

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND
INTERNAL TRADE AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

2011 ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE TRANSFERS OF CONTROLLED GOODS



2011 ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE TRANSFERS OF CONTROLLED GOODS

Publisher:
UNDP/SEESAC

Location:
Republic of Serbia

Title:
2011 Annual Report on the Transfers
of Controlled Goods

Printed by:
Cicero

Location:
Republic of Serbia

Number of Copies:
220

ISBN: 978-86-7728-184-7

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

339.14:623.4(497.11)"2011"(047.36)
351.753(497.11)"2011"(047.36)

ГОДИШЊИ извештај о реализацији
спољнотрговинског промета контролисане робе
за 2011. годину. - Београд : #UNDP
[#Програм Уједињених нација за развој] :
#SEESAC [#South Eastern and Eastern Europe
Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms
and Light Weapons], 2013 (Београд : Цицерио).
- 58, 58 стр. : граф. прикази, табеле ; 30
cm

Насл. стр. приштампаног енгл. превода: 2011
Annual Report on the Transfers of Controlled
Goods. - На насл. стр.: Министарство спољне
и унутрашње трговине и телекомуникација. -
Тираж 220. - Напомене и библиографске
референце уз текст.

ISBN 978-86-7728-184-7 (UNDP)

а) Контролисана роба - Спољна трговина -
Србија - 2011 - Извештаји
COBISS.SR-ID 201140236

CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION.....	05
II.	NATIONAL LEGISLATION.....	07
III.	THE BASIS OF THE IMPORT-EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM.....	11
IV.	THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM.....	17
	International cooperation.....	17
	Future activities.....	18
V.	STATISTICAL OVERVIEW.....	19
	Section 1/13: List of entities registered for foreign transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in 2011.....	19
	Section 2/13 Data on issued export licenses for AME, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL.....	20
	Section 3/13: Data on issued import licenses for AME, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL..	20
	Section 4/13: Data on issued export licenses for DUG, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL...	20
	Section 5/13: Data on issued import licenses for DUG, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL..	21
	Section 6/13: Data on actual exports against AME export licenses, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL.....	21
	Section 7/13: Data on actual imports against issued AME import licenses, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL.....	21
	Section 8/13: Data on actual exports against issued DUG export licenses, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL.....	21
	Section 9/13: Data on actual imports against issued DUG import licenses, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL.....	22
	Section 10/13: Data on denied applications for AME export licenses, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL.....	22
	Section 11/13: Data on denied applications for AME import licenses, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL.....	22
	Section 12/13: Data on denied applications for DUG export licenses, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL.....	22
	Section 13/13: Data on denied applications for DUG import licenses, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL.....	22
VI.	APPENDICES.....	23
	APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL CONTROL LISTS.....	23
	1.1. Extract from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment.....	23
	1.2. Structure of the EU Dual-Use List.....	24
	APPENDIX 2: GRAPHS – Graphical presentation of international transfers.....	25
	Graph No. 1: Number of issued licenses for AME.....	25
	Graph No. 2: Value of issued licenses for AME [mill. USD].....	26
	Graph No. 3: Number of issued licenses for DUG.....	26
	Graph No. 4: Value of issued licenses for DUG [mill.USD].....	27
	Graph No. 5: Major AME import destinations.....	28

Graph No. 6: Major AME export destinations	28
Graph No. 7: Major DUG import destinations	28
Graph No. 8: Major DUG export destinations	29
APPENDIX 3: ANNEXES – tables with statistical data on international transfers	29
Annex 1/13 List of legal entities registered for international transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in 2011.....	29
Annex 1.1/13 List of all legal entities registered for international transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in the period from 2005 to 2011	30
Annex 2/13: Issued licenses for export of arms and military equipment.....	35
Annex 3/13: Issued licenses for import of arms and military equipment.....	40
Annex 4/13: Issued export licenses for dual-use goods.....	42
Annex 5/13: Issued import licenses for dual-use goods	43
Annex 6/13: Actual exports of arms and military equipment	44
Annex 7/13: Actual imports of arms and military equipment.....	49
Annex 8/13: Actual exports of dual-use goods	51
Annex 9/13: Actual imports of dual-use goods	52
Annex 10/13: Denied applications for arms and military equipment export licenses.....	53
Annex 11/13: Denied applications for arms and military equipment import licenses.....	54
Annex 12/13: Denied applications for dual-use export licenses.....	54
Annex 13/13: Denied applications for dual-use import licenses	54

I

INTRODUCTION

As laid down by Article 28, paragraph 3 of the Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods¹ (hereinafter the Law), which constitutes the legal basis of the Annual Report on the Foreign Trade Transfers of Controlled goods² for 2011 (hereafter the 'Report'), the Annual Report on Transfers of Controlled Goods shall be adopted by the Government, which shall inform the National Assembly thereof. This Report provides an overview of exports and imports of controlled goods in the period from 1st January to 31st December 2011, in accordance with the recommendations, standards and the code of conduct of the European Union.

The Law has provided for the harmonization of the national legislation with the international regulations and standards in this area. The main change in comparison with the past legal solutions was the fact that, in accordance with the international best practice, the jurisdiction over export control was transferred from a military authority (then Ministry of Defense) to a civil authority (then Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro). Another novelty was the introduction of foreign trade control of dual-use goods as well as the concept of internationally accepted "Catch All" clause, which ensures a higher level of control and transparency in licensing procedures.

Such an export control system, defined in all its stages by the Law and its transposition regulations, represents a step towards joining the European Union. This is especially important considering the fact that the Republic of Serbia is traditionally a manufacturer and exporter of weapons. In this context, the adoption of relevant national legislation meant further progress towards the protection of foreign policy, security and defense-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 has been included in our legislation as a bylaw³, and the commitment to observe the common EU criteria has been made, even though the Republic of Serbia does not have the status of an EU Member State yet. Moreover, for the first time in our country, export and import controls of dual-use goods⁴ were introduced and the 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 with regards to the dual-use goods is to limit proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

In 2004, the UN Security Council adopted the Resolution on Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (UN SC Resolution 1540) declaring the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons to be the principal threat to international peace and security. With this document, the Security Council calls upon all UN Member States to fulfil their commitments related to arms control and/or disarmament and to 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 by establishing a national control system in this area and by taking measures ensuring its implementation.

1 The Law was adopted in 2005 and promulgated in the "Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro", No. 7/05 and 8/05-corrigendum, and is still in force. Following the adoption of the Law on Ministries ("Off. Gazette of RS", No. 72/12), the jurisdiction over foreign trade in weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods was conferred upon the Ministry of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Telecommunications.

2 As laid down by Article 3 of the Law, controlled goods include "weapons, military equipment and related technologies as well as dual-use goods, including software and technologies that can have both civil and military purpose".

3 See the Decision on Criteria for Licensing Exports of Weapons, Military Equipment and dual-use Goods, "Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro", No. 11/05.

4 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.

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

In accordance with international recommendations, the Ministry of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Telecommunications of the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with other relevant ministries, is seeking to ensure total transparency in the area of foreign trade in controlled goods. To that end, this Report, having been adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, is submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia and published in the official journal and on the official website of the Ministry of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Telecommunications. Having in mind the nature of the data covered by the Report, the level of its transparency has been precisely determined, striking a compromise between the obligation to publish, on the one hand, and the protection of commercial interests of companies, on the other. All data are presented in aggregate form so as not to jeopardize their confidentiality (licensing the import-export of military equipment bears the mark "confidential").

The Report contains information on export-import control policy, national legislation, national control lists, licensing criteria, institutions responsible for the licensing process, international commitments, experience gained by Serbia 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 to the Report contain tables with data related to persons registered to conduct transfers of controlled goods, i.e. persons entered in the Register kept by the Ministry⁵, on issued, denied and revoked licenses, as well as data on actual transfers of controlled goods in 2011 (including the value of actual exports broken down by licenses issued in 2010 and 2011, and used in 2011).

The Report does not contain information on the production and marketing of arms and military equipment within the state, as this is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense.

The Report was prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the European Union, with regards to the format and the content of national reports, in order for them to be compatible with the EU Reports⁶ and comparable with national reports of neighbouring states and others.

The Ministry of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Telecommunications set up a database on foreign transfers of controlled goods and on actual arms exports broken down by licenses, based on the information provided by the companies registered to perform such activities. Namely, article 27 of the Law requires the registered enterprises to submit information on the completed import and export of controlled goods, within 15 days of the license expiration date. If the planned transfer is not executed during the license validity period (one year), the company in question is instructed to return the original unused license to the responsible ministry. The companies submit information on their actual exports and imports according to the numbers from the national control lists⁷, while the Customs Administration uses tariff numbers according to the Law on Customs Tariff. There is no conformity between the tariff numbers and the numbers in the national control lists⁸. Therefore, considering the discrepancies in reports between the companies and the Customs Administration, there is a possibility that data thus compiled are not entirely precise. If the goods to be exported include one of the following five categories of weapons (tanks, armoured vehicles, 75mm artillery weapons, combat aircrafts, combat helicopters), which were used by the Ministry of Defense, the exporter is required to inform the Verification Centre of the Defense Policy Sector, Department for International Military Cooperation, within 30 days before the actual export, about the date, quantities and destinations of export.

Exporters and importers 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 US\$, according to the official medium rate of exchange of the National Bank of Serbia on 31st December 2011.

5 Art. 11 and 12 of the Law

6 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 Exports. As one of their priorities in the near future, the Member States have committed to continuous harmonization of national reports, including statistical data, in order to homogenize data that needs to be included in the EU Annual Report.

7 The National control list of weapons and military equipment, established by a decree of the Serbian Government ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 112/12) and the List of dual-use goods established by the Serbian Government ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 20/13).

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

II

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

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

1.

THE LAW ON FOREIGN TRADE IN WEAPONS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND DUAL-USE GOODS

The Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods defines the concept of foreign trade in controlled goods, as well as the manner and conditions under which it can be conducted, responsibilities and the procedure for issuing the required licenses for export and import, transport, transit, brokering and provision of services in foreign trade transfers. Moreover, oversight and control over the implementation of the mentioned activities are regulated by the Law. The Law was passed by the National Assembly of Serbia and Montenegro on 17th February 2005, and has been in force since 31st March of the same year.

The goal of the Law is to establish effective state controls in the field of international transfers of controlled goods for the purpose of protecting the security, foreign policy and economic interests, international credibility and integrity, as well as fulfilling international commitments undertaken by the Republic of Serbia.

The Law forms the basis for comprehensive control of exports and imports of weapons, military equipment, dual-use goods and related technologies, provides for mandatory registration of commercial entities performing foreign trade in controlled goods and the licensing procedure, specifies tasks and roles of competent government bodies relating to the prescribed 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 and provides sanctions in case of a breach.

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 the responsibility of the military structures. The two areas are now divided in such a way that the

responsibility for foreign trade of arms and military equipment was transferred to civilian bodies, in accordance with international practice and development of controls in this area.

The main reasons for the adoption of the Law were:

- the need to create a legal framework which will ensure civilian control in this area and eliminate undesirable exports and trade in these goods;
- to prevent terrorist and related activities that pose an ever rising threat to the international community at large;
- to bring the relevant national legislation in line with that of the EU; and
- to provide a legal basis for the fulfilment of commitments, rules and procedures stemming from international agreements, conventions and established control regimes in this area.

The adoption of legal regulations in line with international standards was a precondition for the performance of export activities of Serbian defense industry.

2.

BYLAWS

Bylaws further specify certain issues in the subject matter of the Law. The following regulations serve this purpose:

1. The Decree on Establishing the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment⁹ (brought in line with the Common EU Military List¹⁰ and the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports);
2. The Decree on Establishing the National Control List of Dual-use Goods¹¹ (brought in line with the EU List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies);
3. The Decision on Licensing Criteria for Exports of Weapons, Military Equipment And Dual-use Goods¹²;
4. The Rulebook on the Manner of Keeping the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform the International Trade in Controlled Goods¹³ and
5. The Rulebook on the Format of the Licensing Application, the License Form and Other Forms Relevant for the Transfers of Controlled Goods¹⁴.

2.1. NATIONAL CONTROL LISTS

Based on the above secondary regulations adopted under Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Law, two national control lists have established, 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 order to meet its commitments under international agreements.

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

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

9 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 112/12.

10 The Common EU Military list is a politically binding document within the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

11 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 20/13.

12 Published in the "Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro" No.11/05 and brought in line with EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

13 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 Journal of Serbia and Montenegro" No. 12/05 and "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No.73/06, 96/07 and 80/12.

14 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 96/07 and 80/12.

The goods in the National Control list of Arms and Military Equipment (NCL AME) include both new and used arms and military equipment, as well as, goods designed or modified for military use. A short survey of the List (items 1 to 23) is given in [Appendix 1](#) (Excerpt from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment) attached to this Report.

The National Control List of Dual-use Goods (including software and technologies), which apart from civilian can also have military purpose, has been harmonized with the List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies of EU.

