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CONTENTS

I	INTRODUCTION	5
II	NATIONAL LEGISLATION	9
1.	The Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment, and Dual-use Goods	9
2.	Bylaws	10
2.1.	National Control Lists	10
3.	Ratified International Conventions and Agreements	11
4.	Other Regulations Relevant for the Area	12
III	THE BASIS OF THE IMPORT-EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM	13
1.	Registration	13
2.	Licensing	13
2.1.	Licensing Criteria	14
2.2.	Competent Institutions in the Licensing Process	15
3.	Oversight and Control	16
IV	THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM	19
1.	International Cooperation during 2012	19
2.	Future Activities	20
V	STATISTICAL OVERVIEW	21
	Section 1: List of entities registered for foreign transfers of arms, military equipment, and dual-use goods in	21
	Section 2: Data on issued export licenses for AME, by export destination, broken down by AME	22
	Section 3: Data on issued import licenses for AME, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL	22
	Section 4: Data on issued export licenses for DUG, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL	23
	Section 5: Data on issued import licenses for DUG, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL	23
	Section 6: Data on actual exports against AME export licenses, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL	24
	Section 7: Data on actual imports against issued AME import licenses, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL	24
	Section 8: Data on actual exports against issued DUG export licenses, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL	24
	Section 9: Data on actual imports against issued DUG import licenses, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL	25
	Section 10: Data on denied applications for AME export licenses, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL	25
	Section 11: Data on denied applications for AME import licenses, by import destination, broken down by AME NCL	25
	Section 12: Data on denied applications for DUG export licenses, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL	25
	Section 13: Data on denied applications for DUG import licenses, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL	25

VI	APPENDICES	27
	APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL CONTROL LISTS	27
	APPENDIX 1.1: Extract from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment	27
	APPENDIX 1.2: Structure of the Dual-Use List	28
	APPENDIX 2: GRAPHS – Graphical presentation of international transfers	29
	APPENDIX 3: ANNEXES – tables with statistical data on international transfers	34
	Annex 1 List of legal entities registered for international transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in 2012	34
	Annex 1.1 List of all legal entities registered for international transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in the period as of 31st December 2012	35
	Annex 2 Issued licenses for export of arms and military equipment ¹	40
	Annex 3 Issued licenses for import of arms and military equipment ¹	44
	Annex 4 Issued export licenses for dual-use goods ¹	46
	Annex 5 Issued import licenses for dual-use goods ¹	47
	Annex 6 Actual exports of arms and military equipment ¹	49
	Annex 7 Actual imports of arms and military equipment ¹	54
	Annex 8 Actual exports of dual-use goods ¹	56
	Annex 9 Actual imports of dual-use goods ¹	57
	Annex 10 Denied applications for arms and military equipment export licenses	59
	Annex 11 Denied applications for arms and military equipment import licenses	59
	Annex 12 Denied applications for dual-use export licenses	59
	Annex 13 Denied applications for dual-use import licenses	59

I INTRODUCTION



As stipulated 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 2012 (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 1 January - 31 December 2012, in accordance with the recommendations, standards, and Code of Conduct of the European Union.

The Law has provided for the harmonization of national legislation with the international regulations and standards in this area. The main change in comparison with past legal solutions is the fact that, in accordance with international best practices, 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 is the introduction of foreign trade control of dual-use goods as well as the concept of the 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 has traditionally been, and continues to be, a manufacturer and exporter of weapons in South East Europe. In this context, the adoption of relevant national legislation means further progress towards the protection of the country's foreign policy, security, and defense-related interests, as well as its international credibility and integrity, in addition to 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 EU Member State status yet. Moreover, for the first time in our country, export and import controls of dual-use goods⁴ have been 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 transfers with regards to dual-use goods is to limit the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

In 2004, the UN Security Council adopted the Resolution on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

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. 16-11 and 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), on the one hand, and for civil purposes on the other.

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

In accordance with UNSCR 1540, 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 given the geographic position of Serbia, as well as the latent threat from international terrorism. In this regard, the Republic of Serbia is constantly improving its weapons and dual-use goods control system, in accordance with its international commitments.

In accordance with international recommendations, the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications of the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with other relevant ministries, is seeking to ensure total transparency in the area of 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 Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications. Considering the nature of the data covered by the Report, the level of its transparency has been precisely determined, striking a compromise between the obligation to publish on the one hand, and the protection of commercial interests of companies on the other. All data is presented in aggregate form so as not to jeopardize its 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 an analysis of the statistical data given in the 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 2012.

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.

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

The former Ministry of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Telecommunications - now the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications - set up a database on foreign transfers of controlled goods and 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 num-

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. 53/11).

bers 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 the data thus compiled is 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 lists (the number from the national control lists): 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 31 December 2012.

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 31 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 the comprehensive control of exports and imports of weapons, military equipment, dual-use goods and related technologies, provides for mandatory registration of commercial entities carrying out foreign trade in controlled goods, outlines 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 UNSCR 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 institutions. The two areas are now divided in such a way that the responsibility for the 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 similar 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 the 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 been 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)

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. 53/11.

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.

is in line with the EU Common List of Military Equipment covered by the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

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 can be used for civilian as well as military purposes, 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 (CWC)¹⁵. 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 the weapons of mass destruction category (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 the regulations in this area, are published on the website of the Ministry of Trade, Tourism 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 several international agreements and conventions on arms, arms control, and strengthening security measures, namely:

1. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects - the so-called Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) - (SFRY ratified in 1970, FRY approved in 2002);
2. Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (SFRY ratified in 1970, FRY approved in 2002);
3. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BWC) - (SFRY ratified in 1973, FRY approved in 2001);
4. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC) - (FRY ratified in 2000);
5. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) (In February 2004 Serbia and Montenegro unilaterally agreed to comply with the MTCR document "Equipment, Software and Technology" of 30 May 2003, and with the

15 All these regimes will be discussed later.

16 www.mtt.gov.rs

- Guidelines for Significant Transfer of Sensitive projectiles of 7 January 1993);
6. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (Serbia and Montenegro ratified this agreement in 2004);
 7. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on Their Destruction - the Ottawa Treaty or the Mine Ban Treaty (Serbia and Montenegro submitted the ratification instruments to the UN Secretary General in September 2003, while the obligations under the Convention commenced on 1 March 2004);
 8. Regulations on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) - 2000 OSCE Document on Small Arms; 2003 OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition; 2004 OSCE Document on End User Certificates; 2004 OSCE Document on Brokering; 2003 OSCE Document on Portable Launchers of Anti Aircraft Missile Systems (MANPADS); 2001 Regional Implementation Plan of the Stability Pact; United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (UN PoA SALW); UN Firearms Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, a supplementary protocol to the 2006 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UN FP);
 9. The Vienna Confidence and Security Building Measures Document (CSBM);
 10. Sub-regional Arms Control Agreement in line with Article IV, Annex 1-B of the Dayton Peace Accords.

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, 36/11-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, 101/05-other law, and 27/11-US);
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 Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 88/10);
7. The Law on Chemicals ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 36/09, 88/10, 92/11 and 93/12);
8. 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, and 101/05-other law); the Law on the Trade of Poisonous Substances ("Official Journal of the SFRY", No. 30/85, 6/89, 53/91 and "Official Journal of the FRY", No. 24/94, 28/96 and 68/02); the Law on Protection against Ionizing Radiation and on Nuclear Safety ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 36/09 and 93/12); the Law on Controlled Designer Drugs ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 99/10), 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 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 of 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 lead Ministry obtains an approval from the Ministry of

17 Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, as laid down by the provisions of the Law on Ministries (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 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.

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).

Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense, as well as an opinion from the Ministry of Interior²⁰. In the course of the decision-making process, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have the right to veto the issuing of the license. If both ministries withhold their approval, the lead Ministry cannot issue the license; if only one Ministry refuses the application, the Government will make the final decision on the issuing of the license.

The Law requires that a license be issued for: the export and import, scientific/technical collaboration 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 relevant ministry may deny the application if the exporter or the importer fails to comply with the provisions of Article 25 of the Law.

The issued license can be revoked if the relevant 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 the economic interests of the State; or 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 relevant 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 Trade, Tourism 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/or 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.

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

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.

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 this, while in the case of violation of the criteria 5-8, the relevant 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 their opinion on 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 relevant Ministry. The Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications issues the license for international transfers of controlled goods, as stipulated 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.

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.

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, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance - Customs Administration, security-intelligence services etc. Customs authorities, security-intelligence services, and inspection authorities carry out continuous control within their legal responsibilities and report on it to the relevant 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 relevant 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 relevant 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-mentioned 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 relevant 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 the transport and transit of arms and military equipment, arms and ammunition, and explosive substances across the state border and within 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

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. broj 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, 101/05-other law and 27/11-US.

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

- Law on Transport of Dangerous Cargo²⁹
- Law on the Railway³⁰
- Law on Road Transportation³¹
- Law on Environmental Protection³²

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, transit and stockpiling. In the case of disappearance or damage of controlled goods while in the care of a person who participates in the foreign trade of controlled goods, or who acquires and stockpiles such goods, the damage or the disappearance must be reported to the relevant Ministry within 24 hours of the damage or disappearance. The person engaging in the foreign trade of controlled goods (importer, exporter, broker, owner or other user) is required to keep documentation on the transfer of such goods for a period of at least ten years.

In accordance with the Law, the relevant Ministry has created its own database that is regularly updated by using a specially designed multi-user computer application. The database 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.

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

30 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 18/05.

31 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 46/95, 66/01, 61/05,91/05, 62/06 and 31/11.

32 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 135/04, 36/09, 36/09—other law, 72/09—other law and 43/11- US.



IV THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM



Over the last few years, during the process of capacity building 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 during 2012

During 2012, thanks to the financial and other types of 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, SIPRI, and others, numerous seminars and workshops in the country and abroad were held, ensuring the participation of representatives from the relevant institutions of the Republic of Serbia:

1. Attendance of the Regional Arms Brokering Conference organized by the U.S. Government (Export Control and Related Border Security Programme), Zagreb, January 2012;
2. Workshop on the Application of Additional Protocol, organized by the US Department of Energy, Belgrade, February 2012;
3. Bilateral meeting with the NSG representatives ("Troika"), following a request made by the Republic of Serbia, Vienna, March 2012;
4. Participation in the Regional Arms Exports Information Exchange Workshop, organized by SEESAC – South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Sarajevo-Jahorina, March 2012;
5. Participation in the regional meeting on the use of EU funds to improve the exports control system of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods, Brussels, March 2012;
6. Political dialogue between representatives of the Republic of Serbia and COARM, Belgrade, April 2012;
7. Participation in the Plenary session of the Wassenaar Arrangement for Non-Member Countries, Vienna, June 2012;
8. Bilateral meeting with the representatives of the Wassenaar Arrangement regarding the progress of Serbia in the field of arms exports control, Belgrade, October 2012;
9. Workshop on the Additional Protocol, organized by the US Department of Energy, Belgrade, November 2012.
10. Participation in the Workshop on the Application of Additional Protocol organized by IAEA and USA (DOE), Belgrade, January 2012.
11. Attendance at the Eleventh Regional Meeting of Representatives of the East European State Parties National Authorities Implementing the Chemical Weapons Convention – CWC, in Warsaw, in May 2012. The meeting was organized under the auspices of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons – OPCW from Hague and the Polish Government.
12. Additional Protocol Commodity Identification Training (APCIT), October – November 2012, Belgrade, or-

ganized by the US Ministry of Energy, International Atomic Energy Agency, European Commission and the Agency for Protection against Ionizing Radiation and Nuclear Safety of RS.

