USA in Iraq)	M
16.	Jordan	13	1, 3	7,998,506.70	7,069,976.70	Ammunition, parts for pistols and rifles, machine gun stand, rifles and machineguns	Jordan, Iraq (the receiver is the American Embassy in Iraq, for security purposes), Afghanistan	M
17.	South African Republic	8	1, 3	520,644.57	513,756.87	Ammunition, barrelled mechanisms, carbines, ammunition, rifles, pistols, pistol and rifle frames	Zambia, South African Republic	C
18.	Canada	3	13	467,544.00	467,544.00	Bullet-proof vests, protective inserts for vests, magazines, rifles	Canada	C
19.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	1	1,040,000	1,040,000	Rifles, machineguns	Democratic Republic of the Congo	M
20.	Costa Rica	1	1	10,223.85	0.00	Pistols, parts for pistols, carbines	Costa Rica	C



NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	VALUE OF USED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>3</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
21.	Lebanon	1	3	170,000	170,000	Ammunition	Lebanon	M
22.	Liberia	1	2, 3, 4	407,486.96	323,486.96	Ammunition, mortars, mines/grenades, grenade launchers, shells, hand grenades	Liberia (AME are intended for the training and use of the Liberian Army by the USA military trainers)	M
23.	Libya	5	3, 10, 13	1,028,538.50	649,316.80	Helmets, ballistic vests, ballistic plates, hand-held grenade launcher, ammunition, pilots' parachutes, oxygen cylinder for parachutes, parts and overhaul service for training aircraft, explosive charges	Libya	M
24.	Lithuania	1	1	20,580	20,580	Carbines	Lithuania	C
25.	Cyprus	8	2, 3, 4, 17	3,999,225	2,349,556	Ammunition, model rockets, equipment, material and documentation for rockets, parts for rifles, guided missile, parts for anti aircraft tank	Cyprus, Bangladesh	M
26.	Columbia	1	1	592,500	592,500	Machine for ammunition assembly	Columbia	M
27.	Malaysia	2	1	4,637,581.60	4,637,581.60	Grenade components, tools and equipment for assembly, documentation	Malaysia	M
28.	Malta	1	1	9,903.39	4,424.70	Carbines	Malta	C
29.	Hungary	4	1, 8	849,198	831,636	Gunpowder, phlegmatized hexogen, ammunition	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary	C
30.	Macedonia	14	1	976,891.64	815,689.12	Carbines, pistols, revolvers, ammunition, parts for pistols, practice smoke emitting bomb, bursting bomb	Macedonia	C, M
31.	Myanmar	4	2, 5	30,402,626.11	13,317,277.40	Self propelled field gun, modernised howitzer, AME tools, equipment and spare parts	Myanmar (with the obligation of consulting the MFA in future dealings)	M
32.	Namibia	1	1	4,410	4,410	Machine guns	Namibia	C