The EU List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies 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 - CWC¹⁵. The list is flexible, allowing for the integration of various new international controls (See Appendix 2 - Structure of the List of Dual-goods, attached to 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 programme (nuclear, chemical, biological and rocket), which covers a wide range of products and technologies. In some instances a product, depending on the end use/user and its characteristics, may be found both on the military list and on 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 Foreign and Domestic Trade and Telecommunications¹⁶.

Article 4 of the Law introduces the provision internationally known as the “Catch All”— “comprehensive control”, and it allows for 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.

3.

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” of 30th May 2003, and with the Guidelines for Significant Transfer of Sensitive projectiles of 7th January 1993);
6. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (Serbia and Montenegro ratified this agreement in 2004);
7. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on Their Destruction - the Ottawa Treaty or the Mine Ban Treaty (Serbia and Montenegro submitted the ratification instruments to the UN Secretary General in September 2003, while the obligations under the Convention commenced on 1st March 2004);
8. Regulations on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) - 2000 OSCE Document on Small Arms; 2003 OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition; 2004 OSCE Document on End User Certificates; 2004 OSCE Document on Brokering; 2003 OSCE Document on Portable Launchers of Anti Aircraft Missile Systems (MANPADS); 2001 Regional Implementation Plan of the Stability Pact; United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and

¹⁵ All these regimes will be discussed later.

¹⁶ www.mtt.gov.rs

- Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (UN PoA SALW); UN Firearms Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, a supplementary protocol to the 2006 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UN FP);
9. The Vienna Confidence and Security Building Measures Document (CSBM);
 10. Sub-regional Arms Control Agreement in line with Article IV, Annex 1-B of Dayton Peace Accords.

4.

OTHER REGULATIONS RELEVANT FOR THE AREA

Apart from the Law, Serbian legislation on international trade in controlled goods includes other regulations, which directly govern other issues of importance and relevance for the conduct of international trade in arms. This set of regulations includes the following:

1. The Law on Production and Trade of Arms and Military Equipment ("Official Journal of FRY" No. 41/96 and the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 85/05);
2. The Law on International Trade Activities ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 36/09, 6/11- other law and 88/11);
3. The Customs Law ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 18/10 and 111/12);
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-other law);
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", No. 36/09);
6. The Law on the Transport of Hazardous Substances ("Official Journal of the SFRY No. 27/20, 45/90-corrigendum and "Official Journal of FRY", No. 24/94, 28/96-other law, 21/99, 44/99, 68/02 and 36/09-other law);
7. The Law on the Transport of Dangerous Cargo ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 88/10);
8. The Law on Chemicals ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 36/09);
9. The Law on the Protection of the State Border ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 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 SRS", No. 44/77, 45/85 and 18/89 and the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 101/05); The Law on the Transport of Hazardous Cargo ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 88/10); the Law on Protection against Ionizing Radiation ("Official Journal of the FRY", No. 46/96 and the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 85/05 and 101/05); the Law on Production and Transfer of Designer Drugs ("Official Journal 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.

III

THE BASIS OF THE IMPORT-EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM

International trade in weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods is performed in three stages:

1. Registration of (natural and legal) persons for the performance of international trade in controlled goods;
2. Issuing individual licenses for every business deal;
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 the Article 11 and 12 of the Law. The right to perform international trade is acquired as of the day the person is entered in the Register kept by the competent ministry¹⁷, 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 Goods¹⁸.

2.

LICENSING

As laid down by the provision of Article 14 of the Law, "the license for the performance of foreign trade in controlled goods is a written document of a competent ministry, by which, on the basis of prescribed criteria, a person is permitted to perform a

¹⁷ Ministry of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Telecommunications, as laid down by the provisions of the Law on Ministries ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 72/12).
¹⁸ 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 Journal of Serbia and Montenegro", No. 12/05 and the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 73/06, 96/07 and 80/12.

single deal of foreign trade business involving a specified amount and type of controlled goods, under conditions stipulated by the contract with a foreign partner, and in accordance with a previously performed, legally prescribed procedure and presentation of all legally required documents”.

The Rulebook on the format of the application for a license, the license form and forms of other documents required for the international trade in controlled goods¹⁹ specifies the form for licensing applications 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 Defense, as well as the opinion from the Ministry of Interior²⁰. In the course of the decision-making process, the ministries of defense and foreign policy (giving the relevant approval) have the right to veto the issuing of the license. 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 requires that a license be issued for the export and import, scientific-technical and production cooperation, acquisition and transfer of property rights regarding technologies in the field of 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 categorized on the dual-use list but may be used for the development, production, manipulation, usage maintenance, stockpiling or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The competent ministry may deny the application if the exporter or the importer fails to comply with provisions of Article 25 of the Law.

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).

As far as imports of controlled goods are concerned, the competent ministry issues the End User Certificate. On the other hand, when it comes to exports of controlled goods, the ministry verifies the submitted Certificate, i.e. compliance with the conditions of Article 16 of the Law (that the certificate was not issued more than 6 months ago, that it contains all the necessary data, and has been translated by an official court interpreter). It also verifies the authenticity of the issued EUCs (if they have been issued by the competent authorities and institutions of the destination country) through diplomatic channels and cooperation with the competent ministry.

The transport and transit of arms and military equipment are subject to licensing by the competent authorities. 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 of the Republic of Serbia, on the basis of the previously issued license by the Ministry of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Telecommunications for the performance of the specific export/import, and the approval by the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Licenses for 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 Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while licenses for transport and transit by air are issued by the Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Serbia, with approval from the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2.1. LICENSING CRITERIA

The Decision on the Criteria for Licensing Export of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods²¹ prescribes eight criteria that must be considered and applied prior to issuing a license. It has been entirely harmonized with the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. On 20th November 2008 the Serbian Government adopted a Conclusion on accepting the principles of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

19 The Rulebook on the format of the application for a license, the license form and forms of other documents required for the international trade in controlled goods (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 96/07 and 80/12).

20 At the time of the State Union of SCG (31.03.2005 - 05.06.2006) the ministry in charge of requesting opinions was the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia or Republic of Montenegro, depending on the seat of the legal entity, the applicant.

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

The criteria for the issuance of the licenses 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 of the country as well as security of friendly countries;
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
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 mobilization of human and economic resources for purchase of arms.

According to the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports²², if the application contains elements and information that violate the first four criteria, the application is automatically denied 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. Its incorporation into national legislation and consistent application in the licensing procedure demonstrate that Serbia fulfils the EU requirements regarding the harmonization of regulations in this area.

When considering the export 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 defense industry; and
- d) Potential effects on overall economic development of the state.

Compliance with the criteria is assessed by the ministries involved in 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 or denied.

2.2. COMPETENT INSTITUTIONS IN THE LICENSING PROCESS

According to Article 9 of the Law, foreign trade in controlled goods is conducted in accordance with the license issued by the competent ministry. Ministry of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Telecommunications issues the license for international transfers of controlled goods, as laid down by the provisions of the Law on Ministries. Prior to making a decision on a license application for the 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 license application.

According to the provisions of the law, the following institutions participate in the licensing procedure: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, and the Ministry of Interior. They, within their respective areas of responsibility, in the course of 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.

The role of each ministry has been defined in detail by Articles 21, 22 and 23 of the Law.

3.

OVERSIGHT AND CONTROL

The competent ministry performs oversight and control of international transfers of controlled goods in accordance with the Law and in cooperation with the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance and

²² This Code was adopted in June 1998, and consists of eight 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 export control policies. In June 2000, these rules were extended to dual-use goods (EC Regulation 1334), when it is known, or suspected that the end user or the end use of the goods in question is for military purposes.

Economy - Customs Administration, security-intelligence services, etc. Customs authorities, security-intelligence and inspection authorities carry out continuous control within their legal responsibilities and report on it to the competent ministry²³.

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, limit, stop, seize or cancel the transport of controlled goods, and notify the competent ministry about it.

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 goods²⁴.

According to this Rulebook, when granting permission to apply the relevant customs procedure to controlled goods, the customs authorities are obliged to verify whether an original customs document (OCD) is accompanied 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.

Moreover, when granting the permission to enter goods into customs procedure for the transit of controlled goods by land and by water, the customs authorities must verify whether the OCD is accompanied with an approval by the Ministry of Interior. 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 indicated in the license or the approval.

The customs authority is required to promptly inform the competent ministry about the suspension of the customs procedure and temporary seizure of goods, and to specify the reasons for this. However, the very control of the foreign trade transfer, transit and stockpiling should follow the provisions of the Rulebook on the Manner of Performance of Actions and Measures in the Control Procedure of an Accepted Declaration²⁵.

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, and in accordance with the following regulations:

- Law on the Protection of the State Border²⁶;
- Law on Arms and Ammunition²⁷;
- Law on Explosive Substances, Inflammable Liquids and Gases²⁸;
- Law on Transport of Dangerous Cargo²⁹;
- Law on the Railway³⁰;
- Law on Road Transportation³¹;
- Law on Environmental Protection³²;
- Law on Explosive Substances, Inflammable Liquids and Gases³³.

It should be noted that persons (natural and legal) who engage in foreign trade, transport or transit of controlled goods are bound by the Law to allow the bodies in charge of oversight and control to conduct inspection, during all stages of transfer, transport,

23 If the goods to be exported include one of the following five categories of weapons (tanks, armored vehicles, 75mm artillery weapons, combat aircrafts, combat helicopters) which were used by the Ministry of Defense, the inspection may be performed by the representatives of the Parties to the Sub-regional Arms Control Agreement under Article IV of Annex 1-B of Dayton Peace Accords.

24 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 67/05.

25 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 53/04 and 95/07.

26 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No.97/08.

27 "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-another law.

28 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 44/77, 45/85, 18/89 and the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No.53/93, 67/93, 48/94 and 101/05.

29 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 88/10.

30 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 38/91, 41/91 – corrigendum, 53/93, 67/93 and 48/94.

31 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 46/95 and 66/01.

32 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 66/91, 83/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 44/95 – other law and 53/95.

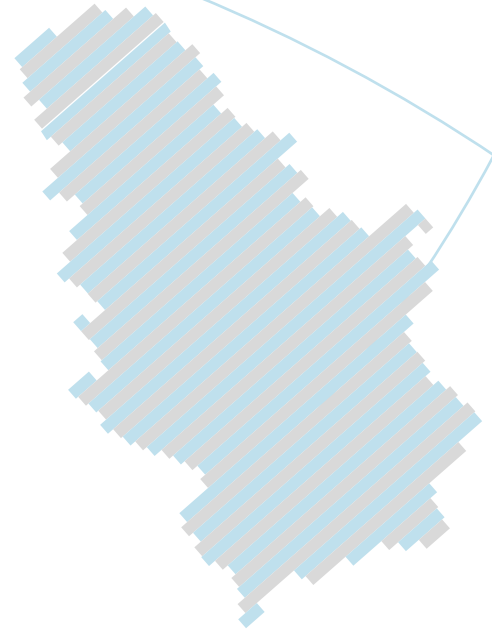
33 "Official Gazette of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia" No. 44/77, 45/85, 18/89 and the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No.53/93, 67/93, and 48/94.

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 of 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 required 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 that is regularly updated by using a specially designed multi-user computer application. The data base is designed to contain information relevant for the system of export-import control of international transfers of controlled goods in the form and format required by the defined annual and regional arms export reports and by the UN SALW and conventional weapons report.

IV

THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM



Over the last few years, during the process of building capacities of the institutions for an ever more efficient implementation of the export control system, as well as passage and enforcement of regulations in this field, fruitful and successful international cooperation was maintained.

1.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In the organization and with the financial support of several departments of the U.S. Government (State Department, Department of Defense, Department of Commerce, Department of Energy), European Union (EU), Germany (BAFA), UNDP/SEESAC and SIPRI, in the course of 2011, **numerous seminars and workshops in the country and abroad were held**, ensuring the participation of representatives from the competent institutions of the Republic of Serbia:

1. Participation in the international OSCE conference on the application of UN SC Resolution 1540, Vienna, January 2011.
2. Participation in the Fourth Regional Arms Export Information Exchange meeting, organized by the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), in March 2011 in Zagreb.
3. Participation in the Meeting of the West Balkans Parliamentary Forum on SALW (for Members of Parliament of the Republic Serbia), under the auspices of the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), held in Belgrade, in March 2011.

4. Attendance of the International Export Control Workshop organized by the U.S. Government and Export Control and Related Border Security Programme (EXBS) of the American Embassy in Belgrade, Athens, Georgia, United States of America, April 2011.
5. Participation in a regional workshop within the framework of the EU Project "Third Country Export Control Assistance", aimed at introducing export controls in Serbia, organized by the EU Council Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM) and the German Export Control Agency (BAFA), Podgorica, May 2011.
6. Participation in the Regional Conference on Annual Arms Exports Reporting in the region of South East Europe, under the auspices of the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), Budva, June 2011.
7. Participation in a meeting related to amendments of control lists of the Wassenaar Arrangement, Vienna, Austria, June 2011.
8. Participation in a regional workshop on the improvement of criminal legislation and criminal prosecution procedures relevant to the cases of dual-use export control violations and conforming them to the international standards, Cavtat, October 2011.
9. Participation in the press conference and the presentation of the Regional Arms Exports report, in the framework of the Regional Arms Exports Information Exchange Meeting, organized by SEESAC, in November 2011 in Belgrade.
10. Participation in the Industry Outreach Workshop on Export Controls of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods, held in December 2011 in Belgrade.