13. The national HBRN team workshop on the methodology for assessment of HBRN needs, organized by UNICRI (UN), Belgrade, November 2012.
14. Participation in the workshop on the application of the European dual-use goods control regime: "Technical Issues and Exchange of Best Practices in the Implementation of the EU Dual-Use Export Control List", organized by the European Commission (Joint Research Centre – JRC), in November 2012.
15. Participation in the Workshop on drafting a National Action Plan for the Implementation of the SALW Control Strategy in the Republic of Serbia, March 2012, Belgrade, organized by SEESAC – South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons.
16. Participation in the Seventh Regional Arms Exports Information Exchange Meeting, organized by SEESAC – South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons.
17. Participation in the regional seminar for the wider European region aimed at promoting and supporting the objectives of the Diplomatic Conference on the Adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), Belgrade, April 2012.
18. Participation in the Eighth Regional Arms Exports Information Exchange Meeting, organized by SEESAC – South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, in November 2012, Tirana, Albania.

2. Future Activities

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

To further improve 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 those of the EU;
- Fulfil all commitments related to the Republic of Serbia's membership in the UN, and to numerous international resolutions, recommendations and other documents concerning preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the suppression of terrorism;
- Strengthen regional cooperation;
- Continue participating in 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:

List of entities registered for foreign transfers of arms, military equipment, and dual-use goods in 2012

In addition to the newly registered entities, this reporting year saw 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 2007 (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 2012 the Register received 31 new legal entities, while nine (9) renewed their registration.

According to the legal definition, among the entities registered and re-registered in 2012, limited liability companies prevail (37 companies), accounting for 92.5% of the total number of registered entities, while the number of holding companies and entrepreneurs is considerably lower (5 % and 2.5 %, respectively).

According to the type of ownership of the entities registered and re-registered as of 31st December 2012, private ownership dominates with 90%, while the share of mixed (state-owned) enterprises is 10%.

According to the origin of the founding capital of the registered and re-registered entities, as of 31 December 2012, domestic capital prevails with 72.5%, followed by foreign capital with 7.5%, while the share of mixed capital is 20%.

In line with the criteria established by the Law on Accounting and Audit ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 46/06 and 111/09), five (5) large, four (4) medium, and 31 small legal entities were entered in the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform International Trade in Controlled Goods. Their respective shares in the total number of registered entities are 12.5% - large entities, 10% - medium entities, and 77.5% - small entities.

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

Type of controlled goods	Number of issued decisions in 2012	%
Weapons and military equipment	/	/
Dual-use goods	9	22.5
Weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods	31	77.5
Total:	40	100

Source: Register of entities registered for transfers of controlled goods

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

In 2012, **366 licenses** for export of arms and military equipment were issued, in the total value of **US\$ 460.03 million**. In comparison with 2011, the total number of issued licenses **increased** (by approximately **12.96%**) and the total value of issued licenses increased by **US\$ 90.68 million** (or about **24.55%**).

AME were exported to buyers in 61 countries, which means that the market reduced by five (5) countries, in comparison with 2011. Arms brokers mediated in the export of weapons and military equipment in 28 countries (i.e. every second destination was not an end-user country).

According to the number of issued licenses, the following destinations turned out to be the most attractive: **Bulgaria** (43), **USA** (31), **Montenegro** (25), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (18), **Romania** (16) and **Azerbaijan** (15). 148 licenses were issued for these 6 destinations in 2012, and they account for 40.44% of the total number of AME export licenses issued in this period.

In the 2005-2012 period³³ a total of 2,687 AME export licenses were issued. The number of licenses issued in 2012 is somewhat below the level of annual averages in the previous period (384). See Graph No. 1.

In terms of value, the most important export destinations in this period were: **USA** (US\$ 176.27 mil.), **Iraq** (US\$ 41.9 mil.), **Kenya** (US\$ 29.36 mil.), **Bulgaria** (US\$ 27.91 mil.), **Algeria** (US\$ 23.58 mil.), **Bangladesh** (US\$ 21.31 mil.), **Belgium** (US\$ 17.26 mil.), **Azerbaijan** (US\$ 14.21 mil.), and **Italy** (US\$ 11.43 mil.).

The total value of exports for the first nine (9) destinations was US\$ 363.23 million, which makes 78.96 % of the total value of issued licenses for arms and military equipment in 2012. The value of exports for all other destinations amounts to approximately US\$ 96.8 million, or in other words around 21.04 % of the total value of issued AME licenses in 2012.

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 38.32% of total exports of the Republic of Serbia. In terms of the number of issued licenses, the most important export destination was **Bulgaria**. The value of exports to this destination makes 6.07% of the total contracted AME exports of the Republic of Serbia. See Graph No.6.

In the 2005-2012 period, the total value of issued AME export licenses amounts to US\$ 3,457.75 million. The value of issued AME export licenses in 2012 is somewhat below the level of annual averages in the previous period (US\$494 million). See Graph No.2.

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

In 2012, **151 AME import licenses** were issued, in the total amount of **US\$ 43.17 million**. In comparison with 2011 the total **number of issued licenses increased** (by approximately **2.3%**), while the total value of issued licenses decreased by **US\$ 12.49 million** (by about **22.44%**).

AME were imported from 34 countries, which means that the market expanded to an additional five (5) destinations in comparison with 2011 (around 17.24%), while arms brokers mediated in the import of weapons and military equipment from 17 destinations (i.e. every second destination was not the country of origin, i.e. the producer).

33 The jurisdiction over arms and military equipment export control was transferred in March 2005 from a military authority (then Ministry of Defense) to a civil authority (then Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro). It is since then that the register and database on issued, denied and revoked licenses has been kept, and from this period onwards the Government has been approving the annual report on arms exports in accordance with Article 28 of the Law on Foreign Trade of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods ("Official Journal of SCG", No. 7/05 and 8/05-corrigendum).

In 2012 **most licenses** were issued for the following destinations: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (23), **Austria** (14), **USA** (13), **Germany** (11), and **Czech Republic** (10). These five (5) destinations account for 71 import licenses, making up 47.02 % of the total number of import licenses issued in this period, indicating a high level of imports from a small number of countries.

In the 2005-2012 period³⁴ a total of 1,103 AME import licenses were issued. The number of licenses issued in 2012 is somewhat below the level of annual averages in the previous period (157). See *Graph No. 1*.

In terms of value, the key import destinations in this period were: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 8.58 mil.), **Slovakia** (US\$ 5.44 mil.), **Czech Republic** (US\$ 4.44 million), **Bulgaria** (US\$ 3.72 million), **USA** (US\$ 3.43 mil.), **Cyprus** (US\$ 3.22 million), **Russian Federation** (US\$ 2.91 million), **Germany** (US\$ 2.07 mil.) and **Montenegro** (US\$ 1.32 mil.). Imports from all other destinations make up 19% of the total value of issued licenses, amounting to US\$ 8.04 million.

The total value of the international import deals for the first nine (9) destinations amounts to US\$ 35.13 mil., which makes up around 81.37% 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 key destination is Bosnia and Herzegovina. Arms imports from **Bosnia and Herzegovina** make up 19.88% of the total value of import licenses issued, while those from Slovakia amount to 12.6%, and those from Czech Republic around 10.28%. See *Graph No. 5*.

Section 4:

Data on issued export licenses for DUG, by export destination, broken down by DUG NCL

In 2012, **nine (9) licenses** were issued for export of dual-use goods, in the value of **US\$ 4.18 million**. In comparison with 2011, the total **number of issued licenses increased** by **80%**, while the total value of issued licenses increased by **US\$ 3.14 million (around 301.92%)**.

Dual-use export licenses were issued for five (5) destinations, which in comparison with 2011 means that the market expanded by one country. Export licenses were issued for the following destinations: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (5), **Bulgaria** (1), **Hungary** (1), **Marshall Islands** (1), and **Montenegro** (1). Arms brokers mediated the exports of dual-use goods to one country (i.e. every fifth destination was not an end-user country).

The most important export destination in terms of the value of issued licenses are the Marshall Islands. **The highest value of DUG exports** to this destination amounts to **US\$ 3.39 million**. This makes for around **81%** of the total value of DUG export licenses, while the value of issued export licenses for other four (4) countries amounts to 19%. See *Graph No. 8*.

The most important export destination in terms of the number of issued licenses is **Bosnia and Herzegovina**. According to the value of issued licenses (**US\$ 0.14 million**), exports to this destination make **3.35%** of the total exports of DUG contracted by the Republic of Serbia.

Section 5:

Data on issued import licenses for DUG, by import destination, broken down by DUG NCL

In 2012 **a total of 125 import licenses** for dual-use goods were issued, in the total amount of **US\$ 23.90 million**. In comparison with 2011, the total **number of issued licenses increased** (by approximately **66.67%**), while the total value of issued licenses increased by **US\$ 17.48 million (around 272.27%)**.

DUG were imported from 20 countries, which means that the market expanded to an additional five (5) destinations in comparison with 2011 (around 33.33%), while arms brokers mediated in the import of dual-use goods from 14

³⁴ The jurisdiction over arms and military equipment export control was transferred in March 2005 from a military authority (then Ministry of Defense) to a civil authority (then Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro). It is since then that the register and database on issued, denied and revoked licenses has been kept, and from this period onwards the Government has been approving the annual report on arms exports in accordance with Article 28 of the Law on Foreign Trade of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods ("Official Journal of SCG", No. 7/05 and 8/05-corrigendum).

destinations. This means that the DUG import deals were made with countries that were not the countries of origin, i.e. the producers of DUG.

Most licenses were issued for imports from: **USA** (51), **Germany** (20), and **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (12). The number of import licenses, issued for the above-mentioned three (3) countries is 83, or 66.4 % 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: **Bulgaria** (US\$ 15.13 million or around 63%), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 2.58 million or 11%), **Slovenia** (US\$ 1.65 million or 7%), and **Singapore** (US\$ 1.61 million or 7%), which account for US\$ 20.97 million or 87.74% of the value of all issued import licenses, while the value of imports from other 16 destinations makes around 12%. See *Graph No. 7*.

Section 6:

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 2012 (see Section 2) and actual exports against licenses issued in 2011 but valid during 2012, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

Total actual AME exports amounted to **US\$ 153.69 million**. **In terms of the value of issued licenses**, actual exports in 2012 make up **33.41%** of the total value. In comparison with 2011 the **value of exports decreased** by **US\$ 10.33 million (around 6.3%)**, while the percentage of the utilization of issued licenses increased from 44% to 33.41%.