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	VALUE OF USED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>3</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
33.	Germany	15	3, 8, 13	12,940,994.96	3,632,580.28	Ammunition, casings, carbines, rifles, gunpowder	Germany, Denmark	C
34.	Norway	3	1, 3	378,053.19	331,953.99	Ammunition, carbines	Norway	C
35.	New Zealand	1	1	167,365.38	167,365.38	Ammunition	New Zealand	C
36.	Pakistan	5	1	451,298	107,900	Pistols	Pakistan	C
37.	Panama	4	3, 4	646,000	338,100	Ammunition	Israel, Kenya	C, M
38.	Poland	1	2	30,207.30	30,207.30	Parts for cannon, howitzer	Egypt	M
39.	Portugal	1	1	26,533.50	22,314.60	Rifles, carbines	Mozambique	C
40.	Peru	2	1	13,840	13,840	Rifles, pistols	Peru	M
41.	USA	34	1	150,585,144.73	9,568,828	Revolvers, rifles, submachine guns, barrelled mechanisms, carbines, magazines, ammunition	USA, Israel, Saudi Arabia	C, M
42.	Saudi Arabia	1	4	537,995	537,995	Hand grenades	Saudi Arabia	M
43.	Seychelles	1	1	1,744,800	1,744,800	Sniper rifles, automatic grenade launchers	Armenia	M
44.	Singapore	10	3, 4, 7	1,218,538.50	1,218,538.50	Ammunition, propellant charges, gas masks, hand grenades	Indonesia, The Maldives	M
45.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	5	1, 8	1,425,783	459,103.32	Gunpowder, mortar propellant charge, bolt action mechanism	Canada, Spain, Israel, Austria	C
46.	Slovenia	7	1, 3, 8	364,332.82	342,928.92	Rifles, automatic rifles, barrelled mechanisms, pistols, carbines, rifle barrels, propellant charge, ammunition	Slovenia	C
47.	Slovakia	3	3	498,556.52	493,143.47	Ammunition	Slovakia	C
48.	Romania	4	3, 8	991,171.30	964,267.36	Ammunition, gunpowder	Romania	C
49.	Russian Federation	3	1, 3	80,741.16	44,485.14	Carbines, ammunition	Russian Federation	C
50.	Thailand	2	3	380,955	0	Ammunition	Thailand	M

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	VALUE OF USED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>3</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
51.	Turkey	1	-	380,860	0	-	-	-
52.	UAE	6	1, 2, 4	2,236,475.62	1,113,857.80	Rotating machine gun stands, hand-grenades, specially designed part for military vehicle, rockets	UAE, Nigeria	C, M
53.	Uruguay	3	1, 3	1,088,039	1,088,039	Double-based propellant, ammunition	Chile	C, M
54.	Finland	4	1, 3	90,358.32	87,556.50	Carbines, barrelled and non-barrelled mechanisms, rounds, casings, rifles	Finland	C
55.	The Philippines	2	1	31,300	17,400	Pistols	The Philippines	C, M
56.	France	11	1, 3, 13	1,117,929.12	996,452.69	Carbines, ammunition, silencers for rifles,	France	C
57.	The Netherlands	3	3	753,455.85	745,888.45	Ammunition	The Netherlands	C
58.	Croatia	7	3, 4	753,905.67	477,743.38	Ammunition, smoke cartridges, fuses, practice detonating fuse	Croatia	C, M
59.	Montenegro	13	1, 3, 8	7,402,667.27	6,785,536.45	Propellant charges, carbines, ammunition, maintenance of helicopter parts, double base propellant, machineguns, rifles, parts for rifles	Montenegro, Iraq, The Philippines	C, M
60.	The Czech Republic	5	1, 13	324,090.30	308,412.75	Carbines, ballistic protective inserts, rifles, machineguns	The Czech Republic	M, C
61.	Switzerland	4	1, 3	379,814.10	345,151.50	Ammunition, machineguns	Switzerland	C
62.	Sweden	2	3	582,610.98	582,610.98	Ammunition	Sweden	C
63.	Spain	9		241,424.96	173,113.26	Rifles, ammunition, carbines, pistols	Spain	C
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>372</b>		<b>299,831,875.99</b>	<b>93,118,526.15</b>			