2.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

In order to further improve export controls, Serbia needs the assistance of the international community, and a more intense inter-agency cooperation of all relevant institutions involved in the implementation of regulations in this sensitive area, as well as industrial outreach.

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

- Completely harmonize Serbia's regulations with those of the EU;
- Intensify activities related to the accession of Serbia to international treaties and control regimes;
- Receive assistance in the continuous process of updating National Control Lists, and aligning them with the EU's current ones;
- Fulfil all commitments related to the Republic of Serbia's membership in the UN, and to numerous international resolutions, recommendations and other documents concerning prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and suppression of terrorism;
- Strengthen regional cooperation;
- Continue with participation in the EU Projects;
- Hold seminars and industry and government outreach activities on export control of controlled goods;
- Strengthen cooperation with other Serbian authorities and organizations in order to improve the export control system.

V

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Section 1/13

List of entities registered for foreign transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in 2011.

This reporting year, besides the newly registered entities, is marked by a re-entry or renewed registration of all entities entered in the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform the International Trade in Controlled Goods during 2006 (in succession, according to the date of entry and the expiration of the legally prescribed period during which their registration is valid - five years from the day of the respective decision). In view of this fact, in 2011 the Register received 28 new legal entities, while out of the 15 entities entered in the Register in 2006, 10 renewed their registration (out of those two were registered in 2005, and renewed their registration in 2011).

According to the legal form of entities registered and re-registered in 2011, limited liability companies prevail (33 companies), accounting for 86.84% of the total number of registered entities, while the number of holding companies and entrepreneurs is considerably lower (7.89 % and 5.27 % respectively).

According to the type of ownership of the entities registered and re-registered as of 31st December 2011, private ownership predominates with 97.37%, while the share of state-owned enterprises is 2.63%.

According to the origin of the founding capital of the registered and re-registered entities, as of 31st December 2011, domestic capital prevails with 76.31%, followed by foreign capital with 13.16%, while the share of mixed capital is 10.53%.

In line with the criteria established by the Law on Accounting and Audit ("Off. Gazette of RS", No. 46/06 and 111/09), 6 large, 5 medium and 27 small legal entities were entered in the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform the International Trade in Controlled Goods. Their respective shares in the total number of registered entities are 15.79% - large entities, 13.16% - medium entities, and 71.05% - small entities.

Table No. 1 Registration Decisions broken down by the type of controlled goods

Type of controlled goods	Number of issued decisions in 2011	%
Weapons and military equipment	3	7.89
Dual-use goods	13	34.22
Weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods	22	57.89
Total:	38	100

Source: Register of entities registered for transfer of controlled goods

Section 2/13 | Data on *issued export licenses for AME*, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL

In 2011, **324 licenses** for export of arms and military equipment were issued, in the total value of **US\$ 369.35 million**. In comparison with 2010 the total number of issued licenses decreased (by approximately 7%) and the total value of issued licenses decreased by **US\$ 388.53 million** (or about 51%).

AME were exported to buyers in 66 countries, which means that the market expanded to additional 13 countries, in comparison with 2010. Arms brokers mediated in the export of weapons and military equipment in 16 countries (i.e. every fourth destination was not an end-user country).

According to the number of issued licenses, the following destinations turned out to be the most attractive: **USA (34), Bulgaria (27), Montenegro (19), St Kitts and Nevis (16), Israel (13) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (12)**.

120 licenses were issued for these 6 destinations, and they account for 37% of the total number of AME export licenses issued in this period.

In terms of value, the most important export destinations in this period were: **USA (US\$ 122.69 mil.), Iraq (US\$ 69.96mil.), United Kingdom (US\$ 27.66 mil.), Algeria (US\$ 20.84 mil.), Germany (US\$ 16.23 mil.), Bulgaria (US\$ 15.32 mil.), Azerbaijan (US\$ 14.10 mil.), Belgium (US\$ 9.74 mil.), and Egypt (US\$ 8.47 mil.)**.

The total value of exports for the first nine destinations is US\$ 305 million, which is 84% of the total value of issued licenses for arms and military equipment in 2011.

In terms of the number of issued licenses and the value of exports, the most important export destination was the United States of America. According to the value of the issued licenses, export to U.S. accounts for 33% of total exports of the Republic of Serbia. See *Graph No.6*.

Section 3/13 | Data on *issued import licenses for AME*, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL

In 2011, **148 AME import licenses** were issued, in the total amount of **US\$ 55.66 million**. In comparison with 2010 the total number of issued licenses decreased (by approximately 3%) and the total value of issued licenses decreased by **US\$ 23.99 million** (by about 30%). AME were imported to buyers in 29 countries, which means that the market expanded to additional 6 destinations in comparison with 2010 (around 8%), while arms brokers mediated in the import of weapons and military equipment from 10 destinations.

Most licenses were issued for the following destinations: **Bosnia and Herzegovina (20), Austria (19), Germany (13), USA (10), and Montenegro (9)**, out of a total of 29 countries from which the goods were imported. These five destinations account for 71 import licenses, making up 48% 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, the most important import destinations in this period were: **France (US\$ 8.56 mil.), Bosnia and Herzegovina (US\$ 8.05 mil.), Austria (US\$ 7.61 mil.), Slovakia (US\$ 3.93 mil.), USA (US\$ 3.67 mil.), Belgium (US\$ 3.61 mil.), Montenegro (US\$ 3.45 mil.), Germany (US\$ 3.22 mil.) and Denmark (US\$ 3.19 mil.)**. Imports from all other destinations make up 19% of the total value of issued licenses, amounting to US\$ 10.36 million.

The total value of the international import deals for the first 9 destinations amounts to US\$ 45.29 mil., which makes up around 81% of the value of all licenses issued in this period and shows a higher concentration of imports (from three countries). When we look at the total value of issued AME import licenses, the most important destination is France. Arms imports from France make up 15% of the total value of import licenses issued, while from Austria and Bosnia and Herzegovina 14% each. See *Graph No. 5*.

Section 4/13 | Data on *issued export licenses for DUG*, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL

In 2011, **five licenses** were issued for export of dual-use goods, in the value of **US\$ 1.04 million**.

Dual-use export licenses were issued for the following four destinations: **Slovenia (2), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1), Russian Federation (1) and Bahrain (1)**, without brokering services.

The value of issued licenses for export to **Russian Federation** is the highest and amounts to US\$ 0.86 million (82%), the value of export licenses for **Bahrain** amounts to US\$ 0.11 million (10%), for **Slovenia** - US\$ 0.05 million (5%) and for **Bosnia and Herzegovina** - US\$ 0.03 million (3%). See *Graph No. 8*.

Section 5/13 | Data on *issued import licenses for DUG*, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL

In 2011 **75 import licenses** for dual-use goods were issued, in the total amount of **US\$ 6.42 million**.

Most licenses were issued for imports from: **USA** (13), **Germany** (11), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (11) and **Czech Republic** (10). The licenses were issued for imports from 15 destinations. The number of import licenses, issued for the above-mentioned 3 countries is 45, or 60% of the total number of issued import licenses and shows a high concentration of imports from several countries.

In terms of value, the most important import destinations were: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 1.39 million or 22%), **Switzerland** (US\$ 1.2 million or 19%), **Czech Republic** (US\$ 1.12 million or 17%), and **Slovenia** (US\$ 1.04 million or 16%), which account for US\$ 4.75 million or 73% of the value of all issued import licenses. See *Graph No. 7*.

Section 6.13³⁴ | Data on *actual exports against AME export licenses*, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL

This section contains data on actual exports against AME export licenses issued in 2011 (see Section 2) and actual exports against licenses issued in 2010 but valid during 2011 (which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue). Total actual exports amounted to **US\$ 164.02 million**. **In terms of the value of issued licenses**, actual exports in 2011 make up **44%** of the total value. In comparison with 2010 the value of exports decreased by US\$ 28.6 million or else by around 17.5%, while the percentage of utilization of issued licenses increased from 25% to 44%.

The highest value of actual exports was to: **Iraq** (US\$ 50.61 million or 31%), **USA** (US\$ 29.58 million or 18%), **Kenya** (US\$ 13.53 million or 8%), **Belgium** (US\$ 8.7 million or 15.3%), and **Bulgaria** (US\$ 7 million or 4.3%). AME exports to these five countries amount to US\$ 109.42 million, or 67% of the total AME exports in 2011.

Section 7/13³⁵ | Data on *actual imports against issued AME import licenses*, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL

This section contains data on actual imports against AME import licenses issued in 2011 (see Section 3) and actual imports against licenses issued in 2010 but valid during 2011 (which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue). Total actual imports amounted to **US\$ 32.18 million**. **In terms of the value of issued licenses**, actual imports in 2011 make up around **58%** of the total value. In comparison with 2010 the value of imports reduced by US\$ 14.86 million or else by around 46%, while the percentage of utilization of issued licenses reduced by 1%.

The highest value of actual imports of AME in 2011 was created by imports from: **France** (US\$ 7.07 million or 22% of the entire imports), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 4.42 million or 13.7% of the total imports.), **Montenegro** (US\$ 3.78 million or 11.7% of the entire imports), **Denmark** (US\$ 3.2 million or 10% of the entire imports) and the **Netherlands Antilles** (US\$ 3.02 million or 9.4% of the entire imports).

Section 8/13 | Data on *actual exports against issued DUG export licenses*, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL

This section contains data on actual exports against DUG export licenses issued in 2011 (see Section 4) and actual exports against licenses issued in 2010 but valid during 2011 (which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue).

In 2011, the actual exports against issued DUG export licenses amounted to **US\$ 0.18 million**, or 17% of the approved exports amounting to **US\$ 1.04 million**.

34 Data on actual exports also include data broken down by licenses issued in 2010, but valid and used during 2011.

35 Ibid.

Section 9/13 | Data on *actual imports against issued DUG import licenses*, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL

This section contains data on actual imports against DUG import licenses issued in 2011 (see Section 5) and actual imports against licenses issued in 2010 but valid during 2011 (which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue). Total actual imports amounted to **US\$ 4.61 million**. In terms of the value of issued licenses, actual DUG imports in 2011 make up around **72%** of the total value. In comparison with 2010 the value of imports decreased by US\$ 25.71 million or else by around 6.5%, while the percentage of utilization of issued licenses reduced by 15%.

The **highest value** of actual imports of dual-use goods in 2011 was created by imports from: **Switzerland** (US\$ 1.16 mil.), **Slovenia** (US\$ 1.08 mil.), and **Czech Republic** (US\$ 0.59 mil.). The share of dual-use imports from Switzerland is around 25% of the total imports of DUG in 2011, while the share of the above-mentioned three destinations is 61.4% or else US\$ 2.83 million.

Section 10/13 | Data on *denied applications for AME export licenses*, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL

In 2011 five applications for export of arms and military equipment were denied, in the total amount of **US\$ 0.22 million**, on the grounds of incomplete documentation of the applicant.

According to the criteria established by virtue of the **Decision on Criteria for Licensing Exports of Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods³⁶**, which is in total conformity with the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, **there were no denied applications for AME exports.**

Section 11/13 | Data on *denied applications for AME import licenses*, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL

There were no denials for import of arms and military equipment in 2011.

Section 12/13 | Data on *denied applications for DUG export licenses*, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL

There were no denials for export of dual-use goods in 2011.

Section 13/13 | Data on *denied applications for DUG import licenses*, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL

There were no denials for import of dual-use goods in 2011.

VI

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:

NATIONAL CONTROL LISTS

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

1. Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 14.5 mm or less and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
2. Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 14.5 mm, projectors and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
3. Ammunition and fuse setting devices, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
4. Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor;
5. Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor;
6. Ground vehicles and their components;
7. Chemical or biological toxic agents, "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials;
8. "Energetic materials", and related substances;
9. Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels;
10. "Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use;

11. Electronic equipment, not specified elsewhere on the National AME Control List, as follows, and specially designed components for the same;
12. High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment and special components;
13. Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components;
14. 'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by items 1 or 2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor;
15. Imaging or counter-measure equipment specially designed for military use and specially designed components and accessories therefor;
16. Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by items 1 to 4, 6, 9, 10, 12 or 19;
17. Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', with their specially designed components;
18. Production equipment and components;
19. Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, as follows, and specially designed components therefor,
20. Cryogenic and superconductive equipment, as well as specially designed components and accessories therefor;
21. 'Software';
22. 'Technology';
23. Security and police equipment, including that not mentioned in the AME National Control List, which is used by the police force, e.g. stun guns, tasers and the like.