The highest value of actual exports was to: **USA** (US\$ 35.87 million or 23.34%), **Iraq** (US\$ 26.97 million or 17.55%), **Algeria** (US\$ 10.67 million or 6.94%), **United Arab Emirates** (US\$ 9.49 million or 6.17%), and **Kenya** (US\$ 6.72 million or 4.37%). AME exports to these five countries amount to US\$ 89.72 million, or 58.38% of the total AME exports in 2012.

Section 7:

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 2012 (see Section 3) and actual imports against licenses issued in 2011 but valid during 2012, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

Total actual imports amounted to **US\$ 8.48 million**. **In terms of the value of issued licenses**, actual imports in 2012 make up around **19.64%** of the total value. In comparison with 2011, **the value of imports reduced by US\$ 23.7 million** (around 73.65%), while the percentage of the utilization of issued licenses reduced from around 57.8% to around 19.64%.

The highest value of actual imports of AME in 2012 was created by imports from: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 1.97 million or 23.23% of the total imports), **France** (US\$ 1.12 million, or 13.21% of the entire imports), **Turkey** (US\$ 0.97 million, or 11.44% of the entire imports), **Montenegro** (US\$ 0.76 million, or 8.96% of the entire imports), and **Czech Republic** (US\$ 0.70 million, or 8.25% of the entire imports).

Section 8:

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 2012 (see Section 4) and actual exports against licenses issued in 2011 but valid during 2012, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

In 2012, **the actual exports** against issued DUG export licenses amounted to **US\$ 3.5 million**, or **83.73%** of the approved exports amounting to **US\$ 4.18 million**.

The highest value of actual exports was the export of DUG to the Marshall Islands (**US\$ 3.39 million**), which makes around **81.10%** of total actual exports of dual-use goods in 2012.

Section 9:

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 2012 (see Section 5) and actual imports against licenses issued in 2012 but valid during 2012, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

In 2012 total actual imports against DUG import licenses amounted to **US\$ 5.48 million**, which makes **22.93%** of the approved exports in the value of **US\$ 23.90 million**.

The highest value of actual imports of dual-use goods in 2012 was created by imports from: **Slovenia** (US\$ 1.66 mil. or 30.57%), **Sweden** (US\$ 0.81 million or 14.92%), and **Singapore** (0.69 million or 12.71%). The share of dual-use imports from the above-mentioned three destinations is 3.16 % or else US\$ 57.66 million.

Section 10:

Data on denied applications for AME export licenses, by export destination, broken down by AME NCL

There were no denials for export of arms and military equipment in 2012.

Section 11:

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 2012.

Section 12:

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 2012.

Section 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 2012.



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 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

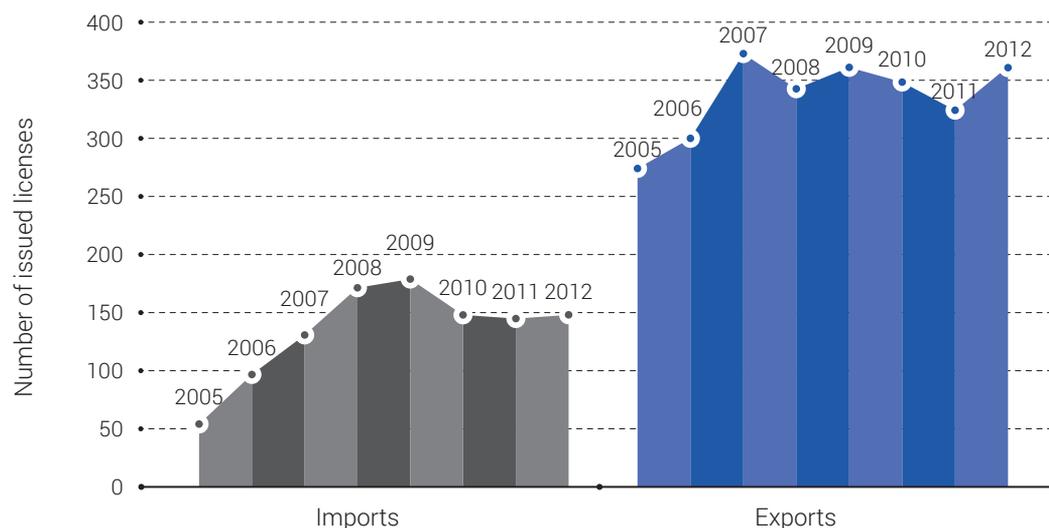
Multilateral and unilateral control regimes:

- 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

For example, **the gravity measuring equipment (gravimeters)** are classified under EU List category **6A007**. This means that gravimeters belong to the technical category **6 – Sensors and lasers, A group - Equipment, systems and components**, and that they are controlled by **Wassenaar Arrangement**.

APPENDIX 2: GRAPHS – Graphical presentation of international transfers**Graph No. 1: Number of issued AME licenses**

Year	Imports	Exports
2005*	59	274
2006	100	300
2007	135	372
2008	176	343
2009	182	360
2010	152	348
2011	148	324
2012	151	366

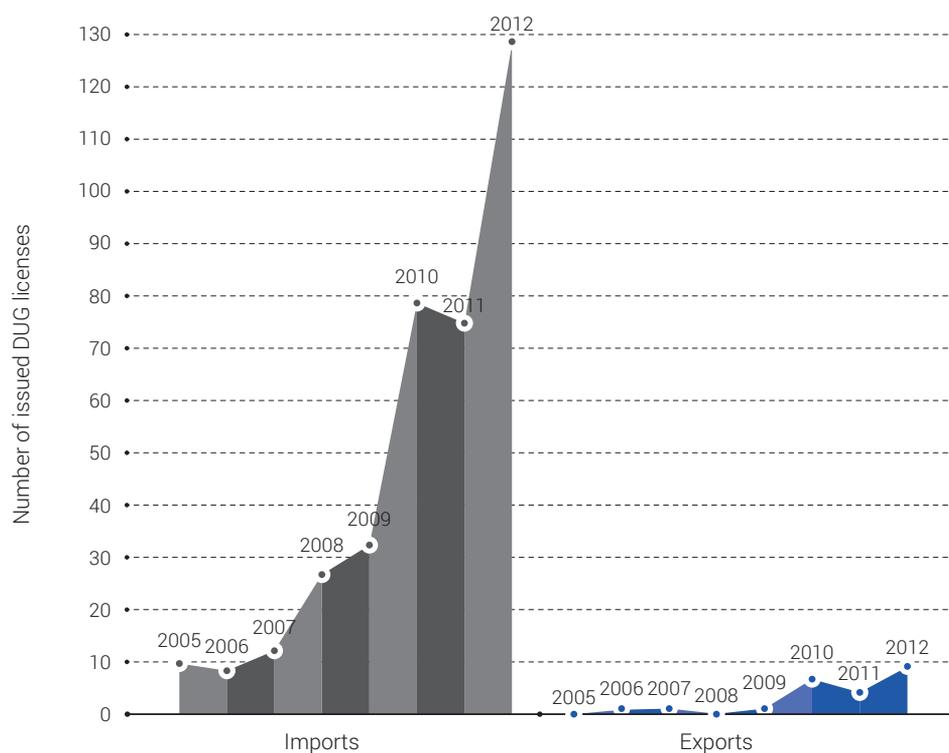


Graph No. 2: Value of issued licenses for AME, mil. USD

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
2012	43,17	460,03

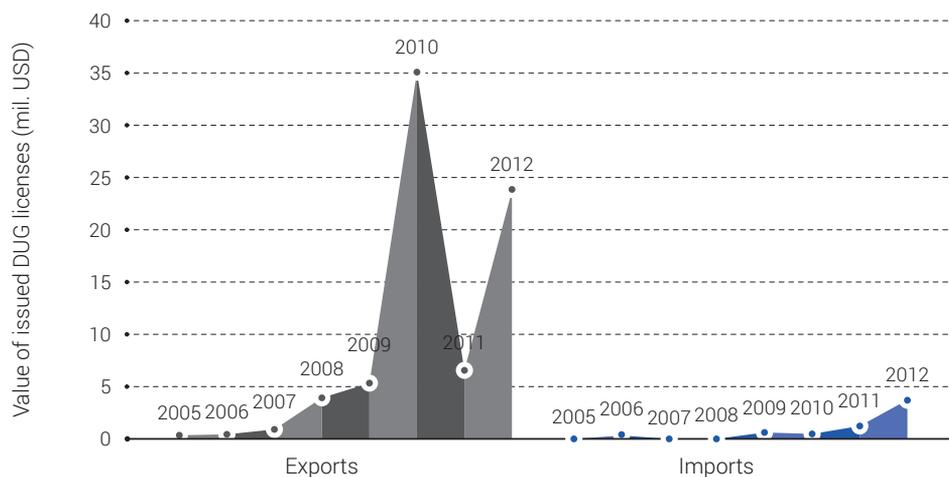
**Graph No. 3: Number of issued DUG licenses**

Year	Imports	Exports
2005	10	0
2006	9	1
2007	13	1
2008	27	0
2009	33	1
2010	79	7
2011	75	5
2012	129	9



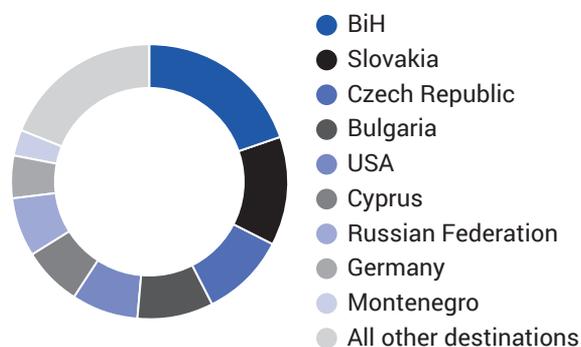
Graph No. 4: Value of issued DUG licenses (mill. USD)

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
2012	23,9	4,18

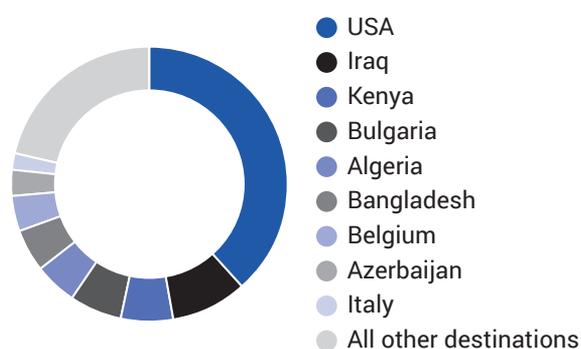


Graph No. 5: Major AME import destinations

Import destination	Value of issued licenses [USD]	%
BiH	8.578.124,69	20
Slovakia	5.440.805,78	13
Czech Republic	4.442.012,07	10
Bulgaria	3.718.301,88	9
USA	3.433.501,05	8
Cyprus	3.221.445,00	7
Russian Federation	2.911.224,53	7
Germany	2.070.175,21	5
Montenegro	1.318.101,63	3
All other destinations	8.039.770,45	19
Total	43.173.462,30	100