Note: Type of end-user: **M** – military; **C** – civil

## Annex 7/07

### Imported AME<sup>1</sup>

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	VALUE OF USED LICENSES <sup>3</sup> (IN USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	Austria	28	1, 3	544,201.91	436,680.54	Pistols, parts for pistols and carbines, carbines, ammunition	Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, Belgium, Italy, Finland, USA	C, M
2.	Belgium	9	1, 3, 17, 18	4,206,950.89	845,263.84	Basic weapons, grenade launcher for basic weapons, standard tools, carbines, ammunition, ammunition parts, weapon parts and equipment, engineering documentation, parts for ammunition production equipment, rifles, parts for rifles and machineguns, machineguns, ammunition propellant charge, carbines	Belgium	C, M
3.	Belarus	2	1	56,286.00	21,240.00	Optical sight	Belarus	M
4.	Bulgaria	5	3, 8	1,563,298.00	195,933.00	Casings, ammonium perchlorate, bullet jackets, illumination flares, mortar bombs	Bulgaria	M
5.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	19	2, 3, 11, 16	6,615,628.00	2,744,786.10	Set of tubes for mortars, barrel, chamber, percussion cap, optical sight, sighting device, ammunition, cannon parts, copper jacket, 128mm chamber, encoding device set, rifles;	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian Federation	C, M
6.	Great Britain	2	1	52,402.32	3,261.61	Optical sights, sporting guns, machine guns, rifles, pistols	Great Britain	C

<sup>1</sup> For the period between **01 January 2007 and 31 December 2007**.

<sup>2</sup> The value in USD is equivalent to the amount calculated according to the medium exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Data on imported AME has been obtained from the importer.

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	VALUE OF USED LICENSES <sup>3</sup> (IN USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
7.	Greece	2	1	48,468.84	48,468.84	Pistols	Italy, USA	C
8.	Egypt	1	2, 4	23,510	0		-	-
9.	Israel	1	10	100,000	100,000	Unmanned air borne vehicle with equipment	Israel	M
10.	India	1	3	178,237.50	178,237.50	Metal links	India	M
11.	Italy	8	1, 3	137,019.28	68,310.43	Carbines, parts for carbines, rifles	Italy	C
12.	China	1	8	69,000	69,000	Ammonium perchlorate	China	C
13.	Cyprus	2	1	97,410	53,921	Rifles	Russian Federation	C
14.	Latvia	1	9	95,000	95,000	Marine diesel engine	Latvia	C
15.	Macedonia	1	4	4,015.57	4,015.57	Unguided rockets for aircrafts	Macedonia	M
16.	Germany	17	1, 3	795,439.04	431,560.00	Carbines, instruments for the identification of chemical weapons, ammunition, metal decoration	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Russian Federation, USA	C, M
17.	Portugal	3	1	86,984.55	86,984.55	Carbines, parts for carbines	Belgium	C
18.	Russian Federation	7	1, 4	37,058,025.00	27,071,501.00	Enrichment and finishing service, tools, generators, services, service of enrichment	Russian Federation	M
19.	USA	4	1	59,559.00	55,191.00	Rifles, pistols, magazines	USA	M, C
20.	Slovenia	4	1, 3	67,462.47	67,167.00	Gunpowder, revolvers	Germany, Italy	C
21.	Croatia	1	1	220.00	220.00	Revolvers	Serbia	M
22.	Montenegro	11	1, 3, 6	5,559,532.08	5,194,445.96	Explosive charges, manufacture of special packaging for hermetic storage, testing and verification of quality, AME, mobile shore to ship rocket system with rockets and parts, anti-aircraft cannon tubes	Montenegro	M

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM INCL (AME)	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	VALUE OF USED LICENSES <sup>3</sup> (IN USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
23.	Czech Republic	5	1, 3	176.017,43	114,976.05	Ammunition, carbines, rifles	Czech Republic	C
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>135</b>		<b>57,594,667.88</b>	<b>37,886,163.99</b>			

Note: Type of end-user: **M** – military; **C** – civil

## Annex 8/07

### Exported dual-use goods<sup>1</sup>

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD)	VALUE OF USED LICENSES <sup>2</sup> (IN USD) <sup>3</sup>	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	Macedonia	1	61,071.15	61,071.15	1 A 004a;	Protective masks with parts, personal decontamination kit, protective stockings	1.300 pcs and 500 pairs;	Macedonia	M
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>61,071.15</b>	<b>61,071.15</b>					

<sup>1</sup> For the period between **01 January 2007** and **31 December 2007**.