APPENDIX 1.2: STRUCTURE OF THE EU DUAL-USE LIST

Technical categories:

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

Groups:

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

Multilateral and unilateral control regimes:

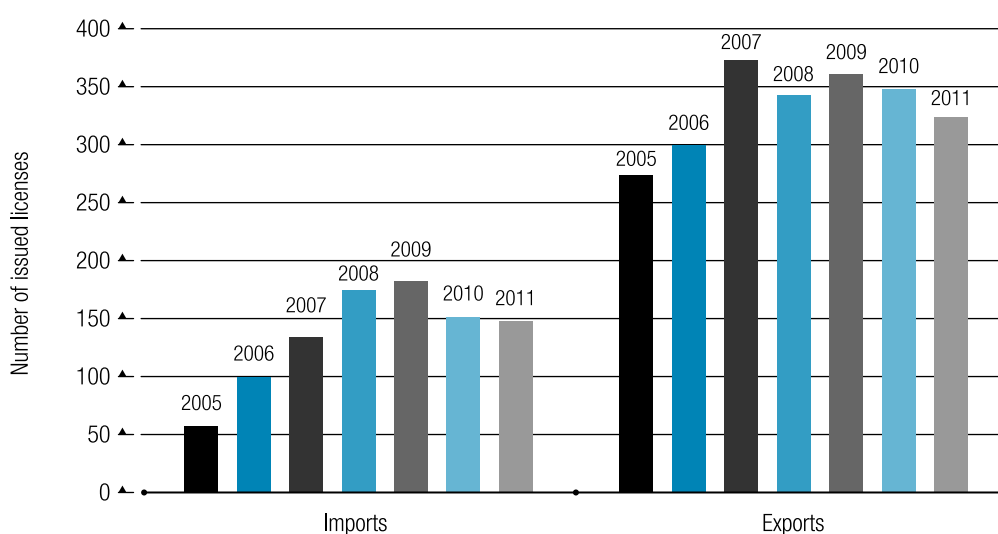
- 000-099 - Wassenaar Arrangement
- 100-199 - Missile technology control regime
- 200-299 - Nuclear suppliers group
- 300-399 - Australia group
- 400-499 - Chemical Weapons Convention
- 500-599 - Reserved
- 600-699 - Reserved
- 700-799 - Reserved
- 800-899 - Reserved
- 900-999 - Unilateral control regimes

APPENDIX 2:

GRAPHS – GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

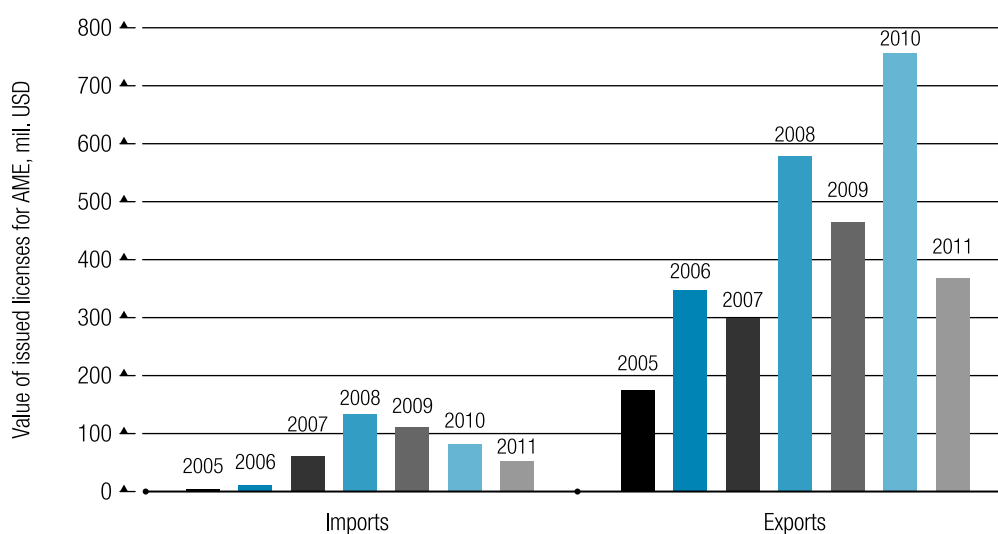
Graph No. **1** Number of issued licenses for AME

year	imports	exports
2005*	59	274
2006	100	300
2007	135	372
2008	176	343
2009	182	360
2010	152	348
2011	148	324



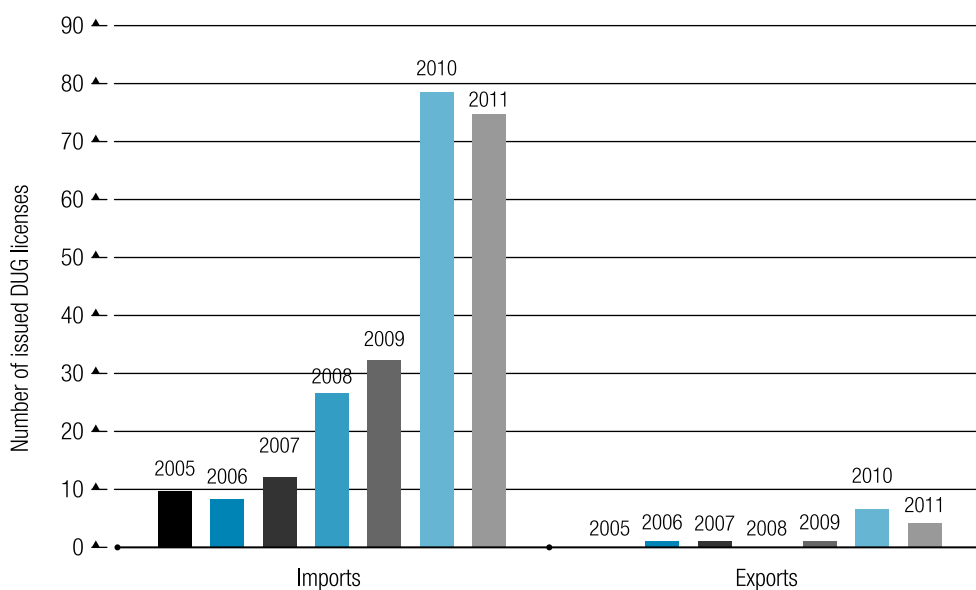
Graph No. 2 Value of issued licenses for AME [mill. USD]

year	imports	exports
2005*	4,93	176,45
2006	12,52	346,33
2007	57,60	300,00
2008	129,18	580,69
2009	111,26	467,02
2010	79,65	757,88
2011	55,66	369,35



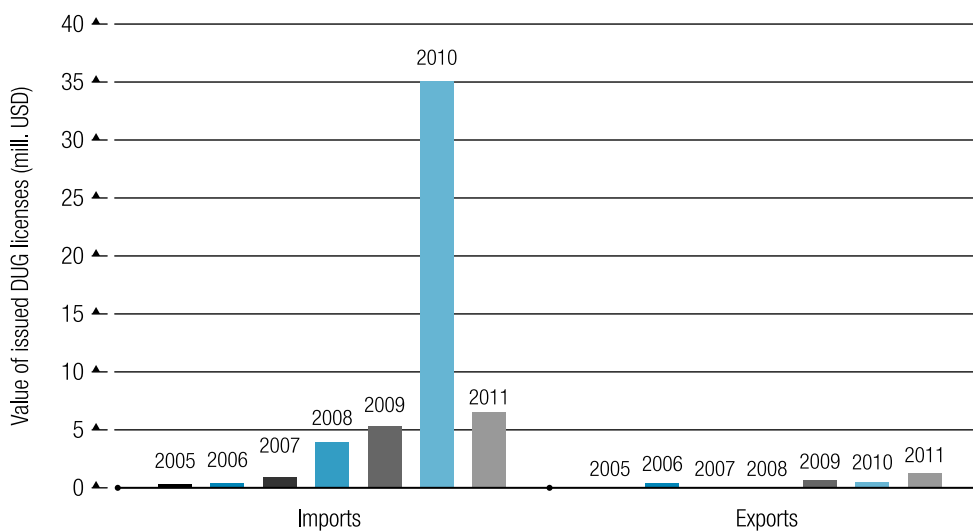
Graph No. 3 Number of issued licenses for DUG

year	imports	exports
2005	10	0
2006	9	1
2007	13	1
2008	27	0
2009	33	1
2010	79	7
2011	75	5



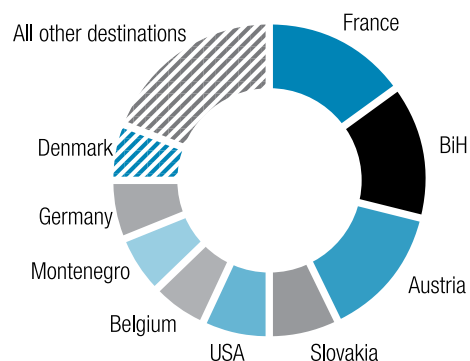
Graph No. 4 Value of issued licenses for DUG [mill.USD]

year	imports	exports
2005	0,223	0
2006	0,288	0,092
2007	0,81	0,061
2008	3,68	0
2009	5,24	0,57
2010	34,93	0,3
2011	6,42	1,04



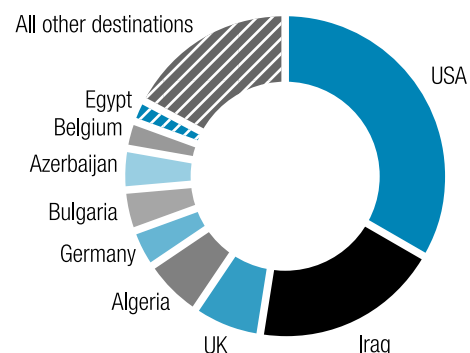
Graph No. 5 Major AME import destinations

Import destination	Value of issued licenses [USD]	%
France	8,555,117.04	15
BiH	8,051,783.27	14
Austria	7,609,834.56	14
Slovakia	3,931,030.95	7
USA	3,668,104.33	7
Belgium	3,611,641.47	6
Montenegro	3,454,590.38	6
Germany	3,220,886.90	6
Denmark	3,191,974.50	6
All other destinations	10,364,355.74	19
Total	55,659,319.14	100



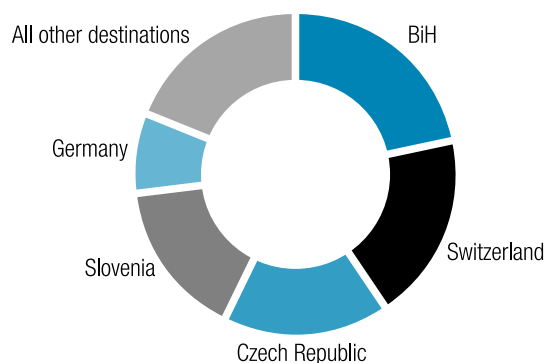
Graph No. 6 Major AME export destinations

Export destination	Value of issued licenses [USD]	%
USA	122,693,838.76	33
Iraq	69,960,848	19
UK	27,664,250.40	7
Algeria	20,838,364.50	6
Germany	16,231,910.12	4
Bulgaria	15,322,708.67	4
Azerbaijan	14,101,218.78	4
Belgium	9,735,250.40	3
Egypt	8,468,206.03	2
All other destinations	64,329,346.14	17
Total	369,345,941.80	100



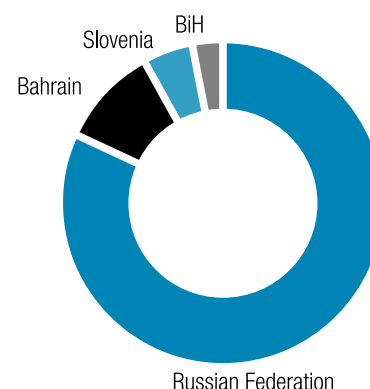
Graph No. 7 Major DUG import destinations

Import destination	Value of issued licenses [USD]	%
BiH	1,387,517.38	22
Switzerland	1,201,430.30	19
Czech Republic	1,117,437.32	17
Slovenia	1,039,840.18	16
Germany	488,117.66	8
All other destinations	1,190,256.46	19
Total	6,424,599.30	100



Graph No. 8 Major DUG export destinations

Export destination	Value of issued licenses [USD]	%
Russian Federation	861,804	82
Bahrain	108,230.16	10
Slovenia	47,887.71	5
BiH	27,106.07	3
Total	1,045,027.94	100



APPENDIX 3:

ANNEXES – TABLES WITH STATISTICAL DATA ON INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Annex 1/13 | List of legal entities registered for international transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods 2011