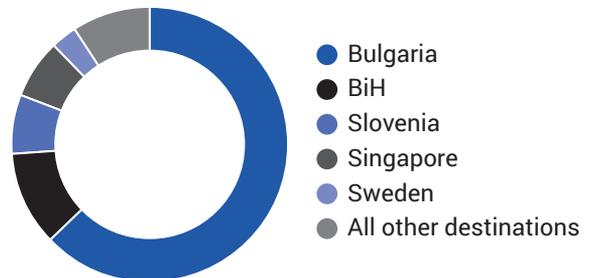
**Graph No. 6: Major AME export destinations**

Export destination	Value of issued licenses [USD]	%
USA	176.272.228,80	38
Iraq	41.897.569,64	9
Kenya	29.355.248,04	6
Bulgaria	27.907.710,38	6
Algeria	23.584.833,20	5
Bangladesh	21.307.734,77	5
Belgium	17.259.252,90	4
Azerbaijan	14.212.306,45	3
Italy	11.428.211,26	2
All other destinations	98.801.880,92	21
Total	460.026.976,36	100



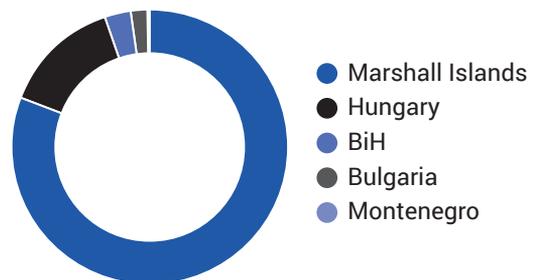
Graph No. 7: Major DUG import destinations

Import destination	Value of issued licenses (USD)	%
Bulgaria	15.134.359,34	63
BiH	2.575.200,64	11
Slovenia	1.653.826,38	7
Singapore	1.605.261,89	7
Sweden	812.545,07	3
All other destinations	2.114.006,34	9
Total	23.895.199,65	100



Graph No. 8: Major DUG export destinations

Export destination	Value of issued licenses (USD)	%
Marshall Islands	3.389.790,11	81
Hungary	574.026,28	14
BiH	138.406,31	3
Bulgaria	79.176,04	2
Montenegro	349,93	0,01
Total	4.181.748,66	100



APPENDIX 3: ANNEXES – tables with statistical data on international transfers

Annex 1

List of legal entities registered for international transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in 2012

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
1.	ENERGODINAMIKA DOO	NOVI SAD
2.	AZIMUTH DPS DOO	BELGRADE
3.	ORTEX URO GROUP DOO	KRUŠEVAC
4.	UNIMET DOO	KAĆ
5.	BATAS INTERNATIONAL DOO	BELGRADE
6.	DAT-CON DOO	BELGRADE
7.	PNEUMATIK-FLEX DOO	NOVA PAZOVA
8.	E-SMART SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
9.	ADVERTOUT DOO	BELGRADE
10.	APS AVIATION PARTS SERVICE DOO	BELGRADE
11.	CHEMICAL AGROSAVA DOO	BELGRADE
12.	PE.C.S. DOO	BELGRADE
13.	INFO TEAM DOO	BELGRADE
14.	DIGITRON IST DOO	BELGRADE
15.	INTER DIL DOO	BELGRADE
16.	INEKS-MORAVA DOO	GADŽIN HAN
17.	TSV BRAVE DOO	BELGRADE
18.	AUTO INPORT DOO	GORNJI MILANOVAC
19.	BALKAN NOVOTEH DOO	NOVI SAD
20.	CORS COMPUTERS DOO	BELGRADE
21.	AVIONICS & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES DOO	BELGRADE
22.	MUEHLBAUER TECHNOLOGIES DOO	STARA PAZOVA
23.	NISAR SAMOSTALNA RADNJA ZA TRGOVINU NA VELIKO I TRGOVINU U TRANZITU STEVANOVIĆ TIHOMIR PR	ZRENJANIN
24.	YUGIT DEFENCE DOO	BELGRADE
25.	PHOTON OPTRONICS DOO	NIŠ
26.	NAFTAGAS-NAFTNI SERVISI DOO	NOVI SAD
27.	BEXING DOO	BELGRADE
28.	NIS AD	NOVI SAD
29.	VLATACOM DOO	BELGRADE
30.	GRAFOCARD DOO	BELGRADE
31.	VST HEMOVET DOO	NOVI SAD

Annex 1.1**List of all legal entities registered for international transfers of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods in the period as of 31st December 2012**

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
1.	JUGOIMPORT-SDPR JP	BELGRADE
2.	ZASTAVA ORUŽJE AD	KRAGUJEVAC
3.	METEOR- STILL DOO	KRAGUJEVAC
4.	KRUŠIK AD	VALJEVO
5.	KOMPANIJA INTERNATIONAL CG DP- u restrukturiranju	BELGRADE
6.	MILAN BLAGOJEVIĆ-NAMENSKA AD	LUČANI
7.	PROIZVODNJA MILE DRAGIĆ DOO	ZRENJANIN
8.	BETRAM EKSPORT-IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
9.	KIPAL EXPORT DOO	BELGRADE
10.	MIKRO DOO	BELGRADE
11.	BELOM DOO	BELGRADE
12.	PRVA ISKRA NAMENSKA PROIZVODNJA AD	BARIČ
13.	PRVI PARTIZAN AD	UŽICE
14.	COFIS DOO EXPORT- IMPORT	BELGRADE
15.	PMC INŽENJERING DOO	BELGRADE
16.	REMONT-REMPROM DOO	ČAČAK
17.	BULLET DOO	BELGRADE
18.	SLOBODA AD	ČAČAK
19.	ATOM ELECTRONIC DOO	BELGRADE
20.	ACORDA INTERNATIONAL DOO	BELGRADE
21.	TRAYAL KORPORACIJA AD	KRUŠEVAC
22.	YUGIT COMPANY DOO	BELGRADE
23.	ASTRA ITB DOO	BELGRADE
24.	J.N.J EXPORT-IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
25.	ELEKTRO INTEREX DOO	BELGRADE
26.	PATRIMONS DOO	BELGRADE
27.	METEL DOO	NOVI SAD
28.	GIM DOO	BELGRADE
29.	CAN-YU DOO	BELGRADE
30.	ČAJAVEC DOO	BELGRADE
31.	DDA-KOMERC DOO	LESKOVAC
32.	JUGOHEMIJA AD	BELGRADE
33.	TENEX & BOLDRINI DOO	SUBOTICA
34.	ORAO DOO	BELGRADE
35.	TROFEJ COMERCE DOO	BELGRADE
36.	SR ALEKS ARMOR NENAD ČAKIĆ PREDUZETNIK	BELGRADE, Mali Popović
37.	LIVNICA PRECIZNIH ODLIVAKA DOO	ADA

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
38.	UNI GLOBAL DOO	BELGRADE
39.	CALYPSO GROUP DOO	BELGRADE
40.	G2 MITCHELL ARMS DOO	BELGRADE
41.	RTC DOO	BELGRADE
42.	BAPS DOO	ZRENJANIN
43.	MAG ETROL DOO	BELGRADE
44.	CAPRIOLO DOO	BAČKA TOPOLA
45.	JOMIL DOO	BELGRADE, Bačevac
46.	DOO HUBERTUS PO	AĐA
47.	SAVIHEM	BELGRADE
48.	SSB International Inter Trade DOO	BELGRADE
49.	GROF MBM DOO	PETROVAC NA MLAVI
50.	VIZUS DOO	BELGRADE
51.	SNAJPER DOO	BELGRADE
52.	METALIJA Export Import DOO	BELGRADE
53.	PAMPERO DOO	BELGRADE
54.	PUPIN-TELECOM AD	BELGRADE
55.	BONUM INŽENJERING DOO	BELGRADE
56.	CATENA NET DOO	BELGRADE
57.	PROANALYTICA DOO	BELGRADE
58.	IVEX DOO	BELGRADE
59.	CPR IMPEX DOO	BELGRADE
60.	DEX DOO	BELGRADE
61.	ČHORTAN Co DOO	BELGRADE
62.	TISAB DOO	BELGRADE
63.	BS – ITAL C.O.	BELGRADE
64.	SPORT DOO	UŽICE
65.	ADRIATIC STIFADO DOO	BELGRADE
66.	TEHNOREMONT DOO	TEMERIN
67.	DOO SUR TEC	ČAČAK
68.	BIN COMMERCE DOO	BELGRADE
69.	EI - OPEK AD	NIŠ
70.	BEL SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
71.	BMA TRADING DOO	BELGRADE
72.	VEMUS AUTOCOMMERCE DOO	BELGRADE
73.	NETSET GLOBAL SOLUTIONS DOO	BELGRADE
74.	MITEC DOO	BELGRADE
75.	SARTING DOO	BELGRADE
76.	IBIS - INSTRUMENTS DOO	BELGRADE
77.	AVIO GAMMA - PLUS DOO	BELGRADE
78.	GRAND MOTORS DOO	BELGRADE
79.	INEX - LORIS AD	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
80.	MTT INFIZ DOO	BELGRADE
81.	DOO MILOVIĆ - UNIVERZAL	VRBAS
82.	DEMAX EXPORT IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
83.	HARDER DIGITAL DOO	BELGRADE
84.	PARTIZAN ARMS DOO	BELGRADE
85.	VALMEX DOO	BELGRADE
86.	DOO AGROPROGRES	BELGRADE
87.	INSTITUT ZA NUKLEARNE NAUKE VINČA	BELGRADE
88.	POLIESTER GRUPA DOO	PRIBOJ
89.	AD GALENIKA FITOFARMACIJA	BELGRADE
90.	MIL GROUP DOO	BELGRADE
91.	UČA INTERNATIONAL DOO	VRŠAC
92.	FARMALOGIST DOO	BELGRADE
93.	TELCOM DOO	BELGRADE
94.	AD RUDNIK I FLOTACIJA RUDNIK	RUDNIK
95.	CPS-CAD PROFESSIONAL SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
96.	TERI ENGINEERING DOO	BELGRADE
97.	PREDUZEĆE NOVOS DOO	BELGRADE
98.	SIMPO-DEKOR DOO	VRANJE
99.	SUPER HUNT DOO	LAJKOVAC
100.	INTERALLIS CHEMICALS DOO	BELGRADE
101.	CENTROHEM DOO	STARA PAZOVA
102.	PUPIN TELECOM DATACOM DOO	BELGRADE
103.	JUGOELEKTRO TAD	BELGRADE
104.	DAM-MONT DOO	STENJEVAC, Dvorište
105.	SMATSA DOO	BELGRADE
106.	SUPER TANE DOO	SREMSKA KAMENICA
107.	DOO PROTECT ENG	UMKA
108.	JUVELA DOO	BELGRADE
109.	FLINT GROUP BALKAN DOO	GORNJI MILANOVAC
110.	KRUPNIK DOO	BELGRADE
111.	MRG EXPORT- IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
112.	IRITEL AD BEOGRAD	BELGRADE
113.	MERIDIAN COMMUNICATIONS DOO	BELGRADE
114.	RUDNIK OLOVA I CINKA VELIKI MAJDAN DOO	LJUBOVIJA, Uzovnica
115.	MAŠINOGRADNJA DOO	KIKINDA
116.	FAM AD- U RESTRUKTURIRANJU	KRUŠEVAC
117.	DAMIBA TRADE DOO	BELGRADE
118.	COMTRADE ITSS DOO	BELGRADE
119.	INTER-TRANS TRADE DOO	BELGRADE
120.	OZMOTEK DOO	BELGRADE
121.	HORIZON SYSTEMS PR.	PIROT