<sup>2</sup> Data on exported dual-use goods is obtained from the exporter.

<sup>3</sup> The value in USD is equivalent to the amount calculated according to the medium exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2007.

Note: 1) Data on temporary AME exports is not included. 2) Type of end-user: **M** – military; **C** – civil

Imported dual-use goods<sup>1</sup>

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	VALUE OF USED LICENSES <sup>3</sup> (IN USD)	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	Austria	1	71,740.00	71,740.00	6 A 102	Equipment for detecting and measuring nuclear radiation and radiological reconnaissance Radiak set AN/PDR-77	USA	M
2.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1,827.21	1,297.95	6 A 008	Service, repair, testing and calibration of temporarily exported goods: humidity gauge, air conditioner and measuring instruments	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M
3.	The Netherlands	1	58.87	59.07	1 C 350.43	Sodium fluoride CAS br.7681-49-4	The Netherlands	C
4.	Croatia	1	74,088.00	72,542.74	1 C 002b4a	Aluminium profiles	Croatia	M
5.	Germany	3	8,949.60	37,98	1C350.43 1C350.50	Sodium Sulphide CAS Nr.1313-84-4,Sodium fluoride CAS Nr. 7681-49-4	USA	C
6.	USA	1	7,775.00	7,775	6A 006	IMM - 4 DOT SENSOR -inductive sonde for measuring weather changes through a sensor opening	USA	C
7.	Slovenia	4	547,649.68	469,790.29	1C 002b4a	Aluminium bars	Slovenia	M
8.	Slovakia	1	95,550.00	101,841.60	1C 350 46	TRIETHANOLAMINE CAS Nr.102-71-6	Slovakia	C
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>807,638.36</b>	<b>725,084.63</b>				

<sup>1</sup> For the period between **01 January 2007 and 31 December 2007**.

<sup>2</sup> The value in USD is equivalent to the amount calculated according to the medium exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Data on imported AME has been obtained from the importer.

Note: Type of end-user: **M** – military, **C** - civil



## Annex 10/07

### Denied applications for licenses for export of arms and military equipment<sup>1</sup>

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE (IN USD) <sup>5</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	Albania	1	4	3,680,000.00	Propellant charges	500,000 pcs;	Albania	M
2.	Great Britain	1	3	257,250.00	Ammunition	3,000 pcs;	Kenya	M
3.	Libya	2	1, 2, 23	426,895.00	Rifles, grenade launchers, training material for Galeb aircrafts, system for attachment of training equipment	3,124 pcs;	Libya	M
4.	Seychelles	11	1, 3	30,945,352.06	Machineguns, ammunition, pistols, grenades optical sights	268,778 pcs;	Armenia, Jordan, Libya	M
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>35,309,497.06</b>				

<sup>1</sup> For the period between **01 January 2007 and 31 December 2007**.

<sup>2</sup> The value in USD is equivalent to the amount calculated according to the medium exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2007.

Note: Type of end-user: **M** - military, **C** - civil

## Annex 11/07

Denied applications for licenses for import of arms and military equipment<sup>1</sup>

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE (IN USD) <sup>2</sup>	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	Italy	1	1	6,438.60	Semi-automatic hunting carbines	6 pcs;	Italy	C
2.	Germany	4	1	29,353.61	Hunting carbines, barrel for carbines	20 pcs;	Germany	C
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>35,792.21</b>				

<sup>1</sup> For the period between **01 January 2007 and 31 December 2007**.

<sup>2</sup> The value in USD is equivalent to the amount calculated according to the medium exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2007.

Note: Type of end-user: **M** – military, **C** – civil

## Annex 12/07

### Denied applications for licenses for export of dual-use goods

NO.	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE (IN USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: There were no denied applications for licenses for export of dual-use goods

## Annex 13/07

### Denied applications for licenses for import of dual-use goods

NO.	IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE (IN USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: There were no denied applications for licenses for import of dual-use goods

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