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
1.	MASTER SECURITY DOO	NIŠ
2.	ORUZARNICA HUNTER DOO	BELGRADE
3.	KEFO DOO	BELGRADE
4.	PARACENTAR DOO	BELGRADE
5.	ELEKTRO – DATA DOO	BELGRADE
6.	TAGOR ELEKTRONIK DOO	NIŠ
7.	DEVAKO DOO	BELGRADE
8.	LAB SYSTEMS SUPPORT	BELGRADE
9.	ASSECO SEE DOO	BELGRADE
10.	EWE COMP DOO	BELGRADE
11.	KEMOIMPEKS AD	BELGRADE
12.	INFORMATIKA AD	BELGRADE
13.	Milena Manojlović PR. Industrial brushes repair shop MANOJLOVIĆ	NIŠ
14.	SUPER LAB DOO	BELGRADE
15.	MUEHLBAUER DOO	BELGRADE
16.	BEOETNA DOO	BELGRADE
17.	ELTON CORPORATION DOO	BELGRADE
18.	DIREKCIJA IRS DOO	BELGRADE
19.	COMPACT LINE DOO	BELGRADE
20.	SAGA DOO	BELGRADE
21.	MC COMPANY DOO	BELGRADE
22.	LG HEMIJA DOO	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
23.	COMING-COMPUTER ENGINEERING	BELGRADE
24.	CONCERN FARMACOM M.B.DOO	ŠABAC
25.	SOVA NVISION DOO	BELGRADE
26.	HARDER DIGITAL SOVA AD	NIŠ
27.	TOMAGA DOO	BELGRADE
28.	VALKRE ARMOR SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE

Annex 1.1/13

List of all legal entities registered for international transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in the period from 2005 to 2011

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
1.	JUGOIMPORT-SDRP PC	BELGRADE
2.	ZASTAVA ORUZJE AD	KRAGUJEVAC
3.	METEOR-STILL DOO	KRAGUJEVAC
4.	KRUŠIK AD	VALJEVO
5.	INTERNATIONAL CG SE (in reconstruction)	BELGRADE
6.	MILAN BLAGOJEVIĆ-DEFENSE AD	LUČANI
7.	MILE DRAGIĆ PRODUCTION DOO	ZRENJANIN
8.	BETRAM EKSPORT-IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
9.	KIPAL EKSPORT DOO	BELGRADE
10.	MIKRO DOO	BELGRADE
11.	BELOM DOO	BELGRADE
12.	PRVA ISKRA DEFENSE INDUSTRY AD	BARIČ
13.	PRVI PARTIZAN	UŽICE
14.	COFIS DOO EXPORT-IMPORT	BELGRADE
15.	PMC Engineering DOO	BELGRADE
16.	REMONT-REMPROM DOO	ČAČAK
17.	BULET DOO	BELGRADE
18.	SLOBODA AD	ČAČAK
19.	ATOM ELEKTRONIC DOO	BELGRADE
20.	ACORDA INTERNATIONAL DOO	BELGRADE
21.	YUGIT COMPANY DOO	BELGRADE
22.	ASTRA ITB DOO	BELGRADE
23.	J.N.J Export-Import DOO	BELGRADE
24.	ELEKTRO INTEREX DOO	BELGRADE
25.	PATRIMONS DOO	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
26.	METEL DOO	NOVI SAD
27.	GIM DOO	BELGRADE
28.	CAN-YU DOO	BELGRADE
29.	ČAJAVEC DOO	BELGRADE
30.	DDA-KOMERC DOO	LESKOVAC
31.	JUGOHEMIJA AD	BELGRADE
32.	TENEX&BOLDRINI DOO	SUBOTICA
33.	ORAO DOO	BELGRADE
34.	TROFEJ COMERCE DOO	BELGRADE
35.	SR ALEKS ARMOR NENAD ČAKIĆ ENTREPRENEUR	BELGRADE, Mali Popović
36.	LIVNICA PRECIZNIH ODLIVAKA DOO	ADA
37.	UNI GLOBAL DOO	BELGRADE
38.	CALYPSO GROUP DOO	BELGRADE
39.	G2 MITCHELL ARMS DOO	BELGRADE
40.	RTC DOO	BELGRADE
41.	BAPS DOO	ZRENJANIN
42.	MAG ETROL DOO	BELGRADE
43.	CAPRIOLO DOO	BAČKA TOPOLOA
44.	JOMIL DOO	BELGRADE, Bačevac
45.	DOO HUMBERTUS PO	ADA
46.	SAVIHEM	BELGRADE
47.	SSB International Inter Trade DOO	BELGRADE
48.	GROF MBM DOO	PETROVAC NA MLAVI
49.	SNAJPER DOO	BELGRADE
50.	METALIJA Export Import DOO	BELGRADE
51.	PAMPERO DOO	BELGRADE
52.	PUPIN-TELKOM AD	BELGRADE
53.	BONUM ENGINEERING DOO	BELGRADE
54.	CATENA NET DOO	BELGRADE
55.	PROANALITIKA DOO	BELGRADE
56.	IVEX DOO	BELGRADE
57.	CPR IMPEKS DOO	BELGRADE
58.	DEKS DOO	BELGRADE
59.	ČORTAN Co DOO	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
60.	BS – ITAL K.O.	BELGRADE
61.	SPORT DOO	UŽICE
62.	General Trading and Marketing Company DOO	BELGRADE
63.	ADRIATIC STIFADO DOO	BELGRADE
64.	TEHNOREMONT DOO	TEMERIN
65.	DOO SUR TEC	ČAČAK
66.	TIGAR TEHNIČKA GUMA DOO	PIROT
67.	TELEGROUP DOO	BELGRADE
68.	LENS DOO	BELGRADE
69.	IMTEL RTV AD	BELGRADE
70.	BIN COMERCE DOO	БЕОГРАД
71.	AC – OPREMA DOO	BELGRADE
72.	EI – OPEK AD	NIŠ
73.	BEL SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
74.	BMA TRADING DOO	BELGRADE
75.	VEMUS AUTOCOMMERCE DOO	BELGRADE
76.	NETSET GLOBAL SOLUTIONS DOO	BELGRADE
77.	MITEC DOO	BELGRADE
78.	CARTING DOO	BELGRADE
79.	IBIS – INSTRUMENTS DOO	BELGRADE
80.	AVIO GAMA – PLUS DOO	BELGRADE
81.	GRAND MOTORS DOO	BELGRADE
82.	INEX - LORIS AD	BELGRADE
83.	MTT INFIZ DOO	BELGRADE
84.	DOO MILOVIĆ - UNIVERZAL	VRBAS
85.	DEMAKS EKSPORT IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
86.	DIPEKS DOO	BELGRADE
87.	HARDER DIGITAL DOO	BELGRADE
88.	PARTIZAN ARMS DOO	BELGRADE
89.	VALMEKS DOO	BELGRADE
90.	DOO AGROPROGRES	BELGRADE
91.	VINCA INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR SCIENCE	BELGRADE
92.	POLIESTER GRUPA DOO	PRIBOJ
93.	AD GALENIKA FITOFARMACIJA	BELGRADE
94.	MIL GROUP DOO	BELGRADE
95.	UČA INTERNATIONAL DOO	VRŠAC

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
96.	FAMRALOGIST DOO	BELGRADE
97.	TELKOM DOO	BELGRADE
98.	AD RUDNIK I FLOTACIJA RUDNIK	RUDNIK
99.	CPS-CAD PROFESSIONAL SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
100.	TERI ENGINEERING DOO	BELGRADE
101.	NOVOS DOO COMPANY	BELGRADE
102.	SIMPO-DEKOR DOO	VRANJE
103.	SUPER HUNT DOO	LAJKOVAC
104.	NEOHIMIKI DOO	BELGRADE
105.	CENTROHEM DOO	STARA PAZOVA
106.	PUPIN TELEKOM DATAKOM DOO	BELGRADE
107.	JUGOELEKTRO TAD	BELGRADE
108.	DAM-MONT DOO	STENJEVAC, Dvorište
109.	FLIGHT CONTROL AGENCY OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO DOO	BELGRADE
110.	SUPER TANE DOO	SREMSKA KAME- NICA
111.	DOO PROTEKT ENG	UMKA
112.	JUVELA DOO	BELGRADE
113.	FLINT GROUP BALKAN DOO	GORNJI MILANO- VAC
114.	KRUPNIK DOO	BELGRADE
115.	CORINA DOO	SREMSKA KAME- NICA
116.	MRG EKSPORT-IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
117.	IRITEL AD BEOGRAD	BELGRADE
118.	MERIDIAN COMMUNICATIONS	BELGRADE
119.	LEAD AND ZINK MINE MAJDAN DOO	LJUBOVIJA, Uzovica
120.	MAŠINOGRADNJA DOO	КИКИНДА
121.	FAM AD	KRUŠEVAC
122.	DAMIBA TRADE DOO	BELGRADE
123.	COMTRADE IT SOLUTIONS AND SERVICES DOO	BELGRADE
124.	INTER-TRANS TRADE DOO	BELGRADE
125.	OZMOTEK DOO	BELGRADE
126.	Horizon Systems Zoran Đorđević PR	PIROT
127.	ISCO DOO	ZRENJANIN
128.	DCP-HEMIGAL DOO	LESKOVAC

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
129.	KOMARČEVIĆ DOO	BELGRADE
130.	ZODAKS DOO	BELGRADE
131.	SZR ATELJE ENGRAVING ART	KRAGUJEVAC
132.	SIEMENS DOO	BELGRADE
133.	TRAYAL-HEM DOO	KRUŠEVAC
134.	ANMINI KOMERC DOO	BELGRADE
135.	DKS DOO	BELGRADE
136.	JUGOSCAN DOO	BELGRADE
137.	MAJKIĆ DOO	INDIJA
138.	KRONI DOO	BELGRADE
139.	STARTER DOO	SUBOTICA, Palić
140.	UNI-CHEM DOO	BELGRADE
141.	PRENDIS DOO	BELGRADE
142.	DEKRASYS-VORINS DOO	NOVI SAD
143.	ARSENAL-REM DOO	KRALJEVO
144.	S&T SERBIA DOO	BELGRADE
145.	ALEKS ARMOR DOO	BELGRADE, Popović
146.	CENTUM DOO	BELGRADE
147.	MASTER-SECURITY DOO	NIŠ
148.	ORUŽARNICA HUNTER DOO	BELGRADE
149.	KEFO DOO	БЕОГРАД
150.	PARACENTAR DOO	BELGRADE
151.	ELEKTRO – DATA DOO	BELGRADE
152.	TAGOR ELEKTRONIK DOO	NIŠ
153.	DEWACO DOO	BELGRADE
154.	LAB SYSTEMS SUPPORT DOO	BELGRADE
155.	ASSECO SEE DOO	BELGRADE
156.	EWE COMP DOO	BELGRADE
157.	KEMOIMPEX AD	BELGRADE
158.	INFORMATIKA AD	BELGRADE
159.	Milena Manojlović PR. Industrial brushes repair shop MANOJLOVIĆ	NIŠ
160.	SUPER LAB DOO	BELGRADE
161.	MUEHLBAUER DOO	BELGRADE
162.	BEOETNA DOO	BELGRADE
163.	ELTON CORPORATION DOO	BELGRADE

Annex 2/13 | Issued licenses for export of arms and military equipment¹

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. Azerbaijan	6	USL; 18; 22; 2; 15	14,101,218.78	Service; documentation; spare parts; equipment; tools	5030 sets; 113 pcs	Azerbaijan	M
2. Algeria	4	USL; 5; 17; 2	20,838,364.50	Service; tools; documentation; grenade launcher; detector; spare parts; rocket launcher; equipment	3489 pcs	Algeria	M
3. Argentina	1	1	45,549.45	Rifles	135 pcs	Argentina	C
4. Australia	4	1; 3	471,903.52	Pistol, hunting carbine; spare parts; ammunition; rifle	546723 pcs	Australia	C; M
5. Austria	7	1; 6	1,198,081.31	Service; automatic rifle; equipment; machine gun; sub-machine gun; spare parts; pistol	9892 pcs	Egypt; Austria	M; C
6. Bangladesh	4	3; 4	3,335,816.24	Mine; equipment; detonator; ammunition	614245 pcs	Bangladesh	M
7. Bahamas	1	8	52,748.62	Pyrotechnic compound	86 KG	Romania	C
8. Bahrain	5	13; 23	507,685.37	Protection and safety equipment	3626 pcs	Bahrain	M
9. Belgium	6	3	9,735,250.40	Ammunition; shell; primed cartridge	33164900 pcs	Belgium; Slovenia	M; C
10. Belize	3	2; 6; 4	2,285,792.56	Mortar; tank; mine; cannon; ammunition	135372 pcs	DR Congo	M
11. Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	1; 3; 14; 8; 4; 2	865,762.46	Hunting carbine; ammunition; rifle; pistol; spare parts; automatic pistol; gunpowder; explosive devices and charges; hail defense rocket; detonator; machine-gun; equipment; explosives	2281143 pcs; 300 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	C; M
12. Botswana	1	1	32,924.54	Carbine	83 pcs	Botswana	C
13. Brazil	1	1	2,872.68	Equipment	8 pcs	Brazil	M

1 For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2011 (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2 The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

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

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
14. Bulgaria	27	8; 1; 2; 3; 4	15,322,708.67	Gunpowder; primed cartridge; automatic rifle; cannon; machine gun; cartridge; rifle; ammunition; carbine; artillery rocket; fuel; fuze; equipment; projectile; submachine gun; spare parts; explosives	283664 sets; 745740 pcs; 44651 KG	Bulgaria; Tajikistan; France; Thailand; Kenya	M; C
15. Venezuela	1	3	1,239	Ammunition	3600 pcs	Venezuela	M
16. Guatemala	3	1; 3	527,781.38	Rifle; pistol; ammunition	2801670 pcs	Guatemala	C; M
17. Greenland	1	1	51,609.83	Carbines	125 pcs	Greenland	C
18. Greece	1	3	55,746.81	Ammunition	307500 pcs	Greece	M
19. Egypt	9	USL; 22; 8; 17; 6; 3; 4; 1	8,468,206.03	Training and technical service; documentation; explosives; tools; spare parts; ground and workshop equipment; propellant; gunpowder; rocket; automatic rifle	153 sets; 35794 pcs	Egypt	M
20. Israel	13	3; 4; 1; 8	4,425,823.70	Ammunition; primed cartridge; spare parts; cartridge; pistol; gunpowder	6756025 pcs; 110000 KG	Angola; Israel; Burkina Faso	M; C
21. India	3	3; 8	3,755,488	Ammunition; gunpowder	137500 pcs; 121500 KG	India	C; M
22. Indonesia	1	2	25,000	Spare parts	3433 pcs	Indonesia	M
23. Iraq	7	3; 2; 11; 10; USL; 4; 5; 1	69,960,848	Ammunition; rocket launcher; MALJUTKA; ground equipment; service; rocket; aircraft LASTA 95; SUV; cannon; machine-gun	1154786 pcs	Iraq	M
24. Italy	4	1; 3; 8	1,228,709.61	Spare parts; cartridge; pistol; carbine; gunpowder	19985 pcs; 37675 KG	Italy	C; M
25. Jordan	7	1; 3	3,640,495	Rifle; spare parts; pistol; submachine gun; automatic rifle; equipment; ammunition; machine-gun	10539913 pcs	Jordan; Iraq; Afghanistan	M
26. South Africa	2	1	28,008.63	Hunting carbines and spare parts	59 pcs	South Africa	C
27. Canada	5	1; 2	70,422	Automatic rifle; pistol; rifle; machine-gun; carbine; submachine gun; spare parts	544 pcs	Canada	C; M
28. Kenya	2	3	4,865,647.04	Ammunition	872 pcs	Kenya	M

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

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

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
29. China (Hong Kong)	1	4	517,600	Equipment	1 pc	Vietnam	M
30. Cyprus	8	3; 2; 1; 7; 4; 13	1,253,286.21	Ammunition; mortar; rifle; mine; ballistics; protection equipment; spare parts	1662975 pcs	Cyprus; Uganda, Turkmenistan; Belarus; Ukraine	M; C
31. Kyrgyzstan	1	1	17,048.45	Carbine; rifle	40 pcs	Kyrgyzstan	C
32. Hungary	4	8; 2	2,859,432	Gunpowder; cannon	115526 pcs; 52000 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Czech Republic	C; M
33. Macedonia	4	1; 3	198,383.95	Spare parts; mine; carbine; pistol; revolver; ammunition;	267502 pcs	Macedonia	M; C
34. Myanmar	1	USL; 2	4,065,484.02	Service; training; equipment	6 sets; 64 pcs	Myanmar	M
35. Namibia	3	1	91,023.84	Service; pistol; carbine; rifle	701 pcs	Namibia	M; C
36. Germany	3	3	16,231,910.12	Ammunition; primed cartridge	53247000 pcs	Germany	M; C
37. New Caledonia	1	1	24,919.85	Spare parts; carbine	93 pcs	New Caledonia	C
38. New Zealand	2	1; 3	240,495.08	Rifle; carbine; ammunition	448836 pcs	New Zealand	C
39. Norway	1	3	238,133.53	Ammunition; cartridge; rounds	634000 pcs	Norway	C
40. Pakistan	3	3; 1	160,323.65	Ammunition; pistol	248675 pcs	Pakistan	M; C
41. Panama	1	1	1,555,482.50	Automatic rifle	21755 pcs	Uganda	M
42. Peru	2	1	154,523.22	Spare parts; automatic rifle; rifle; carbine; pistol	999 pcs	Peru	M
43. Portugal	1	1	55,286.46	Rifle; pistol	173 pcs	Portugal	C
44. Romania	7	3; 1; 8	1,549,884.70	Celluloid plate for additional gunpowder charges; carbine; cartridge; gunpowder	179160 pcs; 70660 KG	Romania	M; C
45. Russian Federation	2	1; 3	29,012.52	Carbine; rifle; ammunition	879 pcs	Russian Federation	C
46. United States of America	34	1; 13; 3; 2	122,693,838.76	Service; spare parts; protection equipment; rifle; ammunition; pistol; machine-gun; carbine; mine; mortar; cartridge; rounds; primed cartridge; automatic rifle	2000 sets; 447530889 pcs	Afghanistan; USA; Canada; Iraq	M; C

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

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

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
47. St. Kitts and Nevis	16	3; 8; 1	5,638,631.16	Ammunition; gunpowder; mine; explosive; fuel; machinegun;	13727570 pcs; 39220 KG	Cameroon; Israel; Belgium; Equatorial Guinea; Austria	M; C
48. Seychelles	1	2	113,700	Cannon	6 pcs	Turkmenistan	M
49. Singapore	8	2; 3; 1	4,414,026.34	Anti-air cannon; ammunition; rifle	32072 pcs	Indonesia	M
50. Slovak Republic	1	3	117,720.16	Ammunition	751850 pcs	Slovak Republic	M
51. Slovenia	6	USL; 13; 1	148,841.63	Service; ballistics; protection equipment; equipment; spare parts; carbine, rifle; pistol	40 sets; 11888 pcs	Slovenia	C; M
52. Thailand	5	3; 1	1,593,263.10	Ammunition; spare parts; pistol	30047 pcs	Thailand	M
53. Turkmenistan	2	13	1,029,868.50	Ballistic protection equipment	1758 pcs	Turkmenistan	M; C
54. Turkey	1	4	306,415	Model testing	1 pc	Turkey	M
55. United Arab Emirates	1	10	317,030	Helicopter	5 pcs	Tajikistan	C
56. United Kingdom	9	3; 13; 1	27,664,250.40	Ammunition; protection equipment; cartridges; mine; automatic rifle; rifle; sub-machine gun; rounds	95707473 pcs	United Kingdom ; Ba- hrain; Turkmenistan; Thailand	C; M
57. Ukraine	3	3; 8	372,672	Ammunition; explosives	1000000 pcs; 4000 KG	Ukraine	C; M
58. Uruguay	5	3; 1; 8	2,508,336.50	Ammunition; carbine; spare parts; fuse; gunpowder; explosive charge; mine	4014982 pcs; 16360 KG	Chile; Uruguay	M; C
59. Philippines	4	3	185,772	Ammunition	916000 pcs	Philippines	M
60. France	6	USL; 8; 1; 11	614,835.56	Service; spare parts; rifle; pistol; gunpowder; carbine; electronic equipment	6558 pcs	France	M; C
61. Netherlands	1	3	258,127.12	Ammunition	1520000 pcs	Netherlands	C
62. Croatia	4	3; 1	214,326.13	Ammunition; carbine; rifle	757645 pcs	Croatia	C; M

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

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

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
63. Montenegro	19	8; 4; 3; 1; 7	3,182,927.64	Gunpowder; chemical and smoke-emitting bomb; ammunition; pistol; carbine; mine; spare parts; primer; sub-machine gun; deactivated automatic pistol; deactivated automatic rifle; practice bursting bomb; double-base propellant	1300 sets; 2445284 pcs; 1467 KG	Montenegro; Philippines; Germany	M; C
64. Czech Republic	8	1; 6; 3; 2	2,059,945.77	Automatic weapons; carbine; machine gun; tank and spare parts; silencer; rifle; pistol; howitzer; sub-machine gun	25287 pcs	Czech Republic	M; C
65. Chile	2	3	480,600	Ammunition; rounds	2290000 pcs	Uruguay	M
66. Switzerland	2	1; 8	286,879.80	Rifle; pistol; gunpowder	415 pcs; 3000 KG	Switzerland	C; M
TOTAL	324		369,345,941.80		-	-	-

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

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

Annex 3/13 Issued licenses for import of arms and military equipment¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. Austria	19	USL; 11; 21; 1; 3; 4; 2	7,609,834.56	Training; electronic equipment; equipment and software; documentation; carbine; ammunition; spare parts; pistol; optics; rifle; revolver	6 sets; 344393 pcs	Austria; Germany; USA; Brazil; Belgium	M; C
2. Belgium	9	1; 3; 8	3,611,641.47	Carbine; ammunition; pistol; rounds; gunpowder	5026020 pcs; 140200 KG	Japan; USA; Belgium; Sweden	C; M
3. Belarus	3	1; 11	378,967	Optical sights; equipment	332 pcs	Belarus	M
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina	20	22; 3; 1; 11; 4; USL; 6; 2; 8	8,051,783.27	Service; training; documentation; equipment; detonator; ammunition; optics; spare parts; detonating cap; cartridge; overhaul; rounds; motor; explosives	1 set; 280593774 pcs; 50 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; C
5. Bulgaria	6	1; 12; 4; 8	1,891,244.01	Pistol; spare parts; carbine; equipment; explosives	60418 pcs; 27956 KG; 200 TN	USA; Bulgaria	C; M
6. Greece	1	1	70,070.10	Pistol; spare parts	124 pcs	Italy	C
7. Denmark	2	USL; -; 11; 18	3,191,974.50	Training; service; equipment	2 sets	Denmark	M
8. Israel	1	15	149,500	Equipment	1 set	Israel	M
9. Italy	7	1	907,949.74	Spare parts; hunting carbine; rifle; pistol; revolver	1336 pcs	Italy	C
10. China	1	8	48,000	Explosive substances	10000 KG	China	C
11. Cyprus	3	3; 18	663,097.57	Service; equipment	8 pcs	Ukraine	M
12. Macedonia	1	2	50,000	Rocket launcher	100 pcs	Macedonia	M
13. Germany	13	1; USL; 11; 3	3,220,886.90	Training; spare parts; optics; electronic equipment; rifle; hunting carbine; ammunition	4 sets; 2921 pcs	Germany; Denmark; USA	M; C
14. Norway	1	8	15,736.66	Explosive	235 KG	Norway	M
15. Portugal	2	1	135,468.86	Rifle; carbine	135 pcs	Belgium	C
16. Romania	1	1	2,942.56	Equipment; optics	6 pcs	Romania	M

¹ For the period between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 (temporary and tax free import excluded).

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

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

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
17. Russian Federation	4	1; 11	447,982.61	Automatic pistol; rifle; carbine; documentation; equipment	1208 pcs	Russian Federation	C; M
18. United States of America	10	3; 1; 23; 12; 8	3,668,104.33	Primer; ammunition; carbine; safety equipment; spare parts; automatic rifle; gunpowder	112301112 pcs; 77000 KG	United States of America	M; C
19. Slovak Republic	3	18; 3; 17	3,931,030.95	Equipment; ammunition; spare parts; protection material	1 set; 2006 pcs; 10 KG	Slovak Republic	M
20. Slovenia	6	5; 4; 15; 1; 3; 8	567,842.14	Accessories; equipment; spare parts; feed; gunpowder	15 set; 15000010 pcs; 500 KG	Canada; Slovenia	M; C
21. Taiwan	1	2	588	Spare parts	24 pcs	Taiwan	C
22. Turkey	1	1	13,074	Automatic rifle; spare parts	117 pcs	Turkey	M
23. United Kingdom	4	1; 10; 3	116,303.45	Carbine; spare parts; equipment; ammunition	500219 pcs	United Kingdom	C; M
24. Ukraine	3	2; 10; 8	1,257,439	Spare parts; explosive substances	88 sets; 154 pcs; 15000 KG	Russian Federation; Ukraine	M
25. Finland	4	3; 1	58,733.37	ammunition; rifle; spare parts	64528 pcs	Finland	M
26. France	5	11; 3; 10	8,555,117.04	Service; radio device; equipment; ammunition on feed; spare parts	602 sets; 21000021 pcs	France	M
27. Netherlands Antilles	1	10	3,019,969.55	TAS data	3 pcs	Israel	M
28. Montenegro	9	22; 6; 1; 2; 4; 8	3,454,590.38	Service; documentation; equipment; spare parts; pistol; cannon; rifle; automatic rifle; rocket; sub-machine gun; explosive substances	1 set; 55305 pcs; 1750 KG	Montenegro; China; Albania;	M; C
29. Czech Republic	8	USL; 2; 18; 1; 5; 3	623,447.12	Service; tools; equipment; pistol; ballistics; hunting carbine; rifle; spare parts; optics; ammunition	2 sets; 54185 pcs	Czech Republic	M; C
TOTAL	148		55,659,319.14		-	-	-

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

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

Annex 4/13 Issued export licenses for dual-use goods¹

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE [USD] ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. Bahrain	1	1A005	108,230.16	Protection equipment	123 pcs	Bahrain	M
2. Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1C239	27,106.07	Chemicals	2992 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	C
3. Russian Federation	1	1A005	861,804	Ballistics; protection equipment; equipment	950 pcs	Russian Federation	C
4. Slovenia	2	1A005	47,887.71	Protection equipment	96 pcs	Slovenia	C
TOTAL	5	-	1,045,027.93		-	-	-

1 For the period between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 (temporary and tax free export excluded).

2 The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

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

Annex 5/13 Issued import licenses for dual-use goods¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. Austria	6	1C230; 5A002; 1C350; 1C239	382,204.70	Radioactive point source; equipment; chemicals; explosive substances	7 sets; 34000 KG; 150 TN	Germany; China; Austria	C; M
2. Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	3A232; 4A001	1,387,517.38	Service; detonator; equipment	1072060 pcs	Bosnia and Herzegovina	C; M
3. Denmark	1	5D002	163,335.15	Equipment	2 pcs	Denmark	C
4. Israel	1	9A115	5,040	Equipment	36 pcs	Israel	C
5. Germany	11	2B007; 1A004; 1C350; 0C001; 1C230	488,117.66	Training; equipment; chemicals; detector; robot	17 sets; 550 GR; 11 pcs; 8523 KG; 20 LT	Germany	C; M
6. USA	13	0C003; 1C229; 1C350; 1A004	9,510.10	Chemicals; bismuth; deuterium compounds and dilutions; equipment	1425 GR; 120 pcs; 43 KG; 27 LT	USA; Germany	C
7. Singapore	1	6A002	342,000	Equipment	3900 pcs	China	C
8. Slovenia	7	6A006; 1B115; 1C350; 1C002	1,039,840.18	Equipment; training; chemicals; material; AL bars	1 set; 3 pcs; 177830 KG	Germany; Slovenia; China	C
9. Netherlands	3	6A003; 1C350	90,016.29	Equipment; chemicals	9 pcs; 8000 KG	USA; Germany	M; C
10. Croatia	1	1A004	30,551.34	Equipment	3 pcs	United Kingdom	M
11. Montenegro	3	3A232; 3A229	134,815.39	Detonators; equipment	15500 pcs; 505000 M	India	C
12. Czech Republic	10	2B350; 3A232; 1C350; 1C239	1,117,437.32	Equipment; detonators; spare parts; chemicals; explosive	11 sets; 130003 pcs; 54300 KG; 240 TN	Denmark; Czech Republic; Germany; Sweden; Poland	C
13. Switzerland	5	3A002; 6A003; 1C450; 1C239	1,201,430.30	Equipment; chemicals	2 pcs; 20913 KG	Switzerland; Germany	M; C
14. Sweden	1	6A002	27,128.71	Equipment	1 pc	Sweden	C
15. Spain	1	1C350	5,654.78	Chemicals	2500 KG	Spain	C
TOTAL	75		6,424,599.31				

1 For the period between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 (temporary and tax free import excluded).

2 The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

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

Annex 6/13 Actual exports of arms and military equipment¹

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS (USD) ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
1. Azerbaijan	6	18; 22; 2; 15	14,101,218.78	0,00	Service; documentation; spare parts; equipment; tools	5030 sets; 113 pcs	Azerbaijan	M
2. Algeria	4	22; 5; 17; 2	20,838,364.50	396,443	Service; tools; documentation; grenade launcher; detector; spare parts; rocket launcher; equipment	3489 pcs	Algeria	M
3. Argentina	1	1	45,549.45	0,00	Rifles	135 pcs	Argentina	C
4. Australia	4	1; 3	471,903.52	1,093,931.39	Pistol, hunting carbine; spare parts; ammunition; rifle	546723 pcs	Australia	C; M
5. Austria	7	1; 6	1,198,081.31	1,193,622.31	Service; automatic rifle; equipment; machine gun; sub-machine gun; spare parts; pistol	9892 pcs	Egypt; Austria	M; C
6. Bangladesh	4	3; 4	3,335,816.24	4,142,466.89	Mine; equipment; detonator; ammunition	614245 pcs	Bangladesh	M
7. Bahamas	1	8	52,748.62	52,748.62	Pyrotechnic compound	86 KG	Romania	C
8. Bahrain	5	13; 23	507,685.37	486,334.37	Protection and safety equipment	3626 pcs	Bahrain	M
9. Belgium	6	3	9,735,250.40	8,691,052.99	Ammunition; shell; primed cartridge	33164900 pcs	Belgium; Slovenia	M; C
10. Belize	3	2; 6; 4	2,285,792.56	2,285,792.56	Mortar; tank; mine; cannon; ammunition	135372 pcs	DR Congo	M
11. Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	1; 3; 14; 8; 4; 2	865,762.46	606,737.19	Carbine; ammunition; rifle; pistol; spare parts; automatic pistol; gunpowder; explosive devices and charges; hail defense rocket; detonator; machine-gun; equipment; explosive substances	2281143 pcs; 300 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	C; M
12. Botswana	1	1	32,924.54	0,00	Carbine	83 pcs	Botswana	C
13. Brazil	1	1	2,872.68	0,00	Equipment	8 pcs	Brazil	M
14. Bulgaria	27	8; 1; 2; 3; 4	15,322,708.67	6,998,944.16	Gunpowder; primed cartridge; automatic rifle; cannon; tank; machine gun; cartridge; rifle; ammunition; carbine; artillery rocket; fuel; fuze; equipment; projectile; submachine gun; spare parts; explosive substances	283664 sets; 745740 pcs; 44651 KG	Bulgaria; Tajikistan; France; Thailand; Kenya	M; C
15. Venezuela	1	3	1,239	0,00	Ammunition	3600 pcs	Venezuela	M

¹ For the period between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 (temporary and tax free export excluded).

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

³ Ibid. This figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2010 and valid in 2011.

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

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS (USD) ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
16. Guatemala	3	1; 3	527,781.38	486,994.50	Rifle; pistol; ammunition	2801670 pcs	Guatemala	C; M
17. Greenland	1	1	51,609.83	51,609.83	Carbines	125 pcs	Greenland	C
18. Greece	1	3	55,746.81	53,580.66	Ammunition	307500 pcs	Greece	M
19. Egypt	9	22; 8; 17; 6; 3; 4; 1	8,468,206.03	5,760,684.90	Training and technical service; documentation; explosives; tools; spare parts; ground and workshop equipment; propellant; gunpowder; rocket; automatic rifle	153 sets; 35794 pcs	Egypt	M
20. Israel	13	3; 4; 1; 8	4,425,823.70	767,719	Ammunition; primed cartridge; spare parts; cartridge; pistol; gunpowder	6756025 pcs; 110000 KG	Angola; Israel; Burkina Faso	M; C
21. India	3	3; 8	3,755,488	3,707,100	Ammunition; gunpowder	137500 pcs; 121500 KG	India	C; M
22. Indonesia	1	2	25,000	25,000	Spare parts	3433 pcs	Indonesia	M
23. Iraq	7	3; 2; 11; 10; 22; 4; 5; 1	69,960,848	50,609,247.80	Ammunition; rocket launcher; MALJUTKA; ground equipment; service; rocket; aircraft LASTA 95; SUV; cannon; machine-gun	1154786 pcs	Iraq	M
24. Italy	4	1; 3; 8	1,228,709.61	857,167.83	Spare parts; cartridge; pistol; carbine; gunpowder	19985 pcs; 37675 KG	Italy	C; M
25. Jordan	7	1; 3	3,640,495	4,043,440	Rifle; spare parts; pistol; submachine gun; automatic rifle; equipment; ammunition; machine-gun	10539913 pcs	Jordan; Iraq; Afghanistan	M
26. South Africa	2	1	28,008.63	25,880	Hunting carbines and spare parts	59 pcs	South Africa	C
27. Canada	5	1; 2	70,422	40,280	Automatic rifle; pistol; rifle; machine-gun; carbine; submachine gun; spare parts	544 pcs	Canada	C; M
28. Kenya	2	3	4,865,647.04	13,526,523.69	Ammunition	872 pcs	Kenya	M
29. China (Hong Kong)	1	4	517,600	610,600	Equipment	1 pc	Vietnam	M
30. Cyprus	8	3; 2; 1; 7; 4; 13	1,253,286.21	743,463.21	Ammunition; mortar; rifle; mine; ballistics; protection equipment; spare parts	1662975 pcs	Cyprus; Uganda; Turkmenistan; Belarus; Ukraine	M; C
31. Kyrgyzstan	1	1	17,048.45	17,048.45	Carbine; rifle	40 pcs	Kyrgyzstan	C

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

³ Ibid. This figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2010 and valid in 2011.

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

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS (USD) ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
32. Hungary	4	8; 2	2,859,432	1,534,994.50	Gunpowder; cannon	115526 pcs; 52000 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Czech Republic	C; M
33. Macedonia	4	1; 3	198,383.95	298,296.95	Spare parts; mine; carbine; pistol; revolver; ammunition;	267502 pcs	Macedonia	M; C
34. Myanmar	1	22; 2	4,065,484.02	0,00	Service; training; equipment	6 sets; 64 pcs	Myanmar	M
35. Namibia	3	22; 1	91,023.84	72,623.16	Service; pistol; carbine; rifle	701 pcs	Namibia	M; C
36. Germany	3	3	16,231,910.12	2,355,690.05	Ammunition; primed cartridge	53247000 pcs	Germany	M; C
37. New Caledonia	1	1	24,919.85	24,919.85	Spare parts; carbine	93 pcs	New Caledonia	C
38. New Zealand	2	1; 3	240,495.08	397,865.30	Rifle; carbine; ammunition	448836 pcs	New Zealand	C
39. Norway	1	3	238,133.53	238,133.53	Ammunition; cartridge; rounds	634000 pcs	Norway	C
40. Pakistan	3	3; 1	160,323.65	113,670	Ammunition; pistol	248675 pcs	Pakistan	M; C
41. Panama	1	1	1,555,482.50	0,00	Automatic rifle	21755 pcs	Uganda	M
42. Peru	2	1	154,523.22	0,00	Spare parts; automatic rifle; rifle; carbine; pistol	999 pcs	Peru	M
43. Portugal	1	1	55,286.46	55,286.46	Rifle; pistol	173 pcs	Portugal	C
44. Romania	7	3; 1; 8	1,549,884.70	3,149,847.10	Celluloid plate for additional gunpowder charges; carbine; cartridge; gunpowder	179160 pcs; 70660 KG	Romania	M; C
45. Russian Federation	2	1; 3	29,012.52	340.06	Carbine, rifle; ammunition	879 pcs	Russian Federation	C
46. USA	34	1; 13; 3; 2; 22	122,693,838.76	29,583,907.52	Service; spare parts; protection equipment; rifle; ammunition; pistol; machine-gun; carbine; mine; mortar; cartridge; rounds; primed cartridge; automatic rifle	2000 sets; 447530889 pcs	Afghanistan; USA; Canada; Iraq	M; C
47. St. Kitts and Nevis	16	3; 8; 1	5,638,631.16	3,704,726.47	Ammunition; gunpowder; mine; explosive; fuel; machinegun;	13727570 pcs; 39220 KG	Cameroon; Israel; Belgium; Equatorial Guinea; Austria	M; C
48. Seychelles	1	2	113,700	113,700	Cannon	6 pcs	Turkmenistan	M
49. Singapore	8	2; 3; 1	4,414,026.34	3,287,832.85	Anti-air cannon; ammunition; rifle	32072 pcs	Indonesia	M
50. Slovak Republic	1	3	117,720.16	187,291.33	Ammunition	751850 pcs	Slovak Republic	M

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

³ Ibid. This figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2010 and valid in 2011.

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

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS (USD) ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
51. Slovenia	6	13; 1	148,841.63	72,759.27	Service; ballistics; protection equipment; equipment; spare parts; carbine; rifle; pistol	40 sets; 11888 pcs	Slovenia	C; M
52. Thailand	5	3; 1	1,593,263.10	1,250,595	Ammunition; spare parts; pistol	30047 pcs	Thailand	M
53. Turkmenistan	2	13	1,029,868.50	1,029,868.50	Ballistic protection equipment	1758 pcs	Turkmenistan	M; C
54. Turkey	1	22; 4	306,415	0,00	Model testing	1 pc	Turkey	M
55. United Arab Emirates	1	10	317,030	0,00	Helicopter	5 pcs	Tajikistan	C
56. United Kingdom	9	3; 13; 1	27,664,250.40	1,180,451.54	Ammunition; protection equipment; cartridges; mine; automatic rifle; rifle; sub-machine gun; rounds	95707473 pcs	United Kingdom; Bahrain; Turkmenistan; Thailand	C; M
57. Ukraine	3	3; 8	372,672	292,444	Ammunition; explosives	1000000 pcs; 4000 KG	Ukraine	C; M
58. Uruguay	5	3; 1; 8	2,508,336.50	2,224,350.04	Ammunition; carbine; spare parts; fuse; gunpowder; explosive charge; mine	4014982 pcs; 16360 KG	Chile; Uruguay	M; C
59. Philippines	4	3	185,772	185,772	Ammunition	916000 pcs	Philippines	M
60. France	6	22; 8; 1; 11	614,835.56	796,475.97	Service; spare parts; rifle; pistol; gunpowder; carbine; electronic equipment	6558 pcs	France	M; C
61. Netherlands	1	3	258,127.12	537,321.29	Ammunition	1520000 pcs	Netherlands	C
62. Croatia	4	3; 1	214,326.13	280,200.53	Ammunition; carbine; rifle	757645 pcs	Croatia	C; M
63. Montenegro	19	8; 4; 3; 1; 7	3,182,927.64	2,531,375.68	Gunpowder; chemical and smoke-emitting bomb; ammunition; pistol; carbine; mine; spare parts; primer; sub-machine gun; deactivated automatic pistol; deactivated automatic rifle; practice bursting bomb; double-base propellant	1300 sets; 2445284 pcs; 1467 KG	Montenegro; Philippines; Germany	M; C
64. Czech Republic	8	1; 6; 3; 2	2,059,945.77	634,770.61	Automatic weapons; carbine; machine gun; tank and spare parts; silencer; rifle; pistol; howitzer; sub-machine gun	25287 pcs	Czech Republic	M; C
65. Chile	2	3	480,600	480,600	Ammunition; rounds	2290000 pcs	Uruguay	M

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

³ Ibid. This figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2010 and valid in 2011.