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
122.	ISCO DOO	ZRENJANIN
123.	DCP-HEMIGAL DOO	LESKOVAC
124.	KOMARČEVIĆ DOO	BELGRADE
125.	ZODAX DOO	BELGRADE
126.	SZR ATELJE ENGRAVING ART	KRAGUJEVAC
127.	SIEMENS DOO	BELGRADE
128.	TRAYAL- HEM DOO	KRUŠEVAC
129.	ANMINI KOMERC DOO	BELGRADE
130.	DKS DOO	BELGRADE
131.	JUGOSCAN DOO	BELGRADE
132.	MAJKIĆ DOO	INĐIJA
133.	CRONY DOO	BELGRADE
134.	STARTER DOO	SUBOTICA, Palić
135.	UNI- HEM DOO	BELGRADE
136.	PRENDIS DOO	BELGRADE
137.	DEKRASYS-VORINS DOO	NOVI SAD
138.	ARSENAL-REM DOO	KRALJEVO
139.	S & T SERBIA DOO	BELGRADE
140.	ALEKS ARMOR DOO	BELGRADE, Popović
141.	CENTUM DOO	BELGRADE
142.	MASTER- SECURITY DOO	NIŠ
143.	ORUŽARNICA HUNTER DOO	BELGRADE
144.	KEFO DOO	BELGRADE
145.	PARACENTAR DOO	BELGRADE
146.	ELEKTRO - DATA DOO	BELGRADE
147.	TAGOR ELECTRONIC DOO	NIŠ
148.	DEWACO DOO	BELGRADE
149.	LAB SYSTEMS SUPPORT DOO	BELGRADE
150.	ASSECO SEE DOO	BELGRADE
151.	EWE COMP DOO	BELGRADE
152.	KEMOIMPEX AD	BELGRADE
153.	INFORMATIKA AD	BELGRADE
154.	Milena Manojlović PR. Radnja za popravku industrijskih četki MANOJLOVIĆ	NIŠ
155.	SUPER LAB DOO	BELGRADE
156.	MUEHLBAUER DOO	BELGRADE
157.	BEOETNA DOO	BELGRADE
158.	ELTON CORPORATION DOO	BELGRADE
159.	DIREKCIJA IRS DOO	BELGRADE
160.	PPT NAMENSKA AD	TRSTENIK
161.	COMPACT LINE DOO	BELGRADE
162.	SAGA DOO	BELGRADE
163.	MC COMPANY DOO	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Seat
164.	LG HEMIJA DOO	BELGRADE
165.	COMING COMPUTER ENGINEERING DOO	BELGRADE
166.	KONCERN FARMAKOM M.B. DOO	ŠABAC
167.	SOVA NVISION DOO	BELGRADE
168.	HARDER DIGITAL SOVA AD	NIŠ
169.	TOMAGA DOO	BELGRADE
170.	VALKRE ARMOR SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
171.	ENERGODINAMIKA DOO	NOVI SAD
172.	AZIMUT DPS DOO	BELGRADE
173.	ORTEX URO GROUP DOO	KRUŠEVAC
174.	UNIMET DOO	KAĆ
175.	BATAS INTERNATIONAL DOO	BELGRADE
176.	DAT-CON DOO	BELGRADE
177.	PNEUMATIK-FLEX DOO	NOVA PAZOVA
178.	E-SMART SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
179.	ADVERTOUT DOO	BELGRADE
180.	APS AVIATION PARTS SERVICE DOO	BELGRADE
181.	CHEMICAL AGROSAVA DOO	BELGRADE
182.	P.E.C.S. DOO	BELGRADE
183.	INFO TEAM DOO	BELGRADE
184.	DIGITRON IST DOO	BELGRADE
185.	INTER DIL DOO	BELGRADE
186.	INEKS-MORAVA DOO	GADŽIN HAN
187.	TSV BRAVE DOO	BELGRADE
188.	AUTO INPORT DOO	GORNJI MILANOVAC
189.	BALKAN NOVOTEH DOO	NOVI SAD
190.	CORS COMPUTERS DOO	BELGRADE
191.	AVIONICS & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES DOO	BELGRADE
192.	MUEHLBAUER TECHNOLOGIES DOO	STARA PAZOVA
193.	NISAR SAMOSTALNA RADNJA ZA TRGOVINU NA VELIKO I TRGOVINU U TRANZITU STEVANOVIĆ TIHOMIR PR	ZRENJANIN
194.	YUGIT DEFENCE DOO	BELGRADE
195.	PHOTON OPTRONICS DOO	NIŠ
196.	NAFTAGAS-NAFTNI SERVISI DOO	NOVI SAD
197.	BEXING DOO	BELGRADE
198.	NIS AD	NOVI SAD
199.	VLATAKOM DOO	BELGRADE
200.	GRAFOCARD DOO	BELGRADE
201.	VST HEMOVET DOO	NOVI SAD

Annex 2 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	15	22; 18; 1; 13; 3; 8	14,212,306.45	Training; documentation; equipment; tools; spare parts; rifles; detonators; explosives	36 SETS; 7490 PCS; 200 KG	Azerbaijan	M; S
2. Algeria	4	2; 1; 5; 3; 17	23,584,833.20	Rocket launcher; spare parts; equipment; ammunition; documentation	52586 PCS	Algeria	M
3. Argentina	1	1	64,686.82	Carbines	138 PCS	Argentina	C
4. Australia	4	1; 3	1,294,298.04	Spare parts; ammunition; carbines	3762956 PCS	Australia	C
5. Austria	10	1; 3	1,282,440.76	Ammunition; rifles; spare parts; equipment; machine gun; pistols	1089238 PCS	Austria	C
6. Bangladesh	1	6; 5; 2	21,307,734.77	Vehicles; equipment; toolkit; cannon	16 PCS	Bangladesh	M
7. Bahamas	1	4	284,103.42	Ammunition	3100 PCS	Romania	M
8. Bahrain	4	13	460,778.15	Protection equipment	1190 PCS	Bahrain	S; M
9. Belgium	6	3	17,259,252.90	Ammunition	53690000 PCS	Belgium	C; M
10. Belize	5	3; 1; 2	736,000.00	Ammunition; submachine gun; mortar; machine gun	131120 PCS	DR Congo	M
11. Belarus	2	3; 1	56,873.47	Ammunition; carbines	78046 PCS	Belarus	C
12. Bosnia and Herzegovina	18	USL; 4; 13; 8; 1; 3	1,937,248.45	Service; toolkit; protection equipment; gunpowder charge; carbine; ammunition; rifles; spare parts; pistols; explosives	1500083 PCS; 139 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; C; S
13. Brazil	1	1	2,929.51	Tool-kit	8 PCS	Brazil	M
14. British Virgin Islands	1	1	382,684.18	Rifles	1000 PCS	Nigeria	S
15. Bulgaria	43	8; 4; 3; 1; 2	27,907,710.38	Gunpowder charge; ammunition; projectiles; rifles; spare parts; fuzes; machine gun; grenade launcher; howitzer; submachine gun; components; shells; gunpowder; explosives; explosive compound	157026 SETS; 7174263 PCS; 110615 KG; 64 TN	Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Egypt; Tajikistan; Kazakhstan; Ethiopia; Afghanistan; Mali	M; C; S
16. Guatemala	1	3	230,808.00	Ammunition	1283400 PCS	Guatemala	C

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2012. (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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
17. Greenland	2	1; 3	97,386.53	Carbines; ammunition	115100 PCS	Greenland	C
18. Greece	7	1; 13; 3	3,977,980.84	Pistols; protection equipment; fuzes; ammunition; spare parts	403573 PCS	Greece; United Arab Emirates	C; M; S
19. Egypt	6	22; USL; 4; 3; 15; 1; 7	3,855,416.80	Training; service; propellant; ammunition; equipment; pistols	87106 PCS	Egypt	M; S
20. Israel	7	1; 4; 3; 8	1,969,171.12	Rifles; spare parts; ammunition; pistols; gunpowder	755408 PCS; 200 KG	Israel; Burkina Faso	M
21. India	1	8	789,200.00	Gunpowder	26000 KG	India	M
22. Iraq	9	22; 10; USL; 2; 11; 5; 1; 12; 4; 3; 14; 15	41,897,569.64	Training; equipment; spare parts; service; tools; machine-gun; rocket launcher; ammunition; toolkit	69; 21 SETS; 221130 PCS	Iraq	M
23. Italy	9	3; 8	11,428,211.26	Ammunition; gunpowder	41044135 PCS; 50000 KG	Italy	C; M
24. Jordan	7	1; 3	3,153,427.60	Machine-gun; toolkit; spare parts; rifles; ammunition; pistols	4268640 PCS	Afghanistan; Libya	M; S
25. South Africa	2	1; 3	29,380.91	Carbines; ammunition	1055 PCS	South Africa	C; M
26. Canada	7	1; 3	679,684.36	Spare parts; rifles; machine-gun; pistols; ammunition; carbines	3167 PCS	Canada; Australia	C; M
27. Kenya	3	5; 6; 2	29,355,248.04	Equipment; vehicles; cannon	20 PCS	Kenya	M
28. Cyprus	8	2; 3; 1; 4	2,458,623.45	Spare parts; ammunition; grenade launcher; rifles; submachine-gun; pistols; shells	2 SETS; 3099167 PCS	Turkmenistan; Azerbaijan; Cyprus; Belarus; Ukraine	M
29. DR Congo	1	13	635,400.00	Protection equipment	1200 PCS	DR Congo	M
30. Costa Rica	1	1	214,500.00	Rifles	3000 PCS	Mali	M
31. Latvia	1	3	11,962.18	Ammunition	56500 PCS	Latvia	C
32. Hungary	2	8	2,029,545.77	Gunpowder	127000 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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
33. Macedonia	7	1; 4; 3; 8	329,680.18	Grenades; Spare parts; carbines; ammunition; rifles; pistols; revolvers; gunpowder	253716 PCS; 2500 KG	Macedonia	C; M
34. Malaysia	3	3	5,055,700.00	Ammunition	10100 SETS; 7300 PCS	Malaysia	M
35. Myanmar	2	22; 10	8,652,523.35	Service; equipment; spare parts; components	32 SETS; 18 PCS	Myanmar	M
36. Namibia	5	1; 3; USL	365,789.34	Pistols; ammunition; carbines; spare parts; service	701354 PCS	Namibia	C
37. Germany	7	USL; 1; 3	10,815,300.82	Service; pistols; ammunition; rifles; spare parts	38781576 PCS	Germany	C
38. New Caledonia	1	1	11,658.67	Spare parts; carbines	89 PCS	New Caledonia	C
39. New Zealand	2	1; 3	238,315.48	Spare parts; ammunition; carbines	513068 PCS	New Zealand	C
40. Norway	3	3	608,990.41	Ammunition	1809900 PCS	Norway	C
41. Pakistan	3	1; 3	135,939.87	Pistola; ammunition	139402 PCS	Pakistan	C
42. Peru	2	USL; 3; 1	2,459,924.51	Service; ammunition; carbines; pistols	8270 PCS	Peru	M; C
43. Romania	16	8; 3; 1	3,284,945.63	Gunpowder; ammunition; gunpowder charge; gunpowder plates; carbines	127780 PCS; 185000 KG	Romania	M; C
44. Saudi Arabia	1	3	819,000.00	Ammunition	3300000 PCS	Saudi Arabia	M
45. St. Kitts and Nevis	11	3; 8	8,440,528.99	Ammunition; gunpowder	26885500 PCS; 13450 KG	Cameroon; Nigeria; Botswana; Belgium; Austria	M; S; C
46. Singapore	2	3; 15	2,389,963.00	Ammunition; equipment	6668 PCS	Indonesia; Singapore	M; C
47. United States of America	31	3; 1	176,272,228.80	Ammunition; rifles; carbines; spare parts; pistols; toolkit	660286738 PCS	Canada; United States of America	C
48. Slovak Republic	3	USL; 1; 6	1,002,347.29	Service; carbines; vehicles	81 PCS	Slovak Republic; Cambodia	M; C
49. Slovenia	4	1; 3	662,675.94	Carbines; spare parts; rifles; pistols; ammunition	2308061 PCS	Slovenia	C; M
50. Thailand	2	3	1,072,978.70	Ammunition	16915 PCS	Thailand	M
51. Turkey	1	22; 12; 3	2,331,952.05	Service; equipment; ammunition	1 SET; 11000 PCS	Turkey	M

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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
52. United Arab Emirates	9	2; 4; 1; 3	9,534,050.00	Mortar; ammunition; machine-gun; shells; rifles	47016 PCS	United Arab Emirates	M
53. United Kingdom	3	1; 3	36,624.50	Sub-machine gun; rifles; machine guns; spare parts; pistols; revolvers	1723 PCS	United Kingdom; United States of America	C; M
54. Ukraine	2	1; 8	381,364.58	Spare parts; explosives	3000 PCS; 2000 KG	Ukraine	M
55. Uruguay	9	3; 4; 8	2,857,925.76	Ammunition; explosives; projectiles; shells; fuses; gunpowder charge; toolkit	642057 PCS	Chile; Uruguay	M
56. France	6	3; 1; 16; 2	773,437.29	Ammunition; spare parts; carbines; material; grenade launcher	2970660 PCS	France	C; M
57. Croatia	10	4; 3; USL; 10; 1; 6; 22	1,109,740.55	Ammunition; service; drill aircraft; carbines; equipment; rifles	1736449 PCS	Croatia	C; M
58. Montenegro	25	8; 4; 3; USL; 13; 7	6,237,125.80	Gunpowder charge; bombs; ammunition; service; cannon; detonators; protection equipment; machine gun; gunpowder; propellant	900 SETS; 877934 PCS; 1976 KG	Montenegro; Philippines; United States of America	M; S; C
59. Czech Republic	3	3; 1	119,159.74	Ammunition; sub-machine gun; machine gun; grenade launcher; toolkit; rifles	21559 PCS	Czech Republic	M
60. Switzerland	2	3	309,776.25	Ammunition	430000 PCS	Switzerland	C
61. Spain	1	3	129,931.84	Ammunition	679400 PCS	Spain	C
TOTAL	366		460,026,976.36				

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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

Annex 3. 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. Australia	1	3	469,45	Ammunition	750 PCS	Australia	M
2. Austria	14	1; 18; 4	1,251,314.24	Spare parts; pistols; equipment; components; carbines; celluloid plate, rifles	1 SET; 2,7740 PCS	Austria; Belgium; Germany	C
3. Belgium	4	1	405,116.07	Rifles; spare parts; carbines; machine-gun; equipment	469 PCS	Belgium; Japan	C
4. Belarus	1	11	99,675.00	Equipment	6 PCS	Belarus	M
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina	23	22; 3; 1; 2; 11; 18; 16; 6; USL	8,578,124.69	Service; training; detonators; spare parts; equipment; ammunition; material	1 ; 280789548 PCS	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; C
6. Brazil	1	1	26,662.00	Pistols; carbines; revolvers	104 PCS	Brazil	C
7. Bulgaria	8	USL; 15; 4; 3; 18; 8	3,718,301.88	Service; training; material; equipment; spare parts; ammunition; explosives	4 SETS; 290008 PCS; 250000 KG	Bulgaria; Russian Federation; Ukraine	M; C
8. Greece	1	1	57,501.60	Spare parts; pistols	110 PCS	Italy	C
9. Denmark	1	1	1,055.68	Carbines	2 PCS	Finland	C
10. Israel	4	USL; 1; 5; 1; 21	1,104,994.91	Training; equipment; spare parts; software	7 SETS; 14 PCS	Israel	M; C
11. Italy	9	1; 3; 8	1,036,329.68	Pistols; spare parts; rifles; carbines; detonators; revolvers; chemicals	37000566 PCS; 200 KG	Italy; Russian Federation; China	C; M
12. Japan	2	1	43,050.00	Spare parts	210 PCS	Japan	M
13. South Africa	1	15	50,144.82	Equipment	1 PC	South Africa	S
14. China	1	8	72,000.00	Chemicals	15000 KG	China	C
15. Cyprus	5	2; 4	3,221,445.00	Mortar; ammunition; rocket launcher; spare parts	815 PCS	Ukraine; Bulgaria	M
16. Hungary	2	6; 8	26,311.78	Equipment; explosives	82 PCS; 6106 KG	Czech Republic; Slovak Republic	M
17. Macedonia	2	4	478,355.23	Spare parts	58720 PCS	Macedonia	M
18. Germany	11	6; 1	2,070,175.21	Spare parts; equipment; carbines; pistols; ammunition	1 SET; 19273 PCS	Germany; United States of America	M; C

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2012. (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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
19. Poland	1	18	92,284.00	Equipment	1 SET	India	M
20. Portugal	1	1	94,437.22	Carbines	90 PCS	Belgium	C
21. Romania	1	2	11,571.58	Spare parts	3 SETS	Romania	M
22. Russian Federation	5	1; 2; 22; 15	2,911,224.53	Carbines; rifles; pistol; spare parts; documentation; equipment	1407 PCS	Russian Federation	C; M
23. United States of America	13	5; 3; 1; 11; 2	3,433,501.05	Equipment; detonators; toolkit; ammunition; spare parts; carbines; pistols; revolvers; rifles	3 SETS; 113126421 PCS	United States of America	C; M
24. Slovak Republic	3	18; 3	5,440,805.78	Equipment; ammunition	2 SETS; 1 PCS	Slovak Republic	M
25. Slovenia	6	USL; 11; 3; 1; 16; 18	910,061.85	Training; equipment; ammunition; carbines; material	180 SETS; 16013 PCS	Sweden; Finland; Slovenia; Canada	M; C
26. Turkey	1	18	968,586.86	Equipment	2 PCS	Turkey	M
27. United Kingdom	2	10; 1	69,959.84	Equipment; carbines	78 PCS	United Kingdom	M; C
28. Ukraine	1	11	23,935.00	Spare parts	179 PCS	Ukraine	M
29. Finland	1	3	20,189.89	Ammunition	10000 PCS	Finland	M
30. France	3	11; 7	1,126,304.74	Toolkit; chemicals; equipment	104 SETS; 4551 PCS	France	M
31. Croatia	3	8; 1; 3	42,011.31	Propellant; rifles; ammunition	4 SETS; 21861 PCS	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serbia; Sweden	M; C
32. Montenegro	8	10; 1; 3	1,318,101.63	Equipment; rifles; ammunition; machine gun; pistols	12 SETS; 210515 PCS	Montenegro; SFRY; Serbia; China	M; C
33. Czech Republic	10	3; 1; 10; 18	4,442,012.07	Ammunition; carbines; spare parts; pistols; equipment; rifles	60584 PCS; 300000 KG	Czech Republic	C; M
34. Spain	1	USL	27,447.69	Service		Spain	M
TOTAL	151		43,173,462.30				

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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

Annex 4 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. Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	1A005; 1C239	138,406.31	Protection equipment; explosives	30 PCS; 13054 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; C
2. Bulgaria	1	1C239	79,176.04	Explosives	10000 KG	Bulgaria	C
3. Hungary	1	1A005	574,026.28	Hungary	1000 PCS	Hungary	C
4. Marshall Islands	1	2B001	3,389,790.11	Equipment	14 PCS	Azerbaijan	M
5. Montenegro	1	1C350	349.93	Chemicals	500 G; 2 LT; 250 ML	Montenegro	C
TOTAL	9		4,181,748.66				

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2012. (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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

Annex 5 Issued import licenses for dual-use goods¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE (USD) ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. Australia	1	USL; 2B230	51,336.42	Training; equipment	7 PCS	Austria	M
2. Austria	5	1C350; 1C010	248,897.67	Ammonium bifluoride; chemicals; material	64000 PCS; 27190 MZ	Germany; United States of America; Austria	C
3. Belgium	4	1C350;	72,778.61	Chemicals	75600 KG	Belgium	C
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	1A007; 3A232	2,575,200.64	Detonators; delayers	3394000 PCS	Bosnia and Herzegovina	C; M
5. Bulgaria	1	2B001	15,134,359.34	Equipment	2 PCS	Germany	C
6. Hungary	1	1C239	10,398.45	Explosives	3940 KG	Czech Republic	C
7. Germany	20	1A004; 1C230; 1C229a; 1C450; 0C003; 1C350; 2B201; 1C351	252,735.81	Chemicals; Explosive and narcotic detector; bismuth needles; Al bars; equipment; cyanide; acetone; chloroform; aflatoxin; T2 toxin; ochratoxin	8 SETS; 761 GR; 2 PCS; 44331 KG; 5 LT; 25 MG; 1058 ML	Germany; Canada; United States of America; Switzerland; Austria	C; M
8. Poland	1	1C202	57,469.91	Material	233 KG	United States of America	C
9. Russian Federation	2	1C450; 1C350	495,529.83	Chemicals	203000 KG	Russian Federation	C
10. Singapore	3	USL; 3A002; 6A002	1,605,261.89	Service; training; equipment; fibre optics; material	2 ; 13202 PCS	Germany; China	M; C
11. United States of America	51	0C003; 1C107; 1C234; 1C004; 1C350; 1C229; 1A225; 1C111; 1C235; 1C351; 1C450; 1C107	35,117.56	Cyanide; chemicals; graphite powder; graphite tubes ; acetone; Wolfram powder; chloroform; material; aflatoxin	7149 GR; 18 PCS; 313 KG; 18 LT; 535 MG; 8 ML	United States of America; Czech Republic; Switzerland; China; United Kingdom; Germany; Israel	M; C
12. Slovenia	5	2B001; 1C002; 1C350	1,653,826.38	Equipment; AL bars; chemicals	14 PCS; 112833 KG	Taiwan; Slovenia; Switzerland	M; C
13. United Kingdom	1	1A004	47,567.00	Spare parts; equipment	10 PCS	United Kingdom	M
14. Finland	1	6A102	12,310.55	Equipment	3 PCS	Finland	M