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

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS (USD) ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
66. Switzerland	2	1; 8	286,879.80	124,526.91	Rifle; pistol; gunpowder	415 pcs; 3000 KG	Switzerland	C; M
TOTAL	324		369,345,941.80	164,015,049.82		-	-	-

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

³ Ibid. This figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2010 and valid in 2011.

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

Annex 7/13 | Actual imports of arms and military equipment¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS (USD) ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
1. Austria	19	22; 11; 21; 1; 3; 4; 2	7,609,834.56	545,134.42	Training; electronic equipment; equipment and software; documentation; carbine; ammunition; spare parts; pistol; optics; rifle; revolver	6 sets; 344393 pcs	Austria; Germany; USA; Brazil; Belgium	M; C
2. Belgium	9	1; 3; 8	3,611,641.47	199,336.52	Carbine; ammunition; pistol; rounds; gunpowder	5026020 pcs; 140200 KG	Japan; USA; Belgium; Sweden	C; M
3. Belarus	3	1; 11	378,967	181,632	Optical sights; equipment	332 pcs	Belarus	M
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina	20	22; 3; 1; 11; 4; 6; 2; 8	8,051,783.27	4,415,650.71	Service; training; documentation; equipment; detonator; ammunition; optics; spare parts; detonating cap; cartridge; overhaul; rounds; motor; explosives	1 set; 280593774 pcs; 50 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; C
5. Bulgaria	6	1; 12; 4; 8	1,891,244.01	1,315,119.59	Pistol; spare parts; carbine; equipment; explosives	60418 pcs; 27956 KG; 200 TN	USA; Bulgaria	C; M
6. Greece	1	1	70,070.10	13,310.57	Pistol; spare parts	124 pcs	Italy	C
7. Denmark	2	22; 11; 18	3,191,974.50	3,202,578.40	Training; service; equipment	2 sets	Denmark	M
8. Israel	1	15	149,500	0,00	Equipment	1 set	Israel	M
9. Italy	7	1	907,949.74	168,547.65	Spare parts; hunting carbine; rifle; pistol; revolver	1336 pcs	Italy	C
10. China	1	8	48,000	0,00	Explosive substances	10000 KG	China	C
11. Cyprus	2	18; 22	609,097.57	609,097.57	Service; equipment	8 pcs	Ukraine	M
12. Macedonia	1	2	50,000	182,306.18	Rocket launcher	100 pcs	Macedonia	M
13. Germany	13	1; 22; 11; 3	3,220,886.90	1,906,560.60	Training; spare parts; optics; electronic equipment; rifle; hunting carbine; ammunition	4 sets; 2921 pcs	Germany; Denmark; USA	M; C
14. Norway	1	8	15,736.66	15,736.66	Explosive	235 KG	Norway	M
15. Portugal	2	1	135,468.86	0,00	Rifle; carbine	135 pcs	Belgium	C
16. Romania	1	1	2,942.56	2,942.56	Equipment; optics	6 pcs	Romania	M

¹ For the period between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 (temporary and tax free import excluded).

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

³ Ibid. This figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2010 and valid in 2011.

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

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS (USD) ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
17. Russian Federation	4	1; 11	447,982.61	445,939.09	Automatic pistol; rifle; carbine; documentation; equipment	1208 pcs	Russian Federation	C; M
18. United States of America	10	3; 1; 23; 12; 8	3,668,104.33	606,147.70	Primer; ammunition; carbine; safety equipment; spare parts; automatic rifle; gunpowder	112301112 pcs; 77000 KG	United States of America	M; C
19. Slovak Republic	3	18; 3; 17	3,931,030.95	666,954.77	Equipment; ammunition; spare parts; protection material	1 set; 2006 pcs; 10 KG	Slovak Republic	M
20. Slovenia	6	5; 4; 15; 1; 3; 8	567,842.14	885,094.72	Accessories; equipment; spare parts; feed; gunpowder	15 set; 15000010 pcs; 500 KG	Canada; Slovenia	M; C
21. Taiwan	1	2	588	588	Spare parts	24 pcs	Taiwan	C
22. Turkey	1	1	13,074	0,00	Automatic rifle; spare parts	117 pcs	Turkey	M
23. United Kingdom	4	1; 10; 3	116,303.45	87,010.19	Carbine; spare parts; equipment; ammunition	500219 pcs	United Kingdom	C; M
24. Ukraine	3	2; 10; 8	1,257,439	2,464,090.88	Spare parts; explosive substances	88 sets; 154 pcs; 15000 KG	Russian Federation; Ukraine	M
25. Finland	4	3; 1	58,733.37	51,404.15	ammunition; rifle; spare parts	64528 pcs	Finland	M
26. France	5	11; 3; 10	8,555,117.04	7,072,334.63	Service; radio device; equipment; ammunition on feed; spare parts	602 sets; 21000021 pcs	France	M
27. Netherlands Antilles	1	10	3,019,969.55	3,019,969.55	TAS data	3 pcs	Israel	M
28. Montenegro	9	22; 6; 1; 2; 4; 8	3,454,590.38	3,780,468.65	Service; documentation; equipment; spare parts; pistol; cannon; rifle; automatic rifle; rocket; sub-machine gun; explosive substances	1 set; 55305 pcs; 1750 KG	Montenegro; China; Albania;	M; C
29. Czech Republic	8	22; 2; 18; 1; 5; 3	623,447.12	277,079.48	Service; tools; equipment; pistol; ballistics; hunting carbine; rifle; spare parts; optics; ammunition	2 sets; 54185 pcs	Czech Republic	M; C
30. Spain ⁵	0	3	0,00	63,538.26	Ammunition	2300 pcs	Spain	B
TOTAL	148		55,659,319.14	32,178,573.50				

1 For the period between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 (temporary and tax free import excluded).

2 The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

3 Ibid. This figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2010 and valid in 2011.

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

5 For this destination there were no licenses issued in 2011. Only actual imports against licenses issued in 2010, and valid by the end of 2011 are shown. All other data is included in the 2010 Report.

Annex 8/13 | Actual exports of dual-use goods¹

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE [USD] ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS (USD) ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
1. Bahrain	1	1A005	108,230.16	108,230.16	Ballistic protection equipment	123 pcs	Bahrain	M
2. Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1C239	27,106.07	50,998.79	Chemicals	2992 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	C
3. Russian Federation	1	1A005	861,804	0,00	Ballistic protection equipment	950 pcs	Russian Federation	C
4. Slovenia	2	1A005	47,887.71	18,955.81	Ballistic protection equipment	96 pcs	Slovenia	C
TOTAL	5		1,045,027.93	178,184.76				

¹ For the period between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 (temporary and tax free export excluded).

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

³ Ibid. This figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2010 and valid in 2011.

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

Annex 9/13 Actual imports of dual-use goods¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE [USD] ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS (USD) ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
1. Austria	6	1C230; 5A002; 1C350; 1C239	382,204.70	199,807.77	Radioactive point source; equipment; chemicals; explosive substances	7 sets; 34000 KG; 150 TN	Germany; China; Austria	C; M
2. Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	3A232; 4A001	1,387,517.38	325,181.09	Service; detonator; equipment	1072060 pcs	Bosnia and Herzegovina	C; M
3. Denmark	1	5D002	163,335.15	163,335.15	Equipment	2 pcs	Denmark	C
4. Israel	1	9A115	5,040	104,842.50	Equipment	36 pcs	Israel	C
5. Germany	11	2B007; 1A004; 1C350; 0C001; 1C230	488,117.66	482,243.68	Training; equipment; chemicals; detector; robot	17 sets; 550 GR; 11 pcs; 8523 KG; 20 LT	Germany	C; M
6. USA	13	0C003; 1C229; 1C350; 1A004	9,510.10	8,517.13	Chemicals; bismuth; deuterium compounds and dilutions; equipment	1425 GR; 120 pcs; 43 KG; 27 LT	USA; Germany	C
7. Singapore	1	6A002	342,000	186,250	Equipment	3900 pcs	China	C
8. Slovenia	7	6A006; 1B115; 1C350; 1C002	1,039,840.18	1,082,983.86	Equipment; training; chemicals; material; AL bars	1 set; 3 pcs; 177830 KG	Germany; Slovenia; China	C
9. Netherlands	3	6A003; 1C350	90,016.29	79,009.40	Equipment; chemicals	9 pcs; 8000 KG	USA; Germany	M; C
10. Croatia	1	1A004	30,551.34	0,00	Equipment	3 pcs	United Kingdom	M
11. Montenegro	3	3A232; 3A229	134,815.39	136,402.80	Detonators; equipment	15500 pcs; 505000 M	India	C
12. Czech Republic	10	2B350; 3A232; 1C350; 1C239	1,117,437.32	589,520.78	Equipment; detonators; spare parts; chemicals; explosive	11 sets; 130003 pcs; 54300 KG; 240 TN	Denmark; Czech Republic; Germany; Sweden; Poland	C
13. Switzerland	5	3A002; 6A003; 1C450; 1C239	1,201,430.30	1,161,252	Equipment; chemicals	2 pcs; 20913 KG	Switzerland; Germany	M; C
14. Sweden	1	6A002	27,128.71	80,894.32	Equipment	1 pc	Sweden	C
15. Spain	1	1C350	5,654.78	5,654.78	Chemicals	2500 KG	Spain	C
TOTAL	75		6,424,599.31	4,605,895.26				

¹ For the period between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 (temporary and tax free import excluded).

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

³ Ibid. This figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2010 and valid in 2011.

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

Annex 10/13 | Denied applications for arms and military equipment export licenses¹

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE [USD] ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. Albania	1	8	36,232	Gunpowder	2000 KG	Albania	S
2. Montenegro	4	3; 4	182,296.49	Ammunition, explosive devices	3601 pcs	Ukraine; Philippines	M
TOTAL	5		218,528.49				

¹ For the period between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011.

² The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2011).

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

Annex 1.1/13 | Annex 1.1/13 Denied applications for arms and military equipment import licenses

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In 2011 there were no denied applications for import of arms and military equipment.

Annex 1.2/13 | Denied applications for dual-use export licenses

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In 2011 there were no denied applications for export of dual-use goods.

Annex 1.3/13 | Annex 1.3/13 Denied applications for dual-use import licenses

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In 2011 there were no denied applications for import of dual-use goods.

Republic of Serbia
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND INTERNAL TRADE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
<http://mtt.gov.rs/en/>
Belgrade, Nemanjina 22-24

Stevan Nikčević
State Secretary for Foreign Trade
Cabinet
Tel: 011 2642 119

Sector for multilateral and regional economic and trade cooperation

Bojana Todorović
Assistant Minister
Tel: 011 2642 108
E-mail: bojana.todorovic@mtt.gov.rs

Department for agreements on mutual incentives and protection of investment,
concession and foreign trade of controlled goods

Export control of AME and DUG

Jasmina Roskić
Head of Division
Tel: 011 2642 115
E-mail: jasmina.roskic@mtt.gov.rs

Snežana Milić, M.A.
Adviser
Tel: 011 2642 160
E-mail: snezana.milic@mtt.gov.rs

Tatjana Mojsejev
Adviser
Tel: 011 2642 160
E-mail: tatjana.mojsejev@mtt.gov.rs

Asija Veljović
Adviser
Tel: 011 2642 154
E-mail: asija.veljovic@mtt.gov.rs

Vesna Đurović
Officer
Tel: 011 363 1528
E-mail: vesna.djurovic@mtt.gov.rs

Slobodanka Ješić
Officer
Tel: 011 363 1528
E-mail: slobodanka.jesic@mtt.gov.rs

Rade Stojić
IT Adviser
Tel: 011 363 1066
E-mail: rade.stojic@mtt.gov.rs