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2012. (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE (USD) ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
15. France	1	6A003	206,385.54	Equipment	2 PCS	France	M
16. The Netherlands	3	1C350; 6A002	85,464.59	Chemicals; equipment	500 GR; 10 PCS; 27 LT	Spain; Japan; The Netherlands	C; S
17. Croatia	3	1C002	73,105.88	AL bars	14500 KG	Croatia	M
18. Czech Republic	3	1C350	323,291.60	Chemicals	39600 KG; 42 TN	Czech Republic; Poland	C
19. Switzerland	3	7B103; 1C239	141,616.90	Equipment; explosives	2 PCS; 15680 KG	United States of America; Switzerland	C
20. Sweden	4	2B206; 2B001; 6A003; 1C002	812,545.07	Equipment; AL bars	3 PCS; 1373 KG	Japan; Sweden; Slovak Republic	C; M
TOTAL	125		23,895,199.65				

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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

Annex 6 Actual exports of arms and military equipment¹

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE (USD) ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. Azerbaijan	15	22; 18; 1; 13; 3; 8	14,212,306.45	6,718,215.28	Training; documentation; equipment; tools; spare parts; rifles; detonators; explosives	36 SETS; 7490 PCS; 200 KG	Azerbaijan	M; C
2. Algeria	4	2; 1; 5; 3; 17	23,584,833.20	10,674,640.62	Rocket launcher; spare parts; equipment; ammunition; documentation	52586 PCS	Algeria	M
3. Argentina	1	1	64,686.82	0.00	Carbines	138 PCS	Argentina	C
4. Australia	4	1; 3	1,294,298.04	407,435.36	Spare parts; ammunition; carbines	3762956 PCS	Australia	C
5. Austria	10	1; 3	1,282,440.76	912,966.74	Ammunition; rifles; spare parts; equipment; machine gun; pistols	1089238 PCS	Austria	C
6. Bangladesh	1	6; 5; 2	21,307,734.77	0.00	Vehicles; equipment; toolkit; cannon	16 PCS	Bangladesh	M
7. Bahamas	1	4	284,103.42	89,996.63	Ammunition	3100 PCS	Romania	M
8. Bahrain	4	13	460,778.15	309,235.21	Protection equipment	1190 PCS	Bahrain	S; M
9. Belgium	6	3	17,259,252.90	5,018,432.63	Ammunition	53690000 PCS	Belgium	C; M
10. Belize	5	3; 1; 2	736,000.00	571,000.00	Ammunition; submachine gun; mortar; machine gun	131120 PCS	DR Congo	M
11. Belarus	2	3; 1	56,873.47	56,873.47	Ammunition; carbines	78046 PCS	Belarus	C
12. Bosnia and Herzegovina	18	USL; 4; 13; 8; 1; 3	1,937,248.45	1,224,389.91	Service; toolkit; protection equipment; gunpowder charge; carbine; ammunition; rifles; spare parts; pistols; explosives	1500033 PCS; 139 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; C; S
13. Brazil	1	1	2,929.51	2,929.51	Toolkit	8 PCS	Brazil	M
14. British Virgin Islands	1	1	382,684.18	382,684.18	Rifles	1000 PCS	Nigeria	S

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2012. (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

3. 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)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
15. Bulgaria	43	8; 4; 3; 1; 2	27,907,710.38	6,306,687.22	Gunpowder charge; ammunition; projectiles; rifles; spare parts; fuzes; machine gun; grenade launcher; howitzer; submachine gun; components; shells; gunpowder; explosives; explosive compound	157026 SETS; 7174263 PCS; 110615 KG; 64 TN	Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Egypt; Tajikistan; Kazakhstan; Ethiopia; Afghanistan; Mali	M; C; S
16. Guatemala	1	3	230,808.00	230,808.00	Ammunition	1283400 PCS	Guatemala	C
17. Greenland	2	1; 3	97,386.53	97,386.53	Ammunition; carbines	115100 PCS	Greenland	C
18. Greece	7	1; 13; 3	3,977,980.84	174,919.00	Pistols; protection equipment; fuzes; ammunition; spare parts	403573 PCS	Greece; United Arab Emirates	C; M; S
19. Egypt	6	22; USL; 4; 3; 15; 1; 7	3,855,416.80	2,415,996.80	Training; service; propellant; ammunition; equipment; pistols	87106 PCS	Egypt	M; S
20. Israel	7	1; 4; 3; 8	1,969,171.12	999,201.12	Rifles; spare parts; ammunition; pistols; gunpowder	755408 PCS; 200 KG	Israel; Burkina Faso	M
21. India	1	8	789,200.00	0.00	Gunpowder	26000 KG	India	M
22. Iraq	9	22; 10; USL; 2; 11; 5; 1; 12; 4; 3; 14; 15	41,897,569.64	26,970,239.80	Training; equipment; spare parts; service; tools; machine-gun; rocket launcher; ammunition; toolkit	69 ; 21 SETS; 221130 PCS	Iraq	M
23. Italy	9	3; 8	11,428,211.26	6,535,023.91	Ammunition; gunpowder	41044135 KD; 50000 KG	Italy	C; M
24. Jordan	7	1; 3	3,153,427.60	1,883,117.40	Machine-gun; toolkit; spare parts; rifles; ammunition; pistols	4268640 PCS	Afghanistan; Libya	M; S
25. South Africa	2	1; 3	29,380.91	29,031.21	Carbines; ammunition	1055 PCS	South Africa	C; M
26. Canada	7	1; 3	679,684.36	406,559.36	Spare parts; rifles; machine-gun; pistols; ammunition; carbines	3167 PCS	Canada; Australia	C; M
27. Kenya	3	5; 6; 2	29,355,248.04	6,724,066.72	Equipment ; vehicles; cannon	20 PCS	Kenya	M
28. Cyprus	8	2; 3; 1; 4	2,458,623.45	1,257,592.55	Spare parts; ammunition; grenade launcher; rifles; submachine-gun; pistols; shells	2 SETS; 3099167 PCS	Turkmenistan; Azerbaijan; Cyprus; Belarus; Ukraine	M

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

3. 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)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
29. DR Congo	1	13	635,400.00	0.00	Protection equipment	1200 PCS	DR Congo	M
30. Costa Rica	1	1	214,500.00	214,500.00	Rifles	3000 PCS	Mali	M
31. Latvia	1	3	11,962.18	0.00	Ammunition	56500 PCS	Latvia	C
32. Hungary	2	8	2,029,545.77	1,244,647.32	Gunpowder	127000 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M
33. Macedonia	7	1; 4; 3; 8	329,680.18	242,059.36	Grenades; Spare parts; carbines; ammunition; rifles; pistols; revolvers; gunpowder	253716 PCS; 2500 KG	Macedonia	C; M
34. Malaysia	3	3	5,055,700.00	1,452,700.00	Ammunition	10100 SETS; 7300 PCS	Malaysia	M
35. Myanmar	2	22; 10	8,652,523.35	0.00	Service; equipment; spare parts; components	32 SETS; 18 PCS	Myanmar	M
36. Namibia	5	1; 3; USL	365,789.34	84,339.64	Pistols; ammunition; carbines; spare parts; service	701354 PCS	Namibia	C
37. Germany	7	USL; 1; 3	10,815,300.82	1,145,071.08	Service; pistols; ammunition; rifles; spare parts	38781576 PCS	Germany	C
38. New Caledonia	1	1	11,658.67	0.00	Spare parts; carbines	89 PCS	New Caledonia	C
39. New Zealand	2	1; 3	238,315.48	44,013.52	Spare parts; ammunition; carbines	513068 PCS	New Zealand	C
40. Norway	3	3	608,990.41	608,990.41	Ammunition	1809900 PCS	Norway	C
41. Pakistan	3	1; 3	135,939.87	90,060.00	Pistols; ammunition	139402 PCS	Pakistan	C
42. Peru	2	USL; 3; 1	2,459,924.51	1,323,541.98	Service; ammunition; carbines; pistols	8270 PCS	Peru	M; C
43. Romania	16	8; 3; 1	3,284,945.63	2,164,404.02	Gunpowder; ammunition; gunpowder charge; gunpowder plates; carbines	127780 PCS; 185000 KG	Romania	M; C
44. Saudi Arabia	1	3	819,000.00	819,000.00	Ammunition	3300000 PCS	Saudi Arabia	M

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

3. 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)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
45. St. Kitts and Nevis	11	3; 8	8,440,528.99	5,777,831.78	Ammunition; gunpowder	26885500 PCS; 13450 KG	Cameroon; Nigeria; Botswana; Belgium; Austria	M; S; C
46. Singapore	2	3; 15	2,389,963.00	2,389,963.00	Ammunition; equipment	6668 PCS	Indonesia; Singapore	M; C
47. United States of America	31	3; 1	176,272,228.80	35,866,079.60	Ammunition; rifles; carbines; spare parts; pistols; toolkit	660286738 PCS	Canada; United States of America	C
48. Slovak Republic	3	USL; 1; 6	1,002,347.29	13,889.85	Service; carbines; vehicles	81 PCS	Slovak Republic; Cambodia	M; C
49. Slovenia	4	1; 3	662,675.94	145,057.05	Carbines; spare parts; rifles; pistols; ammunition	2308061 PCS	Slovenia	C; M
50. Thailand	2	3	1,072,978.70	0.00	Ammunition	16915 PCS	Thailand	M
51. Turkey	1	22; 12; 3	2,331,952.05	0.00	Service; equipment; ammunition	1 SET; 11000 PCS	Turkey	M
52. United Arab Emirates	9	2; 4; 1; 3	9,534,050.00	9,486,350.00	Mortar; ammunition; machine-gun; shells; rifles	47016 PCS	United Arab Emirates	M
53. United Kingdom	3	1; 3	36,624.50	32,071.50	Sub-machine gun; rifles; machine guns; spare parts; pistols; revolvers	1723 PCS	United Kingdom; United States of America	C; M
54. Ukraine	2	1; 8	381,364.58	265,239.73	Spare parts; explosives	3000 PCS; 2000 KG	Ukraine	M
55. Uruguay	9	3; 4; 8	2,857,925.76	2,305,223.90	Ammunition; explosives; projectiles; shells; fuses; gunpowder charge; toolkit	642057 PCS	Chile; Uruguay	M
56. France	6	3; 1; 16; 2	773,437.29	752,587.60	Ammunition; spare parts; carbines; material; grenade launcher	2970660 PCS	France	C; M
57. Croatia	10	4; 3; USL; 10; 1; 6; 22	1,109,740.55	950,063.88	Ammunition; service; drill aircraft; carbines; equipment; rifles	1736449 PCS	Croatia	C; M
58. Montenegro	25	8; 4; 3; USL; 13; 7	6,237,125.80	5,338,803.06	Gunpowder charge; bombs; ammunition; service; cannon; detonators; protection equipment; machine gun; gunpowder; propellant	900 SETS; 877934 PCS; 1976 KG	Montenegro; Philippines; United States of America	M; S; C

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

3. 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)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
59. Czech Republic	3	3; 1	119,159.74	102,009.74	Ammunition; sub-machine gun; machine gun; grenade launcher; toolkit; rifles	21559 PCS	Czech Republic	M
60. Switzerland	2	3	309,776.25	306,081.37	Ammunition	430000 PCS	Switzerland	C
61. Spain	1	3	129,931.84	129,173.07	Ammunition	679400 PCS	Spain	C
TOTAL	366		460,026,976.36	153,693,181.63				

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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

Annex 7 Actual imports of arms and military equipment¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE (USD) ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. Australia	1	3	469.45	469.45	Ammunition	750 PCS	Australia	M
2. Austria	14	1; 18; 4	1,251,314.24	301,877.67	Spare parts; pistols; equipment; components; carbines; celluloid plate; rifles	1 SET; 2,7740 PCS	Austria; Belgium; Germany	C
3. Belgium	4	1	405,116.07	27,496.52	Rifles; spare parts; carbines; machine-gun; equipment	469 PCS	Belgium; Japan	C
4. Belarus	1	11	99,675.00	99,675.00	Equipment	6 PCS	Belarus	M
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina	23	22; 3; 1; 2; 11; 18; 16; 6; USL	8,578,124.69	1,973,773.83	Service; training; detonators; spare parts; equipment; ammunition; material	1 ; 2,807,895,48 PCS	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; C
6. Brazil	1	1	26,662.00	26,662.00	Pistols; carbines; revolvers	104 PCS	Brazil	C
7. Bulgaria	8	USL; 15; 4; 3; 18; 8	3,718,301.88	221,517.35	Service; training; material; equipment; spare parts; ammunition; explosives	4 SETS; 290,008 PCS; 250,000 KG	Bulgaria; Russian Federation; Ukraine	M; C
8. Greece	1	1	57,501.60	0	Spare parts; pistols	110 PCS	Italy	C
9. Denmark	1	1	1,055.68	1,055.68	Carbines	2 PCS	Finland	C
10. Israel	4	USL; 1; 5; 1; 21	1,104,994.91	367,980.80	Training; equipment; spare parts; software	7 SETS; 14 PCS	Israel	M; C
11. Italy	9	1; 3; 8	1,036,329.68	64,584.09	Pistols; spare parts; rifles; carbines; detonators; revolvers; chemicals	370,005,566 PCS; 200 KG	Italy; Russian Federation; China	C; M
12. Japan	2	1	43,050.00	2,050.00	Spare parts	210 PCS	Japan	M
13. South Africa	1	15	50,144.82	0	Equipment	1 PC	South Africa	S
14. China	1	8	72,000.00	0	Chemicals	15,000 KG	China	C
15. Cyprus	5	2; 4	3,221,445.00	566,745.00	Mortar; ammunition; rocket launcher; spare parts	815 PCS	Ukraine; Bulgaria	M

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2012. (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

3. 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)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
16. Hungary	2	6; 8	26,311.78	16,113.91	Equipment; explosives	82 PCS; 6106 KG	Czech Republic; Slovak Republic	M
17. Macedonia	2	4	478,355.23	109,627.63	Spare parts	58720 PCS	Macedonia	M
18. Germany	11	6; 1	2,070,175.21	132,333.96	Spare parts; equipment; carbines; pistols; ammunition	1 SET; 19273 PCS	Germany, United States of America	M; C
19. Poland	1	18	92,284.00	0	Equipment	1 SET	India	M
20. Portugal	1	1	94,437.22	0	Carbines	90 PCS	Belgium	C
21. Romania	1	2	11,571.58	11,571.58	Spare parts	3 SETS	Romania	M
22. Russian Federation	5	1; 2; 22; 15	2,911,224.53	191,769.91	Carbines; rifles; pistol; spare parts; documentation; equipment	1407 PCS	Russian Federation	C; M
23. United States of America	13	5; 3; 1; 11; 2	3,433,501.05	468,131.19	Equipment; detonators; toolkit; ammunition; spare parts; carbines; pistols; revolvers; rifles	3 SETS; 113126421 PCS	United States of America	C; M
24. Slovak Republic	3	18; 3	5,440,805.78	0	Equipment; ammunition	2 SETS; 1 PC	Slovak Republic	M
25. Slovenia	6	USL; 11; 3; 1; 16; 18	910,061.85	237,609.93	Training; equipment; ammunition; carbines; material	180 SETS; 16013 PCS	Sweden; Finland; Slovenia; Canada	M; C
26. Turkey	1	18	968,586.86	968,586.86	Equipment	2 PCS	Turkey	M
27. United Kingdom	2	10; 1	69,959.84	66,370.91	Equipment; carbines	78 PCS	United Kingdom	M; C
28. Ukraine	1	11	23,935.00	0	Spare parts	179 PCS	Ukraine	M
29. Finland	1	3	20,189.89	20,189.89	Ammunition	10000 PCS	Finland	M
30. France	3	11; 7	1,126,304.74	1,116,407.74	Toolkit; chemicals; equipment	104 SETS; 4551 PCS	France	M
31. Croatia	3	8; 1; 3	42,011.31	197.94	Propellant; rifles; ammunition	4 SETS; 21861 PCS	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serbia; Sweden	M; C
32. Montenegro	8	10; 1; 3	1,318,101.63	756,205.55	Equipment; rifles; ammunition; machine gun; pistols	12 SETS; 210515 PCS	Montenegro; SFRY; Serbia; China	M; C

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

3. 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)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
33. Czech Republic	10	3; 1; 10; 18	4,442,012.07	701,466.89	Ammunition; carbines; spare parts; pistols; equipment; rifles	60584 PCS; 300000 KG	Czech Republic	C; M
34. Spain	1	USL	27,447.69	27,447.69	Service	0	Spain	M
TOTAL	151		43,173,462.30	8,477,918.96				

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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

Annex 8 Actual exports of dual-use goods¹

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE (USD) ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	1A005; 1C239	138,406.31	70,964.82	Protection equipment; explosives	30 PCS; 13054 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; C
2. Bulgaria	1	1C239	79,176.04	36,948.82	Explosives	10000 KG	Bulgaria	C
3. Hungary	1	1A005	574,026.28	0.00	Protection equipment	1000 PCS	Hungary	C
4. Marshall Islands	1	2B001	3,389,790.11	3,389,790.11	Equipment	14 PCS	Azerbaijan	M
5. Montenegro	1	1C350	349.93	349.93	Chemicals	500 GR; 2 LT; 250 ML	Montenegro	C
TOTAL	9		4,181,748.66	3,498,053.68				

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2012. (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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

Annex 9 Actual imports of dual-use goods¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE (USD) ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. Australia	1	USL; 2B230	51,336.42	44,118.21	Training; equipment	7 PCS	Austria	M
2. Austria	5	1C350; 1C010	248,897.67	235,147.57	Ammonium bifluoride; chemicals; material	64000 KG; 27190 M2	Germany; United States of America; Austria	C
3. Belgium	4	1C350;	72,778.61	62,010.67	Chemicals	75600 KG	Belgium	C
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	1A007; 3A232	2,575,200.64	663,904.27	Detonators; delayers	3394000 PCS	Bosnia and Herzegovina	C; M
5. Bulgaria	1	2B001	15,134,359.34	0.00	Equipment	2 PCS	Germany	C
6. Hungary	1	1C239	10,398.45	10,398.45	Explosives	3940 KG	Czech Republic	C
7. Germany	20	1A004; 1C230; 1C229a; 1C450; 0C003; 1C350; 2B201; 1C351	252,735.81	126,574.38	Chemicals; explosive and narcotic detector; bismuth needles; Al bars; equipment; cyanide; acetone; chloroform; aflatoxin; T2 toxin; ochratoxin	8 SETS; 761 GR; 2 PCS; 44331 KG; 5 LT; 25 MG; 1058 ML	Germany; Canada; United States of America; Switzerland; Austria	C; M
8. Poland	1	1C202	57,469.91	57,469.91	Material	233 KG	United States of America	C
9. Russian Federation	2	1C450; 1C350	495,529.83	495,529.83	Chemicals	203000 KG	Russian Federation	C
10. Singapore	3	USL; 3A002; 6A002	1,605,261.89	693,736.89	Service; training; equipment; fibre optics; material	2; 13202 PCS	Germany; China	M; C
11. United States of America	51	0C003; 1C107; 1C234; 1C004; 1C350; 1C229; 1A225; 1C111; 1C235; 1C351; 1C450; 1C107	35,117.56	20,505.65	Cyanide; chemicals; graphite powder; graphite tubes; acetone; Wolfram powder; chloroform; material; aflatoxin	7149 GR; 18 PCS; 313 KG; 18 LT; 535 MG; 8 ML	United States of America; Czech Republic; Switzerland; China; United Kingdom; Germany; Israel	M; C
12. Slovenia	5	2B001; 1C002; 1C350	1,653,826.38	1,661,394.63	Equipment; AL bars; chemicals	14 PCS; 112833 KG	Taiwan; Slovenia; Switzerland	M; C
13. United Kingdom	1	1A004	47,567.00	0.00	Spare parts; equipment	10 PCS	United Kingdom	M
14. Finland	1	6A102	12,310.55	0.00	Equipment	3 PCS	Finland	M

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2012. (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE (USD) ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
15. France	1	6A003	206,385.54	206,385.54	Equipment	2 PCS	France	M
16. The Netherlands	3	1C350; 6A002	85,464.59	85,464.59	Chemicals; equipment	500 GR; 10 PCS; 27 LT	Spain; Japan; The Netherlands	C; S
17. Croatia	3	1C002	73,105.88	33,398.17	AL bars	14500 KG	Croatia	M
18. Czech Republic	3	1C350	323,291.60	127,007.34	Chemicals	39600 KG; 42 TN	Czech Republic; Poland	C
19. Switzerland	3	7B103; 1C239	141,616.90	141,616.90	Equipment; explosives	2 PCS; 15680 KG	United States of America; Switzerland	C
20. Sweden	4	2B206; 2B001; 6A003; 1C002	812,545.07	812,545.07	Equipment; AL bars	3 PCS; 1373 KG	Japan; Sweden; Slovak Republic	C; M
TOTAL	125		23,895,199.65	5,477,208.07				

2. the value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2012).

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

Annex 10 Denied applications for arms and military equipment 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
1.	There were no denied application for arms and military equipment export licences in 2012						

Annex 11 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)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	There were no denied application for arms and military equipment import licences in 2012						

Annex 12 Denied applications for dual-use export licenses

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	There were no denied application for dual-use export licences in 2012						

Annex 13 Denied applications for dual-use import licenses

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER
1.	There were no denied application for dual-use import licences in 2012						

